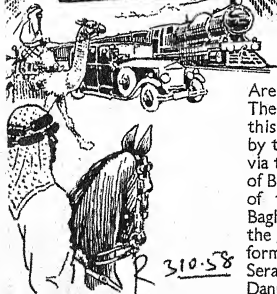
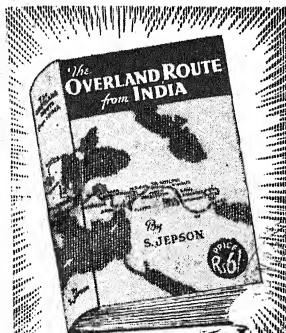


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1938-39



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1938-39

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VOLUME XXV

39506

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FOUNDED BY
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THE TIMES OF INDIA PRESS

CALENDAR FOR 1938.

JANUARY.

Sun...		2	9	16	23	30
M...		3	10	17	24	31
Tu...		4	11	18	25	
W...		5	12	19	26	
Th...		6	13	20	27	
F...		7	14	21	28	
S...		1	8	15	22	29

FEBRUARY.

Sun...		6	13	20	27	
M...		7	14	21	28	
Tu...		1	8	15	22	
W...		2	9	16	23	
Th...		3	10	17	24	
F...		4	11	18	25	
S...		5	12	19	26	

MARCH.

Sun...		6	13	20	27	
M...		7	14	21	28	
Tu...		1	8	15	22	29
...		2	9	16	23	30
...		3	10	17	24	31
...		4	11	18	25	
...		5	12	19	26	

APRIL.

Sun...		3	10	17	24	
M...		4	11	18	25	
Tu...		5	12	19	26	
W...		6	13	20	27	
Th...		7	14	21	28	
F...		1	8	15	22	29
S...		2	9	16	23	30

MAY.

Sun...		1	8	15	22	29
M...		2	9	16	23	30
Tu...		3	10	17	24	31
W...		4	11	18	25	
Th...		5	12	19	26	
F...		6	13	20	27	
S...		7	14	21	28	

JUNE.

...		5	12	19	26	
J...		6	13	20	27	
Tu...		7	14	21	28	
W...		1	8	15	22	29
Th...		2	9	16	23	30
F...		3	10	17	24	
S...		4	11	18	25	

JULY.

Sun...		3	10	17	24	31
M...		4	11	18	25	
Tu...		5	12	19	26	
W...		6	13	20	27	
Th...		7	14	21	28	
F...		1	8	15	22	29
S...		2	9	16	23	30

AUGUST.

Sun...		7	14	21	28	
M...		1	8	15	22	
Tu...		2	9	16	23	30
W...		3	10	17	24	31
Th...		4	11	18	25	
F...		5	12	19	26	
S...		6	13	20	27	

SEPTEMBER.

Sun...		4	11	18	25	
M...		5	12	19	26	
Tu...		6	13	20	27	
W...		7	14	21	28	
Th...		1	8	15	22	29
F...		2	9	16	23	30
S...		3	10	17	24	

OCTOBER.

Sun...		2	9	16	23	30
M...		3	10	17	24	31
Tu...		4	11	18	25	
W...		5	12	19	26	
Th...		6	13	20	27	
F...		7	14	21	28	
S...		1	8	15	22	29

NOVEMBER.

Sun...		6	13	20	27	
M...		7	14	21	28	
Tu...		1	8	15	22	29
W...		2	9	16	23	30
Th...		3	10	17	24	
F...		4	11	18	25	
S...		5	12	19	26	

DECEMBER.

Sun...		4	11	18	25	
M...		5	12	19	26	
Tu...		6	13	20	27	
W...		7	14	21	28	
Th...		1	8	15	22	29
F...		2	9	16	23	30
S...		3	10	17	24	31

Phases of the Moon—JANUARY 31 Days.

☾ New Moon ..	.. 2nd, 0h. 23.2m. A.M.	☾ Last Quarter ..	.. 23rd, 1h. 35.9m. P.M.
☾ First Quarter ..	.. 9th, 7h. 42.9m. P.M.		
☾ Full Moon ..	.. 16th, 11h. 23.3m. A.M.	☾ New Moon ..	.. 31st, 7h. 4.9m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.	Sunset. P.M.	True Noon. P.M.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	S.
Saturday..	1	1	7 12	6 12	0 42	6 38	6 0	29.3	23 3
Sunday ..	2	2	7 12	6 13	0 42	7 23	6 50	9.5	22 58
Monday ..	3	3	7 13	6 13	0 43	8 6	7 41	1.5	22 53
Tuesday ..	4	4	7 13	6 14	0 43	8 47	8 32	2.5	22 47
Wednesday ..	5	5	7 13	6 15	0 44	9 25	9 23	3.5	22 41
Thursday ..	6	6	7 13	6 15	0 44	10 4	10 14	4.5	22 34
Friday ..	7	7	7 14	6 16	0 45	10 42	11 5	5.5	22 27
Saturday..	8	8	7 14	6 17	0 45	11 20	11 59	6.5	22 19
Sunday ..	9	9	7 14	6 17	0 46	0 1	..	7.5	22 11
Monday ..	10	10	7 14	6 18	0 46	0 45	0 55	8.5	22 3
Tuesday ..	11	11	7 14	6 18	0 46	1 33	1 54	9.5	21 54
Wednesday ..	12	12	7 15	6 19	0 47	2 27	2 35	10.5	21 44
Thursday ..	13	13	7 15	6 20	0 47	3 26	3 58	11.5	21 35
Friday ..	14	14	7 15	6 21	0 47	4 30	5 1	12.5	21 24
Saturday..	15	15	7 15	6 22	0 48	5 36	6 2	13.5	21 14
Sunday ..	16	16	7 15	6 22	0 48	6 41	6 59	14.5	21 3
Monday ..	17	17	7 15	6 23	0 48	7 44	7 52	15.5	20 51
Tuesday ..	18	18	7 15	6 24	0 49	8 44	8 39	16.5	20 40
Wednesday ..	19	19	7 15	6 25	0 49	9 41	9 24	17.5	20 27
Thursday ..	20	20	7 15	6 25	0 49	10 38	10 5	18.5	20 15
Friday ..	21	21	7 15	6 26	0 50	11 30	10 45	19.5	20 2
Saturday..	22	22	7 15	6 27	0 50	..	11 25	20.5	19. 48
Sunday ..	23	23	7 15	6 27	0 50	0 23	0 5	21.5	19 35
Monday ..	24	24	7 15	6 28	0 50	1 15	0 47	22.5	19 21
Tuesday ..	25	25	7 15	6 29	0 51	2 6	1 31	23.5	19
Wednesday ..	26	26	7 15	6 29	0 51	2 56	2 17	24.5	18
Thursday ..	27	27	7 14	6 29	0 51	3 45	3 5	25.5	18
Friday ..	28	28	7 14	6 30	0 51	4 33	3 55	26.5	18
Saturday..	29	29	7 14	6 30	0 52	5 20	4 45	27.5	18
Sunday ..	30	30	7 14	6 31	0 52	6 4	5 36	28.5	17
Monday ..	31	31	7 14	6 31	0 52	6 46	6 27	29.5	17 3

Phases of the Moon—FEBRUARY 28 Days.

☾ First Quarter 8th, 6h. 2.5m. A.M. ☾ Last Quarter .. 22nd, 9h. 54.1m. A.M.

☾ Full Moon 14th, 10h. 44.4m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.				
			Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon. P.M.				Moon-rise. Moon-set.			
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	S.		
Tuesday ..	1	32	7	13	6	31	0	52	7	26	7	19	0.7	17 18
Wednesday ..	2	33	7	13	6	32	0	53	8	4	8	11	1.7	16 59
Thursday ..	3	34	7	13	6	32	0	53	8	43	9	2	2.7	16 41
Friday ..	4	35	7	12	6	33	0	53	9	21	9	55	3.7	16 24
Saturday..	5	36	7	12	6	34	0	53	10	2	10	50	4.7	16 5
Sunday ..	6	37	7	12	6	34	0	53	10	44	11	47	5.7	15 48
Monday ..	7	38	7	11	6	35	0	53	11	30	..	..	6.7	15 29
Tuesday ..	8	39	7	11	6	35	0	53	..	P.M.	A.M.	0 45	7.7	15 10
Wednesday ..	9	40	7	10	6	36	0	53	1	15	1	46	8.7	14 51
Thursday ..	10	41	7	10	6	36	0	53	2	14	2	47	9.7	14 32
Friday ..	11	42	7	10	6	37	0	53	3	17	3	47	10.7	14 13
Saturday..	12	43	7	9	6	37	0	53	4	20	4	44	11.7	13 53
Sunday ..	13	44	7	9	6	38	0	53	5	23	5	37	12.7	13 33
Monday ..	14	45	7	8	6	38	0	53	6	25	6	26	13.7	13 12
Tuesday ..	15	46	7	7	6	39	0	53	7	24	7	13	14.7	12 52
Wednesday ..	16	47	7	7	6	39	0	53	8	21	7	56	15.7	12 32
Thursday ..	17	48	7	6	6	40	0	53	9	17	8	37	16.7	12 11
Friday ..	18	49	7	5	6	40	0	53	10	11	9	19	17.7	11 50
Saturday..	19	50	7	5	6	40	0	53	11	5	10	0	18.7	11 29
Sunday ..	20	51	7	4	6	41	0	53	11	57	10	42	19.7	11 7
Monday ..	21	52	7	4	6	41	0	53	..	..	11	26	20.7	10 46
Tuesday ..	22	53	7	3	6	41	0	53	A.M.	0 48	P.M.	0 12	21.7	10 24
Wednesday ..	23	54	7	2	6	42	0	52	1	39	0	59	22.7	10 2
Thursday ..	24	55	7	2	6	42	0	52	2	27	1	47	23.7	9 40
Friday ..	25	56	7	1	6	42	0	52	3	14	2	38	24.7	9 18
Saturday..	26	57	7	1	6	43	0	51	3	59	3	28	25.7	8 56
Sunday ..	27	58	7	0	6	43	0	51	4	42	4	19	26.7	8 33
Monday ..	28	59	6	59	6	43	0	51	5	23	5	11	27.7	8 11

Phases of the Moon—MARCH 31 Days.

☾ New Moon .. 2nd, 11h. 9.9m. A.M. ☽ Full Moon .. 16th, 10h. 45.1m. A.M.
 ☾ First Quarter .. 9th, 2h. 5.3m. P.M. ☾ Last Quarter .. 24th, 6h. 36.0m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.	Sunset. P.M.	True Noon. P.M.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	S.
Tuesday ..	1	60	6 58	6 44	0 51	6 2	6 3	28.7	7 48
Wednesday ..	2	61	6 58	6 45	0 51	6 41	6 56	0.1	7 25
Thursday ..	3	62	6 57	6 45	0 51	7 21	7 50	1.1	7 2
Friday ..	4	63	6 56	6 45	0 51	8 2	8 45	2.1	6 39
Saturday ..	5	64	6 56	6 46	0 51	8 44	9 42	3.1	6 17
Sunday ..	6	65	6 55	6 46	0 50	9 29	10 41	4.1	5 53
Monday ..	7	66	6 54	6 47	0 50	10 18	11 40	5.1	5 30
Tuesday ..	8	67	6 53	6 47	0 50	11 11 P.M.	.. A.M.	6.1	5 7
Wednesday ..	9	68	6 53	6 47	0 50	0 8	0 41	7.1	4 43
Thursday ..	10	69	6 52	6 48	0 49	1 8	1 39	8.1	4 20
Friday ..	11	70	6 51	6 48	0 49	2 9	2 36	9.1	3 56
Saturday ..	12	71	6 50	6 48	0 49	3 10	3 29	10.1	3 33
Sunday ..	13	72	6 49	6 48	0 49	4 11	4 18	11.1	3 9
Monday ..	14	73	6 49	6 49	0 49	5 9	5 4	12.1	2 46
Tuesday ..	15	74	6 48	6 40	0 49	6 6	5 48	13.1	2 22
Wednesday ..	16	75	6 47	6 49	0 48	7 3	6 30	14.1	1 58
Thursday ..	17	76	6 46	6 49	0 48	7 57	7 12	15.1	1 35
Friday ..	18	77	6 45	6 49	0 48	8 52	7 53	16.1	1 11
Saturday ..	19	78	6 44	6 50	0 47	9 46	8 35	17.1	0 47
Sunday ..	20	79	6 43	6 50	0 47	10 38	9 19	18.1	0 23
Monday ..	21	80	6 42	6 50	0 47	11 29	10 5	19.1	0 1
Tuesday ..	22	81	6 41	6 50	0 46	..	10 52	20.1	0 24
Wednesday ..	23	82	6 40	6 51	0 46	0 19 A.M.	11 40 P.M.	21.1	0 47
Thursday ..	24	83	6 39	6 51	0 46	1 7	0 30	22.1	1 11
Friday ..	25	84	6 39	6 51	0 45	1 52	1 20	23.1	1 34
Saturday ..	26	85	6 38	6 51	0 45	2 35	2 10	24.1	1 57
Sunday ..	27	86	6 38	6 51	0 45	3 17	3 1	25.1	2 22
Monday ..	28	87	6 37	6 52	0 45	3 57	3 53	26.1	2 45
Tuesday ..	29	88	6 36	6 52	0 44	4 37	4 45	27.1	3 9
Wednesday ..	30	89	6 35	6 52	0 44	5 16	5 39	28.1	3 32
Thursday ..	31	90	6 34	6 52	0 44	5 56	6 34	29.1	3 55

Phases of the Moon—APRIL 30 Days.

☾ New Moon 1st, 0h. 21.9m. A.M.	☾ Full Moon 14th, 11h. 50.8m. P.M.
☾ First Quarter.. .. 7th, 8h. 39.9m. P.M.	☾ Last Quarter.. .. 23rd, 1h. 44.3m. A.M.
	☾ New Moon 30th, 10h. 57.6m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.				
			Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon. P.M.				Moon-rise. Moon-set.			
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	N.		
Friday ..	1	01	6	33	6	53	0	43	6	39	7	31	0.5	4 18
Saturday..	2	02	6	33	6	53	0	43	7	24	8	32	1.5	4 42
Sunday ..	3	03	6	32	6	53	0	42	8	13	9	33	2.5	5 5
Monday ..	4	04	6	31	6	53	0	42	9	6	10	34	3.5	5 28
Tuesday ..	5	05	6	30	6	54	0	42	10	3	11	34	4.5	5 51
Wednesday	6	06	6	29	6	54	0	42	11	3	..	..	5.5	6 13
Thursday	7	07	6	28	6	54	0	41	0	4	0	31	6.5	6 36
Friday ..	8	08	6	28	6	54	0	41	1	4	1	26	7.5	6 59
Saturday..	9	09	6	27	6	54	0	41	2	4	2	15	8.5	7 21
Sunday ..	10	100	6	26	6	55	0	40	3	2	3	1	9.5	7 44
Monday ..	11	101	6	25	6	55	0	40	3	58	3	45	10.5	8 6
Tuesday ..	12	102	6	24	6	55	0	40	4	53	4	27	11.5	8 28
Wednesday	13	103	6	23	6	55	0	40	5	47	5	7	12.5	8 50
Thursday	14	104	6	22	6	56	0	39	6	41	5	48	13.5	9 11
Friday ..	15	105	6	21	6	56	0	39	7	25	6	30	14.5	9 33
Saturday..	16	106	6	20	6	56	0	39	8	27	7	12	15.5	9 55
Sunday ..	17	107	6	19	6	57	0	38	9	19	7	58	16.5	10 16
Monday ..	18	108	6	19	6	57	0	38	10	11	8	44	17.5	10 37
Tuesday ..	19	109	6	18	6	57	0	38	10	59	9	32	18.5	10 58
Wednesday	20	110	6	17	6	57	0	38	11	46	10	22	19.5	11 19
Thursday	21	111	6	16	6	57	0	38	..	..	11	12	20.5	11 39
Friday ..	22	112	6	15	6	58	0	37	0	30	0	1	21.5	11 59
Saturday..	23	113	6	14	6	58	0	37	1	12	0	53	22.5	12 20
Sunday ..	24	114	6	14	6	58	0	37	1	51	1	43	23.5	12 40
Monday ..	25	115	6	13	6	59	0	37	2	30	2	33	24.5	12 59
Tuesday ..	26	116	6	13	6	59	0	37	3	9	3	25	25.5	13 19
Wednesday	27	117	6	13	6	59	0	36	3	49	4	20	26.5	13 39
Thursday	28	118	6	12	7	0	0	36	4	31	5	16	27.5	13 58
Friday ..	29	119	6	12	7	0	0	36	5	14	6	16	28.5	14 17
Saturday	30	120	6	12	7	0	0	36	6	2	7	18	0.1	14 35

Phases of the Moon—MAY 31 Days.

☾ First Quarter .. 7th, 2h. 53·8m. A.M. | ☾ Last Quarter .. 22nd, 6h. 5·7m. P.M.
 ☾ Full Moon .. 14th, 2h. 8·9m. P.M. | ☾ New Moon .. 29th, 7h. 29·6m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.	Sunset. P.M.	True Noon. P.M.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	° N.
Sunday ..	1	121	6 11	7 1	0 36	6 55	8 20	1·1	14 54
Monday ..	2	122	6 11	7 1	0 36	7 52	9 23	2·1	15 12
Tuesday ..	3	123	6 10	7 1	0 36	8 53	10 24	3·1	15 30
Wednesday ..	4	124	6 10	7 2	0 35	9 55	11 21	4·1	15 48
Thursday ..	5	125	6 9	7 2	0 35	10 57	..	5·1	16 5
Friday ..	6	126	6 9	7 2	0 35	11 59	A.M. 0 13	6·1	16 22
Saturday ..	7	127	6 8	7 3	0 35	P.M. 0 57	1 1	7·1	16 39
Sunday ..	8	128	6 7	7 3	0 35	1 54	1 44	8·1	16 55
Monday ..	9	129	6 7	7 3	0 35	2 48	2 26	9·1	17 12
Tuesday ..	10	130	6 6	7 4	0 35	3 41	3 6	10·1	17 28
Wednesday ..	11	131	6 6	7 4	0 35	4 35	3 46	11·1	17 44
Thursday ..	12	132	6 5	7 4	0 35	5 28	4 27	12·1	17 59
Friday ..	13	133	6 5	7 5	0 35	6 21	5 9	13·1	18 14
Saturday ..	14	134	6 5	7 5	0 35	7 13	5 53	14·1	18 29
Sunday ..	15	135	6 4	7 6	0 35	8 4	6 39	15·1	18 43
Monday ..	16	136	6 4	7 6	0 35	8 53	7 26	16·1	18 58
Tuesday ..	17	137	6 4	7 6	0 35	9 41	8 15	17·1	19 11
Wednesday ..	18	138	6 3	7 7	0 35	10 25	9 5	18·1	19 23
Thursday ..	19	139	6 3	7 7	0 35	11 8	9 54	19·1	19 34
Friday ..	20	140	6 3	7 7	0 35	11 48	10 44	20·1	19 51
Saturday ..	21	141	6 2	7 8	0 35	..	A.M. 11 34	21·1	20 4
Sunday ..	22	142	6 2	7 8	0 35	P.M. 0 26	0 25	22·1	20 16
Monday ..	23	143	6 2	7 9	0 35	1 5	1 15	23·1	20 28
Tuesday ..	24	144	6 2	7 9	0 35	1 43	2 6	24·1	20 39
Wednesday ..	25	145	6 2	7 9	0 35	2 22	3 0	25·1	20 51
Thursday ..	26	146	6 2	7 10	0 36	3 4	3 57	26·1	21 1
Friday ..	27	147	6 2	7 10	0 36	3 50	4 58	27·1	21 11
Saturday ..	28	148	6 1	7 11	0 36	4 40	6 0	28·1	21 22
Sunday ..	29	149	6 1	7 11	0 36	5 35	7 5	29·1	21 32
Monday ..	30	150	6 1	7 11	0 36	6 36	8 8	0·7	21 41
Tuesday ..	31	151	6 1	7 12	0 36	7 40	9 9	1·7	21 50

Phases of the Moon—JUNE 30 Days.

☾ First Quarter 5th, 10h. 2·4m. A.M. ☾ Last Quarter.. .. 21st, 7h. 21·6m. A.M.
 ☾ Full Moon 13th, 5h. 17·0m. A.M. ☾ New Moon 28th, 2h. 40·0m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise A.M.	Sunset. P.M.	True Noon. P.M.	Moon-rise	Moon-set.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	N.
Wednesday	.. 1	152	6 1	7 12	0 36	A.M. 8 44	P.M. 10 5	2·7	21 28
Thursday	.. 2	153	6 1	7 12	0 36	9 48	10 56	3·7	22 7
Friday ..	.. 3	154	6 1	7 13	0 37	10 50	11 42	4·7	22 14
Saturday..	.. 4	155	6 1	7 13	0 37	11 47	..	5·7	22 22
Sunday ..	.. 5	156	6 1	7 14	0 37	P.M. 0 41	A.M. 0 25	6·7	22 29
Monday ..	.. 6	157	6 1	7 14	0 37	1 38	1 7	7·7	22 35
Tuesday ..	.. 7	158	6 1	7 14	0 37	2 31	1 47	8·7	22 42
Wednesday	.. 8	159	6 1	7 15	0 37	3 24	2 27	9·7	22 48
Thursday	.. 9	160	6 1	7 15	0 38	4 16	3 8	10·7	22 53
Friday ..	.. 10	161	6 1	7 15	0 38	5 8	3 50	11·7	22 58
Saturday..	.. 11	162	6 1	7 16	0 38	5 59	4 36	12·7	23 3
Sunday ..	.. 12	163	6 1	7 16	0 38	6 49	5 23	13·7	23 7
Monday ..	.. 13	164	6 1	7 16	0 38	7 37	6 11	14·7	23 11
Tuesday ..	.. 14	165	6 1	7 17	0 39	8 23	7 0	15·7	23 14
Wednesday	.. 15	166	6 1	7 17	0 39	9 6	7 50	16·7	23 17
Thursday	.. 16	167	6 1	7 17	0 39	9 47	8 40	17·7	23 20
Friday ..	.. 17	168	6 1	7 17	0 39	10 26	9 29	18·7	23 22
Saturday	.. 18	169	6 2	7 18	0 39	11 4	10 19	19·7	23 24
Sunday ..	.. 19	170	6 2	7 18	0 40	11 41	11 8	20·7	23 25
Monday ..	.. 20	171	6 2	7 18	0 40	..	11 58	21·7	23 26
Tuesday ..	.. 21	172	6 2	7 18	0 40	A.M. 0 18	P.M. 0 50	22·7	23 27
Wednesday	.. 22	173	6 3	7 19	0 40	0 58	1 44	23·7	23 27
Thursday	.. 23	174	6 3	7 19	0 41	1 40	2 41	24·7	23 26
Friday ..	.. 24	175	6 3	7 19	0 41	2 27	3 41	25·7	23 26
Saturday..	.. 25	176	6 3	7 19	0 41	3 18	4 43	26·7	23 25
Sunday ..	.. 26	177	6 3	7 19	0 41	4 16	5 47	27·7	23 23
Monday ..	.. 27	178	6 4	7 19	0 41	5 18	6 49	28·7	23 21
Tuesday ..	.. 28	179	6 4	7 20	0 42	6 23	7 49	0·4	23 19
Wednesday	.. 29	180	6 4	7 20	0 42	7 29	8 45	1·4	23 16
Thursday	.. 30	181	6 4	7 20	0 42	8 34	9 34	2·4	23 13

Phases of the Moon—JULY 31 Days.

☾ First Quarter... .. 4th, 7h. 17-0m. P.M. | ☾ Last Quarter 20th, 5h. 48-6m. P.M.
 ☾ Full Moon 12th, 8h. 34-5m. P.M. | ☾ New Moon 27th, 9h. 23-5m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.				
			Sunrise. A.M.		Sunset. P.M.		True Noon. P.M.				Moon-rise. Moon-set.			
			H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		D.	N.
Friday ..	1	182	6	5	7	20	0	42	9	36	10	21	3-4	23 9
Saturday ..	2	183	6	5	7	20	0	42	10	35	11	4	4-4	23 5
Sunday ..	3	184	6	6	7	20	0	43	11	32	11	46	5-4	23 1
Monday ..	4	185	6	6	7	20	0	43	P. M. 0 26		A. M. ..		6-4	22 56
Tuesday ..	5	186	6	6	7	20	0	43	1	19	0	27	7-4	22 51
Wednesday ..	6	187	6	7	7	20	0	43	2	12	1	8	8-4	22 45
Thursday ..	7	188	6	7	7	20	0	43	3	4	1	50	9-4	22 39
Friday ..	8	189	6	7	7	20	0	43	3	56	2	34	10-4	22 33
Saturday ..	9	190	6	8	7	20	0	44	4	46	3	20	11-4	22 26
Sunday ..	10	191	6	8	7	20	0	44	5	34	4	7	12-4	22 19
Monday ..	11	192	6	8	7	20	0	44	6	21	4	57	13-4	22 12
Tuesday ..	12	193	6	8	7	20	0	44	7	5	5	47	14-4	22 4
Wednesday ..	13	194	6	8	7	20	0	44	7	47	6	36	15-4	21 55
Thursday ..	14	195	6	9	7	20	0	44	8	26	7	26	16-4	21 47
Friday ..	15	196	6	9	7	19	0	45	9	4	8	16	17-4	21 38
Saturday ..	16	197	6	9	7	19	0	45	9	42	9	5	18-4	21 28
Sunday ..	17	198	6	10	7	19	0	45	10	19	9	55	19-4	21 18
Monday ..	18	199	6	10	7	19	0	45	10	57	10	46	20-4	21 8
Tuesday ..	19	200	6	10	7	19	0	45	11	38	11	37	21-4	20 58
Wednesday ..	20	201	6	11	7	18	0	45	.. A.M. 0 20		P.M. 0 31		22-4	20 47
Thursday ..	21	202	6	11	7	18	0	45	0	20	1	28	23-4	20 36
Friday ..	22	203	6	12	7	18	0	45	1	8	2	27	24-4	20 24
Saturday ..	23	204	6	12	7	18	0	45	2	1	3	28	25-4	20 12
Sunday ..	24	205	6	12	7	17	0	45	2	59	4	30	26-4	20 0
Monday ..	25	206	6	13	7	17	0	45	4	2	5	31	27-4	19 48
Tuesday ..	26	207	6	13	7	17	0	45	5	7	6	28	28-4	19 35
Wednesday ..	27	208	6	13	7	17	0	45	6	12	7	21	0-1	19 21
Thursday ..	28	209	6	14	7	16	0	45	7	17	8	10	1-1	19 8
Friday ..	29	210	6	14	7	16	0	45	8	19	8	57	2-1	18 54
Saturday ..	30	211	6	14	7	16	0	45	9	18	9	40	3-1	18 40
Sunday ..	31	212	6	15	7	15	0	45	10	15	10	23	4-1	18 25

Phases of the Moon--AUGUST 31 Days.

☾ First Quarter .. 3rd, 7h. 29-8m. A.M. ☾ Last Quarter .. 19th, 2h. 0-2m. A.M.
 ☾ Full Moon .. 11th, 11h. 20-8m. A.M. ☾ New Moon .. 25th, 4h. 47-3m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.	Sunset. P.M.	True Noon. P.M.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
Monday ..	1	213	6 15	7 15	0 45	11 11 P.M.	11 5	5.1	18 11
Tuesday ..	2	214	6 15	7 14	0 45	0 6	11 47	6.1	17 55
Wednesday ..	3	215	6 16	7 14	0 45	0 59	.. A.M.	7.1	17 40
Thursday ..	4	216	6 16	7 13	0 45	1 51	0 32	8.1	17 24
Friday ..	5	217	6 16	7 13	0 45	2 42	1 18	9.1	17 9
Saturday ..	6	218	6 17	7 12	0 45	3 31	2 5	10.1	16 52
Sunday ..	7	219	6 17	7 12	0 44	4 18	2 53	11.1	16 36
Monday ..	8	220	6 17	7 11	0 44	5 3	3 42	12.1	16 19
Tuesday ..	9	221	6 18	7 11	0 44	5 46	4 32	13.1	15 2
Wednesday ..	10	222	6 18	7 10	0 44	6 26	5 22	14.1	15 45
Thursday ..	11	223	6 18	7 9	0 44	7 5	6 12	15.1	15 27
Friday ..	12	224	6 19	7 9	0 44	7 43	7 2	16.1	15 10
Saturday ..	13	225	6 19	7 8	0 43	8 21	7 52	17.1	14 51
Sunday ..	14	226	6 19	7 8	0 43	8 58	8 43	18.1	14 33
Monday ..	15	227	6 20	7 7	0 43	9 38	9 34	19.1	14 15
Tuesday ..	16	228	6 20	7 6	0 43	10 20	10 27	20.1	13 56
Wednesday ..	17	229	6 20	7 6	0 43	11 5	11 22 P.M.	21.1	13 37
Thursday ..	18	230	6 20	7 5	0 42	11 55	0 18	22.1	13 18
Friday ..	19	231	6 21	7 4	0 42	.. A.M.	1 17	23.1	12 59
Saturday ..	20	232	6 21	7 4	0 42	0 49	2 17	24.1	12 39
Sunday ..	21	233	6 21	7 3	0 42	1 47	3 16	25.1	12 19
Monday ..	22	234	6 21	7 2	0 42	2 49	4 13	26.1	11 59
Tuesday ..	23	235	6 21	7 1	0 42	3 52	5 7	27.1	11 39
Wednesday ..	24	236	6 22	7 1	0 41	4 57	5 58	28.1	11 19
Thursday ..	25	237	6 22	7 0	0 41	5 59	6 46	29.1	10 53
Friday ..	26	238	6 22	6 59	0 41	7 1	7 31	0.8	10 38
Saturday ..	27	239	6 22	6 59	0 40	8 0	8 14	1.8	10 17
Sunday ..	28	240	6 23	6 58	0 40	8 57	8 58	2.8	9 56
Monday ..	29	241	6 23	6 57	0 40	9 54	9 41	3.8	9 35
Tuesday ..	30	242	6 23	6 56	0 39	10 49	10 26	4.8	9 13
Wednesday ..	31	243	6 23	6 55	0 39	11 42	11 13	5.8	8 52

Phases of the Moon—SEPTEMBER 30 Days.

☾ First Quarter .. 1st, 10h. 53.1m. P.M. | ☾ Last Quarter .. 17th, 8h. 42.0m. A.M.
 ☾ Full Moon .. 10th, 1h. 38.1m. A.M. | ☾ New Moon .. 24th, 2h. 3.6m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.		
			Sunrise. A.M.	Sunset. P.M.	True Noon. P.M.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.					
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	N.
Thursday	..	1	6	23	6	55	0	39	0	34		
Friday	..	2	6	24	6	54	0	39	1	25	0	0
Saturday	..	3	6	24	6	53	0	38	2	13	0	47
Sunday	..	4	6	24	6	52	0	38	2	59	1	37
Monday	..	5	6	24	6	51	0	38	3	43	2	26
Tuesday	..	6	6	25	6	50	0	37	4	25	3	16
Wednesday	..	7	6	25	6	50	0	37	5	3	4	6
Thursday	..	8	6	25	6	49	0	37	5	42	4	57
Friday	..	9	6	25	6	48	0	36	6	20	5	47
Saturday	..	10	6	25	6	47	0	36	6	58	6	38
Sunday	..	11	6	25	6	46	0	36	7	38	7	29
Monday	..	12	6	25	6	45	0	35	8	20	8	22
Tuesday	..	13	6	26	6	44	0	35	9	4	9	18
Wednesday	..	14	6	26	6	43	0	35	9	52	10	14
Thursday	..	15	6	26	6	43	0	34	10	41	11	12
Friday	..	16	6	26	6	42	0	34	11	40	0	11
Saturday	..	17	6	26	6	41	0	33	..	1	8	
Sunday	..	18	6	27	6	40	0	33	A.M. 0	40	2	5
Monday	..	19	6	27	6	39	0	33	1	41	2	58
Tuesday	..	20	6	27	6	38	0	32	2	42	3	49
Wednesday	..	21	6	27	6	37	0	32	3	44	4	36
Thursday	..	22	6	27	6	36	0	32	4	44	5	22
Friday	..	23	6	27	6	36	0	31	5	43	6	5
Saturday	..	24	6	27	6	35	0	31	6	41	6	49
Sunday	..	25	6	28	6	34	0	31	7	38	7	33
Monday	..	26	6	28	6	33	0	30	8	35	8	18
Tuesday	..	27	6	28	6	32	0	30	9	31	9	5
Wednesday	..	28	6	28	6	31	0	30	10	24	9	52
Thursday	..	29	6	29	6	30	0	29	11	16	10	40
Friday	..	30	6	29	6	29	0	29	P.M. 0	6	11	30

Phases of the Moon—OCTOBER 31 Days.

☾ First Quarter ..	1st, 5h. 15.0m. P.M.	☾ Last Quarter ..	16th, 2h. 54.0m. P.M.
☾ Full Moon ..	9th, 3h. 7.0m. P.M.	☾ New Moon ..	23rd, 2h. 12.2m. P.M.
		☾ First Quarter ..	31st, 1h. 14.7m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.	Sunset. P.M.	True Noon. P.M.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
Saturday ..	1	274	6 29	6 29	0 29	0 53	..	7.4	2 57
Sunday ..	2	275	6 29	6 28	0 29	1 38	0 20	8.4	3 21
Monday ..	3	276	6 30	6 27	0 29	2 20	1 9	9.4	3 44
Tuesday ..	4	277	6 30	6 26	0 28	3 0	1 59	10.4	4 7
Wednesday ..	5	278	6 30	6 26	0 28	3 38	2 48	11.4	4 30
Thursday ..	6	279	6 30	6 25	0 28	4 17	3 39	12.4	4 53
Friday ..	7	280	6 31	6 24	0 28	4 55	4 29	13.4	5 16
Saturday ..	8	281	6 31	6 23	0 27	5 35	5 21	14.4	5 39
Sunday ..	9	282	6 31	6 22	0 27	6 17	6 14	15.4	6 2
Monday ..	10	283	6 32	6 21	0 27	7 1	7 10	16.4	6 25
Tuesday ..	11	284	6 32	6 20	0 27	7 48	8 7	17.4	6 48
Wednesday ..	12	285	6 32	6 19	0 27	8 40	9 5	18.4	7 10
Thursday ..	13	286	6 33	6 18	0 26	9 36	10 5	19.4	7 33
Friday ..	14	287	6 33	6 17	0 26	10 35	11 4	20.4	7 56
Saturday ..	15	288	6 33	6 16	0 26	11 35	P.M. 0 1	21.4	8 18
Sunday ..	16	289	6 33	6 15	0 26	..	0 54	22.4	8 40
Monday ..	17	290	6 34	6 14	0 25	A.M. 0 36	1 45	23.4	9 2
Tuesday ..	18	291	6 34	6 13	0 25	1 36	2 32	24.4	9 24
Wednesday ..	19	292	6 34	6 12	0 25	2 35	3 17	25.4	9 46
Thursday ..	20	293	6 35	6 12	0 25	3 32	4 0	26.4	10 8
Friday ..	21	294	6 35	6 11	0 24	4 29	4 43	27.4	10 29
Saturday ..	22	295	6 35	6 10	0 24	5 26	5 26	28.4	10 51
Sunday ..	23	296	6 35	6 9	0 24	6 22	6 10	29.4	11 12
Monday ..	24	297	6 36	6 8	0 24	7 18	6 55	0.9	11 33
Tuesday ..	25	298	6 36	6 8	0 24	8 12	7 43	1.9	11 54
Wednesday ..	26	299	6 36	6 7	0 23	9 5	8 31	2.9	12 15
Thursday ..	27	300	6 37	6 7	0 23	9 57	9 21	3.9	12 35
Friday ..	28	301	6 37	6 7	0 23	10 45	10 11	4.9	12 55
Saturday ..	29	302	6 37	6 6	0 23	11 31	11 0	5.9	13 15
Sunday ..	30	303	6 37	6 6	0 23	P.M. 0 14	11 50	6.9	13 35
Monday ..	31	304	6 38	6 6	0 23	0 55	..	7.9	13 55

Phases of the Moon—NOVEMBER 30 Days.

☾ Full Moon 8th, 3h. 53·4m. A.M. ☾ New Moon 22nd, 5h. 34·7m. A.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter 14th, 9h. 50·0m. P.M. ☾ First Quarter 30th, 9h. 20·4m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.	Sunset. P.M.	True Noon. P.M.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	S.
Tuesday ..	1	305	6 38	6 6	0 22	P.M. 1 33	A.M. 0 40	8·9	14 14
Wednesday ..	2	306	6 39	6 6	0 22	2 12	1 29	9·9	14 34
Thursday ..	3	307	6 39	6 5	0 22	2 50	2 19	10·9	14 53
Friday ..	4	308	6 40	6 5	0 22	3 28	3 10	11·9	15 12
Saturday..	5	309	6 40	6 4	0 22	4 9	4 1	12·9	15 30
Sunday ..	6	310	6 41	6 4	0 22	4 52	4 56	13·9	15 48
Monday ..	7	311	6 41	6 4	0 22	5 30	5 53	14·9	16 6
Tuesday ..	8	312	6 42	6 4	0 22	6 31	6 53	15·9	16 24
Wednesday ..	9	313	6 42	6 4	0 23	7 27	7 54	16·9	16 42
Thursday ..	10	314	6 43	6 3	0 23	8 27	8 55	17·9	16 59
Friday ..	11	315	6 43	6 3	0 23	9 28	9 54	18·9	17 16
Saturday..	12	316	6 44	6 3	0 23	10 29	10 51	19·9	17 32
Sunday ..	13	317	6 44	6 2	0 23	11 30	11 43	20·9	17 49
Monday ..	14	318	6 45	6 2	0 23	P.M. 0 31	A.M. 0 31	21·9	18 5
Tuesday ..	15	319	6 45	6 1	0 23	A.M. 0 30	1 16	22·9	18 20
Wednesday ..	16	320	6 46	6 1	0 23	1 27	1 59	23·9	18 36
Thursday ..	17	321	6 46	6 1	0 23	2 23	2 41	24·9	18 51
Friday ..	18	322	6 47	6 0	0 23	3 18	3 23	25·9	19 5
Saturday..	19	323	6 48	6 0	0 23	4 13	4 5	26·9	19 20
Sunday ..	20	324	6 48	6 0	0 24	5 9	4 49	27·9	19 34
Monday ..	21	325	6 49	6 0	0 24	6 3	5 36	28·9	19 47
Tuesday ..	22	326	6 49	6 0	0 24	6 56	6 23	0·3	20 1
Wednesday ..	23	327	6 50	6 0	0 24	7 48	7 13	1·3	20 14
Thursday ..	24	328	6 51	6 0	0 25	8 38	8 3	2·3	20 26
Friday ..	25	329	6 51	6 0	0 25	9 26	8 53	3·3	20 38
Saturday ..	26	330	6 52	6 0	0 25	10 10	9 43	4·3	20 50
Sunday ..	27	331	6 53	6 0	0 25	10 52	10 32	5·3	21 1
Monday ..	28	332	6 53	6 0	0 26	11 30	11 21	6·3	21 12
Tuesday ..	29	333	6 54	6 0	0 26	P.M. 0 8	A.M. 0 9	7·3	21 23
Wednesday ..	30	334	6 54	6 0	0 27	0 45	0 9	8·3	21 33

Phases of the Moon—DECEMBER 31 Days.

☾ Full Moon7th, 3h. 52.1 m. P.M. ☾ New Moon21st, 11h. 36.7m. P.M.
 ☾ Last Quarter14th, 6h. 46.6 m. A.M. ☾ First Quarter30th, 4h. 23.2m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise. A.M.	Sunset. P.M.	True Noon. P.M.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	S.
Thursday	1	335	6 55	6 0	0 28	1 23	0 50	0.3	21 43
Friday	2	336	6 55	6 0	0 28	2 1	1 50	10.3	21 53
Saturday	3	337	6 56	6 0	0 28	2 43	2 41	11.3	22 1
Sunday	4	338	6 57	6 0	0 29	3 27	3 36	12.3	22 10
Monday	5	339	6 58	6 0	0 29	4 15	4 34	13.3	22 18
Tuesday	6	340	6 58	6 1	0 30	5 10	5 34	14.3	22 26
Wednesday	7	341	6 59	6 1	0 30	6 9	6 36	15.3	22 33
Thursday	8	342	6 59	6 1	0 30	7 12	7 38	16.3	22 40
Friday	9	343	7 0	6 2	0 31	8 15	8 38	17.3	22 46
Saturday	10	344	7 0	6 2	0 31	9 19	9 35	18.3	22 52
Sunday	11	345	7 1	6 2	0 32	10 21	10 26	19.3	22 57
Monday	12	346	7 2	6 3	0 32	11 21	11 14	20.3	23 2
Tuesday	13	347	7 2	6 3	0 33	A.M.	11 58	21.3	23 7
Wednesday	14	348	7 3	6 3	0 33	0 18	P.M. 0 41	22.3	23 11
Thursday	15	349	7 3	6 4	0 34	1 15	1 23	23.3	23 15
Friday	16	350	7 4	6 4	0 35	2 9	2 6	24.3	23 18
Saturday	17	351	7 4	6 5	0 35	3 4	2 48	25.3	23 20
Sunday	18	352	7 5	6 5	0 36	3 58	3 32	26.3	23 22
Monday	19	353	7 5	6 6	0 36	4 50	4 10	27.3	23 24
Tuesday	20	354	7 6	6 6	0 37	5 42	5 7	28.3	23 26
Wednesday	21	355	7 7	6 7	0 37	6 33	5 57	29.3	23 26
Thursday	22	356	7 7	6 7	0 38	7 21	6 47	0.5	23 27
Friday	23	357	7 8	6 8	0 38	8 6	7 36	1.5	23 28
Saturday	24	358	7 8	6 9	0 39	8 49	8 26	2.5	23 26
Sunday	25	359	7 9	6 9	0 39	9 29	9 15	3.5	23 25
Monday	26	360	7 9	6 9	0 40	10 7	10 4	4.5	23 23
Tuesday	27	361	7 10	6 10	0 40	10 4	10 52	5.5	23 21
Wednesday	28	362	7 10	6 10	0 41	11 21	11 41	6.5	23 19
Thursday	29	363	7 11	6 10	0 41	11 58	A.M.	7.5	23 16
Friday	30	364	7 11	6 11	0 41	P.M. 0 36	0 31	8.9	23 13
Saturday	31	365	7 11	6 11	0 42	1 18	1 22	9.5	23 9

CALENDAR FOR 1939.

JANUARY.

Sun...	1	8	15	22	29	替
M...	2	9	16	23	30	替
Tu...	3	10	17	24	31	替
W...	4	11	18	25	替	替
Th...	5	12	19	26	替	替
F...	6	13	20	27	替	替
S...	7	14	21	28	替	替

FEBRUARY.

Sun...	替	5	12	19	26	替
M...	替	6	13	20	27	替
Tu...	替	7	14	21	28	替
W...	1	8	15	22	替	替
Th...	2	9	16	23	替	替
F...	3	10	17	24	替	替
S...	4	11	18	25	替	替

MARCH.

Sun...	替	5	12	19	26	替
M...	替	6	13	20	27	替
Tu...	替	7	14	21	28	替
W...	1	8	15	22	29	替
Th...	2	9	16	23	30	替
F...	3	10	17	24	31	替
S...	4	11	18	25	替	替

APRIL.

Sun...	替	2	9	16	23	30
M...	替	3	10	17	24	替
Tu...	替	4	11	18	25	替
W...	替	5	12	19	26	替
Th...	替	6	13	20	27	替
F...	替	7	14	21	28	替
S...	1	8	15	22	29	替

MAY.

Sun...	替	7	14	21	28	替
M...	1	8	15	22	29	替
Tu...	2	9	16	23	30	替
W...	3	10	17	24	31	替
Th...	4	11	18	25	替	替
F...	5	12	19	26	替	替
S...	6	13	20	27	替	替

JUNE.

Sun...	替	4	11	18	25	替
M...	替	5	12	19	26	替
Tu...	替	6	13	20	27	替
W...	替	7	14	21	28	替
Th...	1	8	15	22	29	替
F...	2	9	16	23	30	替
S...	3	10	17	24	替	替

JULY.

Sun...	替	2	9	16	23	30
M...	替	3	10	17	24	31
Tu...	替	4	11	18	25	替
W...	替	5	12	19	26	替
Th...	替	6	13	20	27	替
F...	替	7	14	21	28	替
S...	1	8	15	22	29	替

AUGUST.

Sun...	替	6	13	20	27	替
M...	替	7	14	21	28	替
Tu...	1	8	15	22	29	替
W...	2	9	16	23	30	替
Th...	3	10	17	24	31	替
F...	4	11	18	25	替	替
S...	5	12	19	26	替	替

SEPTEMBER.

Sun...	替	3	10	17	24	替
M...	替	4	11	18	25	替
Tu...	替	5	12	19	26	替
W...	替	6	13	20	27	替
Th...	替	7	14	21	28	替
F...	1	8	15	22	29	替
S...	2	9	16	23	30	替

OCTOBER.

Sun...	1	8	15	22	29	替
M...	2	9	16	23	30	替
Tu...	3	10	17	24	31	替
W...	4	11	18	25	替	替
Th...	5	12	19	26	替	替
F...	6	13	20	27	替	替
S...	7	14	21	28	替	替

NOVEMBER.

Sun...	替	5	12	19	26	替
M...	替	6	13	20	27	替
Tu...	替	7	14	21	28	替
W...	1	8	15	22	29	替
Th...	2	9	16	23	30	替
F...	3	10	17	24	替	替
S...	4	11	18	25	替	替

DECEMBER.

Sun...	替	3	10	17	24	31
M...	替	4	11	18	25	替
Tu...	替	5	12	19	26	替
W...	替	6	13	20	27	替
Th...	替	7	14	21	28	替
F...	1	8	15	22	29	替
S...	2	9	16	23	30	替

PREFACE



THE Editors have to thank many correspondents who during the past year have sent them suggestions for the improvement of this book. The Indian Year Book is intended above all to be a book of reference, and its completeness and convenience of arrangement must necessarily depend to a great extent on the part taken in its editing by the members of the public who most use it.

The help extended to the Editors by various officials, and more particularly by the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay, and the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, has again been readily given and is most gratefully acknowledged. Without such help it would be impossible to produce the Year Book with up-to-date statistics.

Suggestions for the improvement or correction of the Year Book may be sent to the Editors at any time, but those which reach them before January have a better chance of being adopted than later suggestions which only reach them after the work of revision has been partly completed.

The Times of India, Bombay,

July, 1938.

An Indian Glossary.

ABKARI.—Excise of liquors and drugs.
ACHHUT.—Untouchable (Hindi) Asuddhar.
ACKRAGE CONTRIBUTION.—Contribution paid by holders of land irrigated by Government.
ADHIRAJ.—Supreme ruler, overlord, added to "Maharaja," &c., it means "paramount."

AFSAR.—A corruption of the English "officer"
AHIMSA.—Non-violence.

AHLUWALIA.—Name of a princely family resident at the village of Ahlu, near Lahore.

AIN.—A timber tree *TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA*.

AKALI.—Originally, a Sikh devotee, one of band founded by Guru Govind Singh (who died 1708); now, a member of the politico-religious army (*dal*) of reforming Sikhs.

AKHARA.—A Hindu school of gymnastics.

AKHUNDZADA.—Son of a Head Officer.

ALIJAH.—Of exalted rank.

ALIGHOL.—Literally a Mahomedan circle. A kind of athletic club formed for purposes of self-defence.

ALI RAJA.—Sea King (Laccadives).

AM.—Mango

AMIL.—A name given in Sind to educated members of the Lohana community, a Hindu caste consisting principally of bankers, clerks and minor officials.

AMIR (corruptly **EMIR**).—A Mohammedan chief, often also a personal name.

AMMA.—A goddess, particularly Mariamma, goddess of small-pox, South India.

ANICUT.—A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India.

ANJUMAN.—A communal gathering of Mahomedans.

APHUS.—Believed to be a corruption of ALPHONSE, the name of the best variety of Bombay mango.

ARZ, ARZI, ARZ-DASHT.—Written petition.

ASAF.—A minister.

ASPRISHYA.—Untouchable (Sanskrit).

AUS.—The early rice crop, Bengal, syn. Ahu, Assam.

AYATAR.—An incarnation of Vishnu.

AYURVEDA.—Hindu science of Medicine.

BABA.—*Lit.* "Father," a respectful "Mr." Irish "Your Honour."

BABU.—(1) A gentleman in Bengal, corresponding to Pant in the Deccan and Konkani, (2) Hence used by Anglo-Indians of a clerk or accountant. Strictly a 5th or still younger son of a Raja but often used of any son younger than the heir, whilst it has also grown into a term of address—Esquire. There are, however, one or two Rajas whose sons are known respectively as—1st. Kanwar; 2nd, Diwan; 3rd, Thakur; 4th, Lal; 5th Babu.

BABUL.—A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *ACACIA ARABICA*.

BADMASH.—A bad character; a rascal.

BAGR.—Tiger or Panther.

BAGHLA.—(1) A native boat (Bagdadow), (2) The common pond heron or paddybird.

BAHADUR.—*Lit.* "brave" or "warrior," a title used by both Hindus and Mohammedans, often bestowed by Government; added to other titles, it increases their honour but alone it designates an inferior ruler.

BAIRAGI.—A Hindu religious mendicant.

BAJRA OR BAJRI.—The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *Pennisetum typhoides*; syn. cambu, Madras.

BAKSHI.—A revenue officer or magistrate.

BAKSHISH.—Cheri-meri (or Chiri-miri) Tip.

BAND.—A dam or embankment (Bund).

BANDAR.—Monkey.

BANYAN.—A species of fig-tree. *Ficus bengalensis*.

BARA SING.—Swamp deer.

BARSAT.—(1) A fall of rain, (2) the rainy season.

BARSATI.—Farcy (horse's disease).

BASTI.—(1) A village, or collection of huts; (2) A Jain temple, Kanara.

BATTA.—*Lit.* 'discount' and hence allowances by way of compensation.

BATTAR.—Duck.

BAWARCHI.—Cook in India, Syn. Mistri, in Bombay only.

BAZAR.—(1) A street lined with shops, India proper; (2) a covered market, Burma.

BEGUM OR BEGAM.—The feminine of "Nawab" combined in Bhopal as "Nawab Begum."

BER.—A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus jujuba*.

Note.—According to the Hunterian system of transliteration here adopted the vowels have the following values:—a either long as the a in 'father' or short as the u in 'cut,' e as the e in 'gain,' i either short as the i in 'bib,' or long as the ee in 'feel,' o as the o in 'bone,' u either short as the oo in 'good,' or long as the oo in 'boot,' ai as the i in 'milk,' au as the ou in 'grouse.' This is only a rough guide. The vowel values vary in different parts of India in a marked degree.

BESAR.—In Hindi (also Gujarati *Vesar*).—Woman's nose-ring.

BHWAR.—Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma; jhum, North-Eastern India.

BHADOI.—Early autumn crop, Northern India reaped in the month Bhadoi.

BHAGAT OR BHAKTA.—A devotee.

BHAG-BATAT.—System of payment of land revenue in kind.

BHAIKAND.—Relation or man of same caste or community.

BHAIKANDI.—Nepotism.

BHANGI.—Sweeper, scavenger.

BHANG.—The dried leaves of the hemp plant, *CANNABIS SATIVA*, a narcotic.

BHANWAR.—Light sandy soil; syn. *bhnr*.

BHANWARAL.—Title of heir apparent in some Rajput States.

BHARAL.—A Himalayan wild sheep, *OVIS NAHURA*.

BHARAT.—India.

BHARATA-VARSHA.—India.

BHENI.—A succulent vegetable (*HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS*).

BHONSLE.—Name of a Maratha dynasty.

BHUP.—Title of the ruler of Cooh Behar.

BHUGTI.—Name of a Baluch tribe.

BHUSA.—Chaff, for fodder.

BRUT.—The spirit of departed persons.

BIDRI.—A class of ornamental metalwork in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver, named from the town of Bidar, Hyderabad.

BIGHA.—A measure of land varying widely; the standard *bigha* is generally five-eighths of an acre. "Vigla" in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

BHISHTI.—Commonly pronounced "Bhishti." Water-carrier (lit. "man of heaven").

BIR (BID).—A grassland—North India, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Also "Vidi."

BLACK COTTON SOIL.—A dark-coloured soil very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India.

BOARD OF REVENUE.—The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras.

BOHRA.—A sect of Ismaili Shia Musalmans, belonging to Gujarat.

BOR.—See *BRR*.

BRINJAL.—A vegetable, *SOLANUM MELONGENA*; syn. egg-plant.

BUND.—Embankment.

BUNDER, or bandar.—A harbour or port. Also "Monkey."

BURJ.—A bastion in a line of battlements.

CADJAN.—Palm leaves used for thatch.

CHABUK.—A whip.

CHABUTRA.—A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.

CHADAR.—A sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women. (Cladder.)

CHATTYA.—An ancient Buddhist chapel.

CHAMBHAR (OHAMAR).—"Cobbler," "Shoemaker." A caste whose trade is to tan leather.

CHAMPAK.—A tree with fragrant blossoms, *MICHELIA CHAMPACA*.

CHANA.—Gram.

CHAND.—Moon.

CHANDI.—(Pron. with soft *d*) Silver; Chandi (with palatal and short *a*)—Goddess Durga.

CHAPATI.—A cake of unleavened bread.

CHAPRASI.—An orderly or messenger, Northern India; syn. *pattawala*, Bombay; *peon*, Malras.

CHARAS.—The resin of the hemp plant, *CANNABIS SATIVA*, used for smoking.

CHARKHA.—A spinning wheel.

CHARPAT (charpoy).—A bedstead with four legs, and tape stretched across the frame for a mattress.

CHAUDHRI.—Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.

CHAWK, CHOWK.—A place where four roads meet.

CHAUKIDAR.—The village watchman and rural policeman.

CHAUTH.—The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marathas in subject territories.

CHAVRI (CHORO GUJARATI).—Village headquarters.

CHEETAH.—Hunting leopard.

CHELA.—A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching.

CHHAONI.—A collection of thatched huts or barracks; hence a cantonment.

CHHATRAPATI.—One of sufficient dignity to have an umbrella carried over him.

CHHATRI.—(1) An umbrella, (2) domed building such as a cenotaph.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India.

CHIKOR.—A kind of partridge, *CACCABIS CHUKOR*.

CHIKU.—The Bombay name for the fruit of *ACHRAS SAPOTA*, the Sapodilla plum of the West Indies.

CHINAR.—A plane tree, *PLATANUS ORIENTALIS*.

CHINKARA.—The Indian gazelle, *GAZELA BENNETT*, often called 'ravine deer.'

CHITAL.—The spotted deer, *CERVUS AXIS*.
CHOBNDAR.—Mace-bearer whose business is to announce the arrival of guests on state occasions.

CHOLAM.—Name in Southern India for the large millet, *ANDROPOGON SORGHUM*; syn. jowar.

CHOLI.—A kind of short bodice worn by women.

CHOWRIE.—Fly-whisk.

CHUNAM, chuna.—Lime plaster.

CIRCLE.—The area in charge of—(1) A Conservator of Forests; (2) A Postmaster or Deputy Postmaster-General; (3) A Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department.

CIVIL SURGEON.—The officer in medical charge of a District.

COGNIZABLE.—An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.

COLLECTOR.—The administrative head of a District in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, etc. Syn. Deputy Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER.—(1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts; (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, etc.

COMPOUND.—The garden and open land attached to a house. An Anglo-Indian word perhaps derived from 'kumpan,' a hedge.

CONSERVATOR.—The Supervising Officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest Department.

COUNCIL BILLS.—Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council.

COUNT.—Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, etc., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.

COURT OF WARDS.—An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons.

CRORE, karor.—Ten millions.

DADA.—Lit. "grandfather" (paternal); any venerable person. In Bombay slang a "hoolligan boss."

DAFFADAR.—A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.

DAFTAR.—Office records.

DAFTARY.—Record-keeper.

DAH OR DAO.—A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword, and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.

DAK (dawk).—A stage on a stage coach route. Dawk bungalow is the travellers' bungalow maintained at such stages in days before railways came.

DAKAITI, DACORTY.—Robbery by five or more persons.

DAL.—(Pron. with dental d and short a) "Army," hence any disciplined body, e.g., Akali Dal, Seva Dal.

DAL.—A generic term applied to various pulses.

DAM.—An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee.

DARBAR.—(1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the Ruler of a State hence (2) the Government of a Native State.

DARGAH. A Mahomedan shrine or tomb of a saint.

DARI, Dhurrie.—A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.

DAREHAST.—A tender or application to rent land.

DAROGHA.—The title of officials in various departments; now especially applied to subordinate controlling Officers in the Police and Jail Departments.

DARSHAN.—Lit. "Sight." To go to a temple to get a sight of the idol is to make "darshan". Also used in case of great or holy personages.

DARWAN.—A door-keeper.

DARWAZA.—A gateway.

DASTURI.—Customary perquisite.

DAULA AND DAULAT.—State.

DEB.—A Brahminical priestly title; taken from the name of a divinity.

DEBOTTAR.—Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.

DEODAR.—A cedar, *CEDRUS LEBANI* or *C. DEODARA*.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.—The Administrative head of a District in the Punjab, Central Provinces, etc. Syn. Collector.

DEPUTY MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR.—A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers; equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas.

DERA.—Tent in N. India.

DERASAR.—Jain Temple.

DESI.—A revenue official under native (Maratha) rule.

DESH.—(1) Native country; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghats.

DESH-DHARTA.—Patriot.

Deshi.—Indigenous, opposed to *bideshi*, foreign.

DESHMUKH.—A petty official under native (Maratha) rule.

DESH-SIVKA.—Servant (Pon.) of the country; Female Volunteer in the Civil Disobedience movement.

DEVA.—A deity.

DEVADASI.—A girl dedicated to temple or God. Muri in Maharashtra.

DEVASTHAN.—Land assigned for the upkeep of a temple or other religious foundation.

DEWAN.—A Vizier or other First Minister to an Indian Chief, either Hindu or Mohammedan, and equal in rank with "Sardar" under which see other equivalents. The term is also used of a Council of State.

DHAK.—A tree, *BUTEA FRONDOSA*, with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers used for dyeing, and also producing a gum; syn. palas, Bengal and Bombay; Chhful, Central India; "Kha-khro" in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

DHAMNI.—A heavy shighram or tonga drawn by bullocks.

DHARALA.—Bill, Koli, or other warlike castes carrying sharp weapons.

DHARMA.—Religion (Hindu).

DHARMSALA.—A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.

DHATURA.—A stupefying drug, **DATURA AFSTOSA.**

DIED.—A large untouchable caste in Gujarat, corresponding to Mahar in Maharashtra and Holeya in Karnatak.

DHENKIL.—Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water; syn. piccottah.

DHOBI.—A washerman.

DHOTI.—The loincloth worn by men.

DIN.—Religion (Mahomedan).

DISTRICT.—The most important administrative unit of area.

DIVISION.—(1) A group of districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner; (2) the area in charge of a Deputy Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District; (3) the area under a Superintendent of Post Offices; (4) a group of (revenue) districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department.

DIWAN (SIKH).—Communal Gathering.

DIWALI.—The lamp festival of Hindus.

DIWANI.—Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and Courts.

DOAB.—The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.

DOM.—Untouchable caste in Northern India.

DRUG.—A hill-fort, Mysore.

DRY CROP.—A crop grown without artificial irrigation.

DRY RATE.—The rate of revenue for unirrigated land.

DUN.—(Pron. "doon") A valley, Northern India.

EEKKA.—A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India.

ELCHI, ELACH.—Cardamom.

ELCHI (Turk.).—Ambassador.

ELAYA RAJA.—Title given to the heir of the Maharaja of Travancore or Cochin.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.—See Deputy Magistrate and Collector.

FAKIR.—Properly an Islamic mendicant but often loosely used of Hindu mendicants also.

FAMINE INSURANCE GRANT.—An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt.

FARMAN.—An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.

FARZAND.—Lit. means "child" with the defining words added such as "Farzand-e-dilband" in the case of several Indian Princes it means beloved, favourite, etc.

FARZANDARI or FAZANDARI.—A kind of land tenure in Bombay City.

FASLI.—Era (solar) started by Akbar, A.C. minus 572-3.

FATEH.—"Victory."

FATEH JANG.—"Victorious in Battle" (a title of the Nizam).

FATWA.—Judicial decree or written opinion of a doctor of Muslim law.

FAUJDARI.—Relating to a criminal court, criminal proceedings.

FAUJARI.—Under native rule, the area under a Faujdar or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' Criminal Courts.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.—The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces.

FITTON GARI.—A phæton, Bombay. Derived from the English.

GADDI, Gadi.—The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.

GAEKWAR (sometimes GUICOWAR).—Title with "Maharaja" added of the ruler of Baroda. It was once a caste name and means "cowherd," i.e., the protector of the sacred animal; but later on, in common with "Holkar" and "Sindhia," it came to be a dynastic appellation and consequently regarded as a title. Thus, a Prince becomes "Gaekwar" on succeeding to the estate of Baroda; "Holkar," to that of Indore and "Sindhia," to that of Gwalior.

(All these are surnames of which Gaekwar and Shinde are quite common among Marathas—and even Mahars).

GANJA.—The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, **CANNABIS SATIVA**, used for smoking.

GATR.—Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison' **BOS GAURUS**.

GAYAL.—A species of wild cattle, **BOS FRONTALIS**, domesticated on the North-East Frontier; syn. mithan.

GHADRE.—Mutiny, Revolution.

GHARRIE (GARI).—A carriage, cart.

GHAT, Ghant.—(1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank; (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats.

GHATWAL.—A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghats), Bengal.

GHAZI.—One who engaged in "Ghazy," a holy War, i.e., against kafirs.

GHI, Ghes.—Clarified butter.

GINGELLY.—See **TIL**.

GODOWN.—A store room or warehouse. An Anglo-Indian word derived from the Malay "gadang."

GOP.—Cowherd girl. The dance of the youthful Krishna with the Gopis has a favourite subject of paintings.

GOPURAM.—A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India.

GOSAIN, Goswami.—A (Hindu) devotee; lit. one who restrains his passions.

GOSHA.—Name in Southern India for 'parda women'; lit. the word "Gosha" means corner or seclusion; "one who sits in" is the meaning of the word "Nashin" which is usually added to "Gosha" and "Parda" e.g., Goshanashin Pardanashin.

GRAM.—A kind of pea, *CICER ARIETINUM*. In Southern India the pulse *DOLICHOS BIFLORUS* is known as horse gram.

GRANTHA-SAHEB.—Sikh holy book.

GUNJ.—The red seed with a black 'eye' of *ABRUS PRECATORIUS*, a common wild creeper used as the official weight for minute quantities of opium 26th of a TOLA.

GUP, OR GUP SKUP.—Tittle tattle.

GUR, Goor.—Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.

GURAL.—A Himalayan goat antelope, *CEMA GORAL*.

GURDWARA.—A Sikh Shrine.

GURU.—(1) A Hindu religious preceptor; (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.

HABSHI.—Literally an Abyssinian. Now a term for anyone whose complexion is particularly dark.

HADITH.—(commonly pronounced "Hadis") Tradition of the Prophet.

HAFIZ.—Guardian, one who has Quran by heart.

HAJ.—Pilgrimage to Mecca.

HAJAM, HAJJAM.—A barber.

HAJI.—A Mahomedan who has performed the haj. He is entitled to dye his beard red.

HAKIM.—A native doctor practising the Mahomedan system of medicine.

HAKIM (with long a).—Governor, ruler.

HALAL.—Lawful (from Islam point of view). Used of meat of animal ceremoniously slaughtered with a sawing motion of the knife, cf. "Jhatka".

HALALKHOR.—A sweeper or scavenger; lit. one to whom everything is lawful food.

HALI.—Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderabad.

HAMAL.—(1) A porter or cooly, (2) a house servant.

HAQ.—A right.

HARJAN.—Untouchables. The term originally means "the people of God". According to Mr. Gandhi the term was suggested by certain of the class themselves who did not care for the description of "untouchable", and it was copied from the example of a poet of Gujarat.

HEJIRA (HIJRAH).—The era dating from the flight of Mahomed to Mecca, June 20th, 622 A.D.

HEHRA LAL.—A Hindu name ('Hira' is diamond and 'Lal' is ruby.)

HILSA.—A kind of fish, *CLUPEA ILISHA*.

HOONDI, HUNDI.—A draft (banking).

HOLKAR.—See "Gaekwar."

HTI.—An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.

HUKKA, HOOKAH.—The Indian tobacco pipe, *HUKM*.—An order.

HUNDL.—A bill of exchange.

IDGAH.—An enclosed place outside a town where Mahomedan services are held on festivals known as the Id., etc.

ILAKHE.—A department. (Ilakha in Marathi and Gujarati Languages means Presidency.)

INAM.—The layman who leads the congregation in prayer. Mahomedan.

INAM.—Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. See DEVASTHAN, SARANJAM, WATAN.

INUNDATION CANAL.—A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood.

IZZAT.—Prestige.

JACK FRUIT.—Fruit of *ARTOCARPUS INTERGRIFOLIA*, var. *PHANAS*.

JAGGERY, jagri.—Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.

JAGIR.—An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land held by a Jagirdar.

JAH.—A term denoting dignity, applied to highest class nobles in Hyderabad State.

JAM (Sindhi or Baluch).—Chief. Also the Jam of Nawanganar.

JAMABANDI.—The annual settlement made under the ryotwari system.

JAMADAR.—A native officer in the army or police.

JANGAMA.—A Lingayat priest.

JAPTI.—Distrain; attachment; corrupt of "Zapti."

JATHA.—An association.

JATKA.—Pony-cart, South India.

JAZIRAT-UR-ARAB.—The Sacred Island of Arabia, including all the countries which contain cities sacred to the Mahomedans: Arabia, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

JHATKA.—"Stroke", used of meat of animal slaughtered with a stroke as opposed to "Halal". S. v.

JHIL.—A natural lake or swamp, Northern India; syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

JIHAD.—A religious war undertaken by Musalmans.

JIRGA.—A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier.

JOGI, (YOGI).—A Hindu ascetic.

JOSHI.—Village astrologer.

JOWAR.—The large millet, a very common food-grain, *ANDROPOGON BOROCHUM*, or *BOROCHUM VULGARIS*; syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.

JUDI.—A revenue term in S. Division of the Bombay Presidency.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.—An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind.

KACHHA.—Uripe, mud built, inferior.
KACHERI, kachhri.—An office or office building, especially that of a Government official.

KADAR, karbi.—The stalk of jowari (*a. v.*)—a valuable fodder.

KAFIR.—Infidel, applied by Muslims to all non-Muslims.

KAJU, kashew.—The nut of *ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE*, largely grown in the Konkan.

KAJAR.—The barking deer, *CERVULUS MUNTJAC*.

KAKRI.—Cucumber.

KALAR, kallar.—Barren land covered with salt or alkaline effluences, Northern India.

KALI-YUGA.—} The Iron age. (short a).
KALI.—}

KALI.—Popular goddess consort } (long a).
 of Shiva.

KALI.—Black soil.

KALIMA.—The Mahomedan Confession of faith.
KAMARBAND, Cumberbund.—A waistcloth, or belt.

KANAT.—The wall of a large tent. "Kanat" (in Persia)—Underground Canal.

KANGAR.—A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmir to keep themselves warm.

KANKAR.—Nodular limestone, used for metalting roads, as building stones or for preparation of lime.

KANS.—A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation especially in Bundelkhand *SAPHALUM SPONTANEUM*.

KANUNGO.—A Revenue Inspector.

KAPAS.—Cotton.

KARAIT.—A very venomous snake, *BUNGARUS CANDIDUS* or *CAERULEUS*.

KARBHARI.—A manager. Also Dewan in smaller States in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

KAREZ.—(Persian 'Kanat'). Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface for irrigation, especially in Baluchistan.

KARKUN.—A clerk or writer, Bombay.

KARMA.—The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of the good and evil actions in past existences.

KARNAM.—See **PATWARI**.

KARTOOS.—A cartridge.

KAS.—The five "Kas" which denote the Sikh are *Kes*, the uncut hair; *Kachh*, the short drawers; *Kara*, the iron bangle; *Kirpan*, the steel knife; and *Kangha*, the comb.

KASAI.—A butcher.

KAZI.—Better written *Qazi*—Under native rule, a judge administering Mahomedan law. Under British rule, the kazi registers marriages between Mahomedans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.

KHARITA.—Letter from an Indian Prince to the Governor-General.

KHABARDAR.—Beware.

KHADI (or KHADDER).—Cotton cloth handwoven from hand-spun yarn.

KHALASI.—A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent-pitcher.

KHALSA.—Lit. "pure." (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khalsa being equivalent to the Sikh community; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, etc., Northern India, and Deccan.

KHAN.—Originally the ruler of a small Mohammedan state, now a nearly empty title though prized. It is very frequently used rather as *part* of a name, especially by Afghans and Pathans.

KHANDI, candy. A weight especially used for cotton bales in Bombay, equivalent to 20 mds.

KHANSAMA.—A butler.

KHARAB.—Also "Kharaba." In Bombay of any portion of an assessed survey No. which being uncultivable is left unassessed.

KHARGOSH.—Hare.

KHARIF.—Any crops sown just before or during the main S. W. monsoon.

KHAS.—Special, in Government hands. *Khas tahasildar*, the manager of a Government estate.

KHASADAR.—Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghanistan or N. W. Frontier.

KHAS-KHAS, Kus-Kus.—A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *ANDROPOGON SQUARELOSUS*.

KHEDDA, kheda.—A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.

KHICHADI, Kojjeree.—A dish of cooked rice and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians especially used of rice with fish.

KHILAT.—A robe of honour.

KHUTBA.—The weekly prayer for Mahomedans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.

KHWAJA.—A Persian word for "master," sometimes a name.

KINOOB, kamkhwab.—Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver.

KIRPAN.—A Sikh religious emblem; a sword.
KISAN.—Agriculturist, used in North India. "Kyot" in Maharashtra, etc.

KODALI Also "Kudali".—The implement like a hoe or mattock in common use for digging; syn. *mamuti*, Southern India.

KONKAN.—The narrow strip of low land between the Western ghats and the sea.

KOS.—A variable measure of distance usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minars or milestones on the Mughal Imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards. Also means the leathern water-lift drawn by bullocks in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

KOT.—Battlements.

KOTHI.—A large house.

KOTWAL.—The head of the police in a town, under native rule. The term is still used in Hyderabad and other parts of India.

KOTWALL.—The chief police station in a headquarters town.

KUOHA BANDI.—A barrier or gateway erected across a lane.

KUPR.—Infidelity, unbelief in the Quran and the Prophet.

KULKARNI.—See **PATWARI**.

KUMBHAMELA.—The great fair at Hardwar, so called because when it is held every 12 year Jupiter and Sun are in the sign Kumbhas, (Aquarius).

KUMBHAR.—(M.) A potter. U—"Kumhar."

KUNBI.—An agriculturist (Kanbi in Gujarat Kurmi in N. India).

KUNWAR OR KUMAR.—The heir of a Raja (Every son of any chief in Gujarat and Kathiawar).

KURAN.—A big grass land growing grass fit for cutting.

KUSHTI (U), KUSTI (M).—Wrestling.

KYARI.—Land embanked to hold water for rice cultivation.

KYAUNG.—A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma.

LAKH, lac.—A hundred thousand.

LAL.—A younger son of a Raja (strictly a 4th son, but see under "Rabū").

LAMBARDAR.—The representative of the co-sharers in a zamindari village, Northern India.

LANGUR.—A large monkey, *SEMNOPTHECUS ENTELLUS*.

LASGAR, correat lashkar.—(1) an army, (2) in English usage an Indian sailor.

LAT.—A monumental pillar. "Lat" Hindustani corruption of "Lord" e.g., "Bara Lat"—Viceroy, "Jangi Lat"—Commander-in-Chief, "Chhota Lat"—Governor.

LATERITE.—A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium. Laterite produces a deep brick-red soil.

LINGAM.—The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Shiva.

LITCHI.—A fruit tree grown in North India (*LITCHI CHINENSIS*).

LOKAMANYA.—(Lit.) Esteemed of the people. A national hero.

LOKENDRA OR LOKINDRA.—"Protector of the World," title of the Chiefs of Dholpur and Datia.

LONGYI.—A waistcloth, Burma.

LOTA.—A small brass water-pot.

LUNGI, loongi.—A cloth (coloured dhoti) simply wound round the waist.

MADRASA.—A school especially one for the higher instruction of Mahomedans.

MAHAJAN.—The guild of Hindu or Jain merchants in a city. The head of the Mahajan is the Nagarseth (q. v.).

MAHAL.—(1) Formerly a considerable tract of country; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue; (3) a department of revenue, e.g., right to catch elephants, or to take stone; (4) in Bombay a small Taluka under a MAHALKARI.

MAHANT.—The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

MAHARAJA.—The highest of hereditary rulers among the Hindus, or else a personal distinction conferred by Government. It has several variations as under "Raja" with the addition of MAHARAJ RANA; its feminine is MAHARANI (MAHA=great).

MAHARAJ KUMAR.—Son of a Maharaja.

MAHATMA.—(Lit.) A great soul; applied to men who have transcended the limitations of the flesh and the world.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA.—A Hindu title denoting learned in Sanskrit lore.

MAHSEER, mahasir.—A large carp. *BALPUS FOR* (lit. "the big-headed").

MAHUA.—A tree, *BASSIA LATIFOLIA*, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.

MAHURAT.—The propitious moment fixed by astrologers for an important undertaking.

The word in Sanskrit and Marathi is "Muhurta"; in Gujarati "Muvrat" or "Mahurat."

MAIDAN.—An open space of level ground the park at Calcutta.

MAINA.—A bird.

MAJOR WORKS.—Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest.

MAJUR.—A labourer (in Bombay).

MAKTAB.—An elementary Mahomedan school.

MALGUZAR (revenue payer).—(1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure, (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State.

MARTA.—Licence, monopoly.

MAKTADAR.—A licensee, monopolist.

MALL.—A gardener.

MALK.—Master, proprietor.

MAHLATDAR (Mar. "Mamkedar").—The officer in charge of a taluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial—syn. *tahasildar*.

MANDAP, or mandapam.—A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.

MANGOSTEEN.—The fruit of *GARCINIA MANGOS TANA*.

MARI.—A Baluch tribe. (Bhugtis and Maris generally spoken of together.)

MARKHOR.—A wild goat in North-Western India, *CAPRA FALCONERI*.

MASJID.—A mosque. Jama Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.

MASNAD.—Seat of state or throne, Mahomedan; syn. gaddi.

MATH.—A Hindu conventional establishment.

MAULANA.—A Mahomedan skilled in Arabic and religious knowledge.

MAULVI.—A person learned in Muhammadan law.

MAUND, ver. Man.—A weight varying in different localities. The Ry. maund is 80 lbs.

MAYA.—Sanskrit term for "cosmic illusion" in Vedanta philosophy.

MEHEL or MAHAL.—A palace.

MELA.—A religious festival or fair.

MIAN.—Title of the son of a Rajput Nawab resembling the Scottish "Master."

MIHRAR.—The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.

MIMBAR.—Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.

MINAR.—A pillar or tower.

MINOR WORKS.—Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital.

MIR.—A leader, an inferior title which, like "Khan," has grown into a name, especially used by descendants of the Chiefs of Sind.

MIRZA.—If prefixed, "Mr." or "Esquire."

MOFESSIL.—See MUFFASSAL.

MISTRI.—(1) a foreman, (2) a cook.

MOHUR.—A Gold coin no longer current, worth about Rs. 16.

MOHUSALAM.—A class of land holding Rajput Musalmans in Gujarat who have retained Hindu names and customs.

MONG, MOUNG, OR MAUNG (Arakanese).—Leader.

MORA.—Stool.

MONSOON.—Jdt. Season, and specifically (1) The S. W. Monsoon, which is a Northward extension of the S. E. trades, which in the Northern Summer cross the equator and circulate into and around the low pressure area over North India, caused by the excessive heating of the land area, and (2) The N. E. Monsoon, which is the current of cold winds blowing down during the Northern winter from the cold land areas of Central Asia, giving rain in India only in S. E. Madras and Ceylon through moisture acquired in crossing the Bay of Bengal, and passing across the equator into the low pressure areas of the Australasian Southern summit.

MOPLAN (Mappila).—A fanatical Mahomedan sect in Malabar.

MOULVI OR MAULVI.—A learned Musalman or Muslim teacher.

MUTALIYAR OR MUTLIAR.—A personal proper name, but implying "steward of the lands."

MUZZIN.—Person employed to sound the Mahomedan call to prayer.

MUFFASSAL, mofussil.—The outlying parts of a District, Province or Presidency, as distinguished from the headquarters (Sadri).

MUJAWAR.—Custodian of Musalman sacred place, especially Saint's tomb.

MUSTAHD.—Lti. One who wages war against infidels. Learned Mahomedan. Generic name given to custodian of Mahomedan sacred places in some parts.

MUKADAM.—Chief, leader; in Bombay, leader of coolie gang; also one employed by a merchant to superintend landing or shipment of goods.

MUKHTAR (corruptly mukhtiar).—(1) A legal practitioner who has not got a sanad and therefore cannot appear in court as of right; (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person.

MUKHTIARKAR.—The officer in charge of a taluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahasildar.

MUKTI, 'release.'—The perfect rest attained by the last death and the final reabsorption of the individual soul into the world soul, syn. NIRVANA, MOKSHA.

MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA.—Distinguished in the State. MULK, in the country.

MUNG, mug.—A pulse, PHASEOLUS RADICATUS; syn. mag. Gnjarat.

MUNJ.—(1) A tall grass (SACCHARUM MUNJA) in North India, from which mats are woven, and the Brahman sacred thread worn; (2) In Maharashtra "munj" means the thread ceremony.

MUNSHI.—A teacher of Hindustani or any Perso-Arabian language. President or presiding official. Also Secretary or writer.

MUNSI.—Judge of the lowest Court with civil jurisdiction.

MURLI (DEVADASI).—A girl dedicated to a God or temple.

MURUM, moorum.—Gravel and earth used for metalling roads.

MUSALMAN, Muslim, Momin (plural Momin in —).—The names by which Mahomedans describe themselves. "Momin" is also name of a particular caste of Muhamadans in Gujarat; also called "Mummas."

MYOWUN.—"Mr."

NACHANI, NAGI.—See RAGI.

NAGARKHANA, Nakkarkhana.—A place where drums are beaten.

NAGARSEETH.—The head of the trading guild of Hindu and Jain merchants in a city.

NAIB.—Assistant or Deputy.

NAIK.—A leader, hence (1) a local chieftain in Southern India; (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (corporal) in the Indian army. (In Bombay a head peon.)

NAT.—A demon or spirit, Burma.

NAWAB.—A title borne by Musalmans, corresponding roughly to that of Raja among Hindus. Originally a Viceroy under the Moghal Government, now the regular leading title of a Mohammedan Prince, corresponding to "Maharaja" of the Hindu.

NAWAZADA.—Son of a Nawab.

NAZAR, nazarana.—A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

NAZIM.—Superintendent or Manager.

NET ASSETS.—(1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production.

NEWAR.—Broad webbing woven across bedsteads instead of iron slabs.

NGAPI.—Pressed fish or salted fish paste largely made and consumed in Burma.

NILGAO.—Blue Bull. A large antelope.

NIM, neem.—A tree, *MELIA AZADIRACHTA* the berries of which are used in dyeing.

NIRVANA.—See **MUKTI**.

NIKAH.—Muslim legal marriage.

NISSAN.—Sign, Sacred Symbol carried in a procession.

NIZAM.—The title of the ruler of Hyderabad, the one Mohammedan Prince superior to Nawab.

NIZAMAT.—A sub-division of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopal.

NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT.—Enhanced assessment imposed when land already assessed as agricultural is diverted to use as a building site or for industrial concerns.

NON-COGNIZABLE.—An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.

NONO (Tibetan).—The ruler of Spitta.

NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS.—A class of tenants with few statutory rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements.

NON-REGULATION.—A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them.

NULLAH, NALA.—A ravine, watercourse, or drain.

OCCUPANCY TENANTS.—A class of tenants with special rights in Central Provinces, in United Provinces.

PADAUK.—A well-known Burmese tree (*PTEROCARPUS* sp.) from the behaviour of which the arrival of the monsoon is prognosticated.

PADDY.—Unhusked rice.

PAGA.—(Persian *Paigah*) troop of horses among the Marathas.

PAGL.—A tracker of thieves of strayed or stolen animals.

PAHAR.—A mountain.

PAIGAH.—A tenure in Hyderabad State. (Lit. *Ingr* for maintaining "Paigah," i.e., mounted troops.)

PAIK.—(1) A foot soldier; (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years.

PAILL.—A grain measure.

PAILWAN, PAHLWAN.—Professional Wrestler.

PAIRIE.—The name of the second best variety of Bombay mango, distinguishable from the *APHUS* (q. v.) by its pointed tip, and by the colour being less yellow and more green and red.

PAKKA, PUCCA.—Ripe, mature, complete.

PALAS.—See **DUAK**.

PALKI.—A palanquin or litter.

PAN.—The betel vine, **PIPE BETEL**.

PANCHAMA.—Low caste, Southern India.

PANCHAYAT.—(1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town; (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchayat has five (panch) members.

PANDA.—A Hindu priest, especially at holy places.

PANDIT.—A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brahmans. In Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools.

PANSUPARI.—Distribution of PAN and SUPARI (q. v.) as a form of ceremonial hospitality.

PAPAIYA.—Fruit-tree or its fruit Pawpaw. *Carica Papaiya*.

PARAB.—A public place for the distribution of water, maintained by charity.

PARABADI.—A platform with a smaller platform like a dovecot on a centre pole or pillar built and endowed or maintained by charity, where grain is put every day for animals and birds.

PARDA, purdah.—(1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. *gosha*.

PARDANASHIN.—Women who observe purdah.

PARDESI.—Foreign. Used in Bombay especially of Hindu servants, syces, &c., from Northern India.

PARGANA.—Fiscal area or petty sub-division of a tahsil in Northern India.

PASHM.—The fine wool of the Tibetan goat, hence Pashmina cloth.

PASHTO, PUSHTO.—Language of the Pathans.

PASO.—A waistcloth.

PAT, put.—A stretch of firm, hard clay. Desert.

PATEL.—A village headman, Central and Western India; syn. *reddi*, Southern India, *gaonbura*, Assam; *padhan*, Northern and Eastern India, *Mukhi*, Guzerat. (*Patil* in Maharashtra.)

PATIDAR.—A co-sharer in a village, Gujarat.

PATTAWALLA.—See **CHAPRASI**.

PATWARI.—A village accountant; syn. *karnam*, Madras; *kulkarni*, Bombay Deccan; *talati*, Gujarat; *shambhog*, Mysore, Kanara and Coorg; *mandal*, Assam; *tapedar*, Sind.

PEON.—See **CHAPRASI**.

PESHKAR.—One who brings forward, submits papers, etc., personal clerk.

PESHKASH.—A tribute or offering to a superior.

PILAO (*pulav*).—A dish of rice and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians specifically used of chicken with rice and spices.

PHULKARI.—An embroidered sheet; lit. flower-work.

PICE, palsa.—A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.

PICOTTAH.—A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn. dhenkul or dhenkuli, or dhukli, Northern India.

PIPAL.—Sacred fig-tree. *Ficus Religiosa*.

PTR.—A Mahomedan religious teacher or saint.

PLEADER.—A class of legal practitioner.

PONGYI.—A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.

POSTIN, Posteen.—A coat or rug of sheep skin tanned with the wool on, Afghanistan.

PRABHAT PHERI.—Lit. "Morning round," of parties going round early in the morning singing political songs.

PRANT.—An administrative sub-division in Maratha States, corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kathiawar.

PRANT OR PRANT SAHEB.—Sub-Divisional Officer (in Bombay Presidency).

PRESIDENCY.—A former Division of British India.

PRINCE.—Term used in English courtesy for "Shahzada," but specially conferred in the case of "Prince of Arcot" (called also "Armini-Arcot").

PROTECTED.—Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests.

PROVINCE.—One of the large Divisions of British India.

PUJA.—Worship, Hindu.

PUJARI.—The priest attached to a temple.

PUNDIT.—See Pandit.

PURANA.—Lit. 'old' Sanskrit (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books; (2) to a geological 'group'; (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins.

PURNA SWARAJ.—Complete independence.

PUROHIT.—A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu.

PWE.—An entertainment, Burma.

PYALIS.—Bands of revellers who accompany the Muharram processions.

QILLA.—A Fort.

RABI.—Any crop sown after the main South-west monsoon.

RAG, RAGINI.—Mode in Indian music.

RAGI (*Eleusine corocana*).—A small millet used as a food-grain in Western and Southern India; syn. marua, Nagli Nachni.

RAIL-CART.—Railway train.

RAIYAT OR RYOT.—Farmer.

RAJA.—A Hindu Prince of exalted rank, but inferior to "Maharaja". The feminine is *Rani* (Princess or Queen), and it has the variations *Raj, Rana, Rao, Rai, Rawal, Rawat, Raikwar, Raikbar* and *Raikul*. The form *Rai* is common in Bengal, *Rao* in S. & W. India.

RAJ KUMAR.—Son of a Raja.

RAJ RAJESHWAR.—King of Kings.

RAMOSHI.—A caste whose work is to watch and ward in the village lands and hence used for any chaulkidar (*q. v.*) Actually a criminal tribe in Maharashtra.

RANA.—A title borne by some Rajput chiefs equivalent to that of Raja.

RANI.—The wife or widow of a Raja.

RANN OR RUNN.—Flat land flooded in the monsoon and lustrated with salt when dry, *e.g.*, the Rann of Cutch.

RANZA.—Mausoleum, shrine.

RAO.—A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Raja.

REGAR.—Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.

REGULATION.—A term formerly applied to certain provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them.

REH.—Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India.

RESERVE.—Forests intended to be maintained permanently.

RICKSHAW.—A one or two seat vehicle on two wheels drawn by coolies, used in the hills.

RISALDAR.—Commander of a troop of horses.

ROI, ROZ.—Nilgal.

ROHU.—A kind of fish, LABRO ROHITA.

ROTI.—Bread.

ROZA.—Muslim fast during Ramazan. Also Mausoleum (corruption of "raza.")

RYOTWARI.—The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings.

SABHA.—Assembly, Meeting, Council, Congress.

SADHU.—A Hindu ascetic.

SADR, sudder.—Chief (adjective). Hence the headquarters of a District; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.

SAFA JANG.—A long-handled battleaxe carried by Jat Sikhs.

SAFFLOWER.—A thistle which yields a yellow dye from its petals and oil from its seeds (*CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS*), ver. kardal, kushant.

SAHEB.—The native Hindu term used to or of a European ("Mr. Smith" would be mentioned as "Smith Sahab," and his wife "Smith Mem-Sahab," but in addressing it would be "Sahab," fem. "Saheba," without the name); occasionally appended to a title in the same way as "Bahadur," but inferior (=master).

SAMBEZADA.—Son of a person of consequence.
SAID, SAYID, SAIYID, SIDI, SYED, SYUD.—Various forms for a title adopted by those who claim direct male descent from Mohammed's grandson Husain.

SAL.—A useful timber tree in Northern India, *SHOREA ROBUSTA*.

SAMBAR.—A deer, *CEPVUS UNICOLOR*; syn *SARAU*.

SAMITI.—Association, Union, Assembly.

SAN.—Bombay hemp, *CROTALARIA JUNCICA*.

SANAD.—(1) A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad, (2) any kind of deed or grants.

SANGATHAN.—Literally tying together. A movement which aims at unity and the knowledge of the art of self-defence among Hindus. A movement to unify the Hindu Community against non-Hindu aggression. The Hindu counterpart of the Musalman "Tanzeem" q. v.

ANGRAM SAMITI.—War Council in the present Civil Disobedience movement.

SANNYASI.—A Hindu mendicant.

SARI.—A long piece of cloth worn by women.

SARANJAM.—Land held revenue free or on a reduced quit-rent in consideration of political services rendered by the holder's ancestors originally feudal tenure land for maintaining troops.

SARDAR (corrupted to **SIRDAR**).—A leading Government official, either civil or military, even a Grand Vizier. Nearly all the Punjab Barons bear this title. It and "Diwan" are like in value and used by both Hindus and Mohammedans. But Mohammedans only are "Wall," "Sultan," "Amir," "Mir," "Mirza," "Mian," and "Khan."

SARKAR.—(1) The Government; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.

SARSUBAH.—An officer in charge of a Division in the Baroda State corresponding to Commissioner of British territories.

SATI.—Sulicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.

SAHUKAR, SAUKAR, SOWKAR.—Banker, dealer in money, exchange, etc.; money-lender.

SATYAGRAHA.—(Lit. Insistence on truth), passive resistance.

SATYAGRAHI.—A passive resister, one who will follow the truth wherever it may lead.

SATTA.—Speculation.

SAUDAGAR.—Merchant.

SAWAL.—A Hindu title implying a slight distinction (lit. one-fourth better than others).

SAWBWA.—A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.

SRMAL or cotton tree.—A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, *BOMBAX MALABARICUM*.

SEROW, SARAU.—A goat antelope, *NEMORHAEDUS RUBALINUS*.

SETH, SHETH.—Merchant, banker.

SETTLEMENT.—(1) The preparation of a cadastral record, and the fixing of the Government revenue from land; (2) the local inquiry made before Forest Reserves are created; (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments.

SHAHID.—A Musalman martyr.

SHAHZADA.—Son of a King.

SHAIKH or SHEIKH (Arabic)—A chief.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA.—A Mohammedan title denoting "learned."

SHAMSHER-JANG.—"Sword of Battle" (a title of the Maharaja of Travancore.)

SHANBHO.—See **PATWARI**.

SHASTRAS.—The religious law-books of the Hindus.

SHEGADI, seggaree, Shigri.—A pan on 3 feet with live charcoal in it.

SHER.—Tiger.

SHER, ser, seer.—A weight, or measure varying much in size in different parts of the country. The Railway seer is about 2 lbs.

SHETH, shethia.—A Hindu or Jain merchant.

SHIAS.—Musalman who accept Ali as the lawful Khalif and successor of the prophet and deny the Khalifate of the first three Khalifs.

SHIGHRAM.—See **TONGA**.

SHISHAM or sissu.—Blackwood. A valuable timber tree. *DALBERGIA SISSOU*.

SHRADDDHA.—Annual Hindu ceremony of propitiating the manes.

SHRUTI.—Literally "heard". Vedas revealed to inspired Rishis.

SHROFF.—Banker.

SHUDDHI.—Literally purification. A movement started in Rajputana and Northern India for the reconversion to Hinduism of those, like the Malakana Rajputs, who, though Mahomedans for some generations, have retained many Hindu practices.

SIDI.—A variation of "Said." Generic name for negroes domiciled in the Bombay Presidency. Also applied by the French to the negroes in their Army.

SILLADAR.—A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment.

SINDIHA.—See under "Gaekwar."

SMRUTI.—Unrevealed Laws, as opposed to Shruti, revealed Vedas.

SOLA.—A water-plant with a valuable pith. *ANISCHYOMENE ASPERA*.

SONI, SONAR.—Goldsmith.

SOWAR.—A mounted soldier or constable.

SOWKAR.—Merchant.

SWADESHI.—Lit. Swa—one's own; desh—of country. There is actually a shade of difference between the two, the "Swa" emphasising the preference against everything "par," foreign.

SRI OR **SHRI**.—Lit. fortune, beauty, a Sanskrit term used by Hindus in speaking of a person much respected (never addressed to him; nearly—"Esquire"); used also of divinities. The two forms of spelling are occasioned by the intermediate sound of the *s* (that of *s* in the German *Stadt*).

SRIJUT **SRIYUT**.—Modern Hindu equivalent of "Mr."

STUPA or **tope**.—A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.

SURAH.—(1) A province under Mahomedan rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderabad.

SUBANDAR.—(1) The governor of a province under Mahomedan rule; (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian Army; (3) an official in Hyderabad corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory.

SUB-DIVISION.—A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy Collector.

SULTAN.—A King.

SUNNAT.—Traditional law followed by Sunnis.

SUNNIS.—Muslims who accept the first four Khalifs as lawful successors of the Prophet.

SUPARI.—The fruit of the betel palm, *ARECA CATECHU*.

SUPERINTENDENT.—(1) The chief police officer in a District; (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central Jail.

SURAJ, **SURYA**.—Sun.

SURTI.—Native of Surat, specially used of persons of the dhed caste who work as house servants of Europeans, and whose house speech is Gujarati. Also called "Lala" or "Lalla."

SWAMI.—A Hindu religious ascetic. Also applied to Shankaracharyas, Mahants of Math, etc.

SYCE, **sals**.—A groom.

SYED, **SYUD**.—More variations of "Said."

TABLIGH.—The Mahomedan conversion movement.

TABUT.—See **TAZIAH**.

TAHSIL.—A revenue sub-division of a District syn. *taluka*, Bombay; *taluka*, Madras and Mysore; township, Burma.

TAHSILDAR.—The officer in charge of a *taluk*; syn. *Mamlatdar*, Bombay; township officer, or *myo-ok*, Burma; *Mukhtarkar*, Sind; *Vahivatdar*, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial.

TAKAVI.—Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements; syn. *tagal*. Also "Tagavi" (*M.* "Tagal"). Bombay.

TAKLI.—Small distaff for spinning yarn brought into fashion by Mr. Gandhi.

TAL.—Lake; Musical time.

TALAK.—Mahomedan term for divorce.

TALATI.—Village accountant.

TALAV, or **talao**.—A lake or tank.

TALUK, *taluka*.—The estate of a *talukdar* in Oudh, Gujarat and Kathiawar. A revenue sub-division of a District, in Bombay, Madras and Mysore; syn. *tahsil*.

TALUKDAR.—A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (1) An official in the Hyderabad State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First *Talukdar*) or Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third *Talukdars*); (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarat.

TALPUR.—The name of a dynasty in Sind.

TAMAKHV, **TAMBAKV**.—Tobacco.

TAMASHA.—Entertainment, gala. In sarcastic sense, exhibition.

TAMBU.—Tent in the Bombay Presidency.

TAMTAM, *tumtum*.—A North Indian name for a light trap or cart.

TANK.—In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley, in Northern India, an excavation holding water.

TANZIM.—Literally "organization." A movement among the Mahomedans which aims at securing better education and a closer approach to unity among Mahomedans in India.

TAPEDAR.—See **PATWARI**.

TARAI.—A moist swampy tract; the term especially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayas.

TARI, *toddy*.—The sap of the date, *palmyra*, or *cocconut* palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called *Sandhi*.

TASAR, *tussore*.—Wild silkworms, *ANTHRAEA PAPHIA*; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.

TATLI.—Brush woodfence or hurdle.

TAZIA.—Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. *tabut*, Marathi, *dola*.

TEAK.—A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, *TEOTONA GRANDIS*.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.—See *Council bills*.

THAGI, *thuggee*.—Robbery after strangulation of the victim.

THAKUR.—(1) The modern equivalent of the caste name *Kshatriya* in some parts of Northern India; (2) a title of respect applied to Brahmins; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghats.

THAMIN.—The brow-antlered deer, Burma *CHRYOS ELDI*.

THANA.—Military or Police-Station hence the circle attached to it.

TID or **TIR**.—Locust.

TIKA.—(1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.

TIKA SAHIB.—Hair-apparant in several North Indian States.

TIKAM.—The English pickaxe (of which "pikass" is the common corruption. "Tikam" is derived in dictionaries from *Tiksima*=Sharp).

TIL.—An oilseed, *Sesamum Indicum*; also known as gingelly in Madras.

TILAK.—(Short a) the caste mark on the forehead among Hindus.

TINDAL, **tandel**.—A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.

TIPAI, **Teapoy**.—A table with 3 legs, and hence used of any small European style table.

TITAR.—Partridge.

TOLA.—A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).

TONGA.—A one or two horsed vehicle with a covered top; syn. **SUIGHRAM**.

TOTE.—The word invariably used by South Indian planters to describe their estates. It is derived from the Kanaruse *thota* and similar words in Tamil and Malayalam meaning an estate.

TSINE.—Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, *Bos Sondaicus*; syn. *bealng* and *banteng*.

TUMANDAR.—A Persian word denoting some Office.

ULEMA, (Plural of *Alim*).—Mahomedan learned men.

UMARA.—Term implying the Nobles collectively. Plural of "Amir."

UMBAR.—A wild fig—(*Ficus glomerata*).

UMEDWAR.—A hopeful person; one who works, without pay in the hope of gaining a situation; candidate.

UNIT.—A term in famtue administration denoting one person relieved for one day.

URDU.—Hindustan language as spoken and written by Musalmans opposed to Hindi, spoken and written by Hindus.

URIAL.—A wild sheep in North-Western India, *Ovis Vignei*.

URID, **URID**.—A pulse, 'black grain' (*Phaseolus Mungo*).

URUS.—Mahomedan fete held in connexion with celebration at the tomb of a saint.

USAR.—Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.

USTAD.—Master teacher, one skilled in any art or science.

UTHAMNA.—Among Hindus, consolation visit paid on second or third day after the death of a person. Among Parsis, a religious ceremony held on the third day after the death of a person.

VAHIVATDAR.—Officer in charge of a revenue sub-division, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. *tahsildar*.

VAID or **Baldya** (is also a caste in Bengal).—A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

VAKIL.—(1) A class of legal practitioners; (2) an agent generally.

VEDA.—Revealed sacred books of Hindus.

VEDANTA.—The philosophy of the Upanishads.

VIHARA.—A Buddhist monastery.

VILLAGE.—Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish.

VILLAGE UNION.—An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee.

WAAZ.—Mahomedan sermon.

WADA or **WADI**.—(1) An enclosure with houses built round facing a centre yard; (2) private closed land near a village.

WAKF.—A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.

WALI.—Like "Sardar." The Governor of Khelat is so termed, whilst the Chiefs of Kabul are both "Wali" and "Mir."

WAO.—A step well.

WATAN.—A word of many senses. In Bombay Presidency used mostly of the land or cash allowance enjoyed by the person who performs some service useful for Government or to the village community.

WAZIR.—The chief minister at a Mahomedan court.

WET RATE.—The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation.

WRITER.—South Indian equivalent of *babu*.

YAMA.—Hindu god of death.

YOGA.—A system of Hindu philosophy. Practice of breath control, etc., said to give supernatural powers.

YOGI.—A Hindu ascetic who follows the Yoga system, a cardinal part of which is that it confers complete control over bodily functions.

YUNANI.—Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Mahomedans.

ZABARDAST.—Lit. "Upper hand," hence strong, oppressive.

ZABARDASTI.—Oppression.

ZAMINDAR.—A landholder.

ZAMINDARI.—(1) An estate; (2) the rights of a landholder, zamindar; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord.

ZANANA.—Of women. Women's apartment, harem.

ZIARAT.—Pilgrimage. Ziarat-gah, any shrine or tomb to which people go in pilgrimage.

ZIKR.—Commemorative prayer said at the tomb of the prophet or a Mahomedan saint.

ZILA.—A District.

ZOR-TALABI.—Tribute paid to Junagadh Darbar by numerous Kathlawar States.

ZULM, **ZULUM**.—Tyranny, Oppression.

Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the people, which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women, who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich. The child Krishna, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images.

Dress.—The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the loincloth nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are left loose in front. In the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to befit the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt. When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves: the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puckered from the wrist to the elbow. Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed. The greatest variety is shown in the head-dress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay. In the Punjab and the United Provinces, in Bengal, in Burma and in Madras other varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles: folded brims, projecting brims: long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar.

Fashion Variations.—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket; yet, as he must work for long hours in water, he does not cover his legs, but suspends only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The Pathan

of the cold north-west wears loose baggy trousers, a tall head-dress befitting his stature and covers his ears with its folds as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable. Many well-to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes; notably the Indian Christians and Parsis. Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes: those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

Women's Costumes.—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodice: on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petticoats, or drawers, or both are worn. Many Mussalman ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are *qosha* and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public: a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seclusion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans in most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians. Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere, where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not clip their hair, and generally coil the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society. Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the toes. Children wear anklets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon. Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like

the lotus, the rose, and the champaka, are among the most popular object of representation in gold or silver.

Caste Marks.—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, especially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead. It represents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in mourning and on fast-days. It may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandalwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot, and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity, it is said to represent her. A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V, generally with the central line, sometimes without it, and represents Vishnu's foot. The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with sandalwood paste or ashes. Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples, near the corners of the eyes, with figures of Vishnu's conch and disc. Other parts of the body are also similarly marked. The material used is a kind of yellowish clay. To smear the arms and the chest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of toilet, especially in the hot season. Beads of Tulsi or sacred Basil, and berries of Rudraksha *elaeagnus ganitrus*, strung together are worn round their necks by Vaishnavas and Shaivas,

respectively. The Lingayats, a Shaiva sect, suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the Linga or phallus of their god. Bairagis, ascetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with ashes. Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks. Muslim dervishes sometimes carry peacock's leathers.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line. High caste widows are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, nor may they deck themselves with flowers or ornaments. Flowers are worn in the chignon. Hindu women smear their faces, arms, and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric, so that they may shine like gold. The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. In many other cases this colour has no such associations. The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikh Akali is fond of blue, and the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned with any degree of certainty.

Indian Names.

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour, or quality, an animal, a relationship, or a deity. The uneducated man, who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child, father, brother, uncle, or mother, or sister, as the case may be. This practice survives among the higher classes as well. Appa Saheb, Anna Rao, Babaji, Bapu Lal, Bhai Shankar, Tatacharya, Jijibhai, are names of this description, with honorific titles added. It is possible that in early society the belief in the re-birth of departed kinsmen lent popularity to this practice. Nothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black, or red; gold or silver; gem, diamond, ruby, pearl, or merely a stone; small or tall, weak or strong; a lion, a snake, a parrot, or a dog; and to name a woman after a flower or a creeper. Thus, to take a few names from the epics, Pandu means white, and so does Arjuna; Krishna black; Bhima terrible; Nakula a mongoose; Shunaka a dog; Shuka a parrot; Shringa a horn. Among the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond; Ratna or Ratan a Jewel; Sonu or Chitana gold; Vellu or Belli, in the Dravidian language, means white metal or silver. Men are often called after the days of the week on which they were born, and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies concerned. When they begin to assume the names of the Hindu deities, they practically enter upon a new stage of civilisation. It is doubtful whether the Animists ever venture to assume the names of the dreaded spirits worshipped by them. To pronounce the name

of a devil is to invite him to do harm. If the spirits sometimes bear the names of human beings the reason seems to be that they were originally human.

High-caste practices.—The high caste Hindu, on the other hand, believes that the more often the name of a deity is on his lips, the more merit he earns. Therefore he deliberately names his children after his gods and goddesses, so that he may have the opportunity of pronouncing the holy names as frequently as possible. These are also sonorous and picturesque. Shiva is happy; Vishnu is a pervader; Govinda is the cowherd Krishna; Keshava has fine hair; Rama is a delighter; Lakshmana is lucky; Narayana produced the first living being on the primeval waters; Ganesha is the Lord of Shiva's hosts; Dinakara is the luminary that makes the day; Subrahmanya is a brother of Ganesha. Sita is a furrow; Savitri a ray of light; Tara a star; Radha prosperity; Kukulni is she of golden ornaments; Damini of the glowing heart. Shiva and Vishnu has each got at least a thousand names, and they may be freely drawn upon and paraphrased in naming one's children; and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large.

Family names.—When a person rises in importance, he adds to his personal name a family or caste name. It was once the rule, that the title Sharma might be added to a Brahman's name, Varma to a Kshatriya's, Gupta to a Vaishya's, and Dasa to a Shudra's. This rule is fairly well observed in the case of

the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. Dasa means a slave or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot disdain to call himself the servant of some god. Thus, although Kalidasa, the famous poet, was a Shudra, Ramadas, the famous guru of Shivali, was a Brahmin. The Vaishnavas have made this fashion of calling oneself a servant of some god exceedingly popular, and in Western India high caste Hindus of this sect very commonly add Das to their names. The Brahmans of Southern India add Aiyar or Aiyangar to their names. Shastri, Acharya, Bhat, Bhattacharya, Upadhyaya, Mukhopadhyaya, changed in Bengal into Mukerji, are among the titles indicative of the Brahmanical profession of studying and teaching the sacred books. Among warlike classes, like the Rajputs and Sikhs, the title Singh (lion) has become more popular than the ancient Varma. The Sindhi Mal, as in Gidmal, means brave and has the same force. Raja changed into Raya, Rao and Rai was a political title, and is not confined to any caste. The Bengali family names, like Bose and Ghose, Dutt and Mitra, Sen and Guha, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or clan cannot be changed. Shet, chief of a guild or a town, becomes Chetty, a Valsya title, in Southern India. Mudaliyar and Nayudu, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers. Nayar and Menon are the titles of important castes in Malabar. Ram, Lal, Nand, Chand, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India. Suffixes like Ji, as in Ramji or Jambhedji, the Kanarese Appa, the Telugu Garu, the feminine Bai or Devi, are honorific. Prefixes like Babu, Baba, Lala, Sodhi, Pandit, Raja, and the Burmese Maung are also honorifics.

Professional names.—Family names sometimes denote a profession: in some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers, Mehta, Kulkarni, Deshpande, Chitnavis, Mahanavis are the names of offices held in former times. One family name may mean a flour seller, another a cane-seller, and a third a liquor-seller. To insert the father's name between one's personal and the family name is a common practice in Western India. It is rare elsewhere. When a family comes from a certain place, the suffix 'kar' or 'wallah' is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surname in Western India. Thus we may have Chiplunkars and Suratwallahs, or without these affixes we may have Bhavnagris, Malabaris and Bilimorais, as among Parsis. Thus Vasudev Pandurang Chiplunkar would be a Hindu, whose personal name is Vasudev, his father's name Pandurang, and family name derived from the village of Chiplun, is Chiplunkar. In Southern India the village name precedes the personal name. The evolution of Mussalman names follows the same lines as Hindu names. But Muslims have no god or goddesses, and their names are derived from their religious and secular history. These names and titles are often as long and picturesque as Hindu appellations. The agnomens Baksh, Din, Ghulam, Khwaja, Fakir, Kazi, Munshi, Sheikh, Syed, Begum, Bibi and others, as well as honorific additions like Khan have meanings which throw light on Muslim customs and institutions. The Parsis also have no gods and goddesses, and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sacred and secular history. Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place, as in the case of Hindus in Western India. Batliwallah, Readymoney, Contractor, Saklatwallah, Adenwallah and others like them are tell-tale names.

Indian Art.

In India there has never been so marked a separation between what are now known as the Fine Arts, and those applied to industry as was the case in Europe during the nineteenth century. As, however, industrial art forms the subject of a special article in this book, the term Indian Art will here be confined to Architecture, Sculpture and Painting.

Historical.—The degree of proficiency attained in art by Indians prior to B.C. 250, can only be conjectured by their advancement in literature; and by the indirect evidences of indebtedness shown by the works of the historic period, to those which preceded them; or direct records of artistic work of an earlier date than B.C. 250 do not exist. The chief historic schools of architecture are as follows:—

Name.	Dates.	Locality of the best Examples.
Buddhist	..B.C.250—A.D.750.	Ellora, Ajanta, Kail, Sanchi.
Jaina	..A.D.1000—1300.	Ellora, Mount Abu, Palitana.
Brahminical.	A.D. 536 to the present day.	Ellora, Elephanta, Orissa, Bhuvaneshwar, Dharwar.

Name.	Dates.	Locality of the best Examples.
Chalukyan	..A.D.1000—1200.	Umber, Somnathpur, Ballur.
Dravidian	..A.D.1350—1750.	Ellora, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely.
Pathan	..A.D.1200—1550.	Delhi, Mandu, Jaunpore.
Indo-Saracenic	A.D.1520—1760.	Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Amber, Bijapur.

Buddhist Architecture is mainly exemplified by the rock-cut temples and monasteries found in Western India and in the *Topes* or sacred mounds. The interior decorations, and external facades of the former, and the rails and gates surrounding the latter point unmistakably to their being derived from wooden structures of an earlier period. The characteristic features of these temples are horse-shoe openings in the facades to admit light, and colonnades of pillars with richly ornamented caps in the interior halls. Jaina Architecture is found in its most highly developed form in the Dilwara temples at Mount Abu. The ground plan consists of a shrine for the god or saint a

porch, and an arcaded courtyard with niches for images. The characteristic of the style is grace and lightness, with decorative carving covering the whole interior, executed with great elaboration and detail. Constructional methods suggest that original types in wood have been copied in marble.

Brahminical, Chalukyan and Dravidian styles differ little in essential plan, all having a shrine for the god, preceded by pillared porches. The outer forms vary. The northern Brahminical temples have a curved pyramidal roof to the shrines, which in the southern or Dravidian style are crowned by a horizontal system of storied towers, and each story, decreasing in size, is ornamental with a central cell and figures in high relief. The Chalukyan style is affected by its northern and southern neighbours, taking features from each without losing its own special characteristics of which the star-shaped plan of the shrine, with the five-fold bands of external ornament, is the principal feature. Pathan Architecture was introduced into India by the Mahomedan invasion of the thirteenth century. At old Delhi are fine examples in the Kutub Mosque and Minar. The characteristics of the style are severity of outline, which is sometimes combined with elaborate decoration due, it is stated, to the employment of Hindu craftsmen. The mosques and tombs at Ahmedabad already show Hindu influence; but purer examples are to be found at Jaunpore and Manin. Indo-Saracenic Architecture reached the climax of its development during the reigns of the Moghul Emperors, Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. It eclipsed in richness of material and refinement of taste the building efforts of previous periods, its crowning example being the Taj Mahal at Agra. The buildings erected during the Adil Shahi dynasty at Bijapur at a slightly later date, exhibit a certain Turkish influence, especially in the great tomb of Mahmud. Though less refined and lacking the attraction of precious materials in their decoration, these splendid edifices are held in higher esteem by some critics than those of the Moghals, on account of their simplicity, grandeur and fine proportions. The era of great civil architecture in India was revived by the Mahomedan powers. Splendid palaces and fortresses were built at Madras, Delhi, Agra, Fatehpore-Sikri and Bijapur, and the example thus set was copied by the Hindu princes at Jaipur, Udaipur and elsewhere in India. The application of great architectural treatment, unequalled in extent elsewhere, is to be seen in the Ghats or steps enclosing lakes and on the banks of rivers. The most notable constructional contribution of the Mahomedans to Indian architecture was the introduction of the true arch and dome.

Sculpture.—The use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of art was practically non-existent in India until modern times. One or two reliefs and certain gigantic figures may be quoted as exceptions, but taken generally it may be stated that these arts were employed as the decorative adjuncts of architecture. No civil statuary, such as is now understood by the term, was executed; for no contemporary portrait figures, or busts in marble, or bronze, have come down to us from the ruins

of ancient India, as they have from those of Egypt, Greece and Rome. Sculpture has been used exclusively as the handmaid of religion, and to this fact may be attributed the stereotyped forms to which it became bound. The lavish use of sculpture on Indian temples often exceeds good taste, and mars the symmetry and dignity of their mass and outline; but for exuberance of imagination, industrious elaboration and vivid expression of movement, Indian sculpture is perhaps without its equal elsewhere in the world. The most impressive specimens are the earliest, found in the Buddhist and Brahminical cave temples of Ellora, Ajanta and Elephanta. The great Trimurthi in the last named of these temples ranks for mystery and expressive grandeur with the greatest masterpieces of art.

Painting.—Much of the carved stonework upon ancient Indian buildings was as in ancient Greece decorated with colour, but the only paintings, in the modern acceptation of the term, now existing, which were executed prior to the Moghul period, are those upon the walls of the cave temples at Ajanta, Bagh, and in Ceylon. These remarkable works were produced at intervals during the first 600 years of the Christian era. They exhibit all the finer characteristic of the best Indian sculpture, but with an added freedom of expression due to the more tractable vehicle employed. The Ajanta Caves remained hidden in the Deccan jungles for nearly twelve hundred years, until accidentally rediscovered by officers of the Madras army in 1829. They are painted in a species of tempera; and when first brought to light were well preserved, but they have greatly deteriorated owing to the wall meant, but misguided action of copyists, and the neglect of the authorities. The Nizam's Government have in recent years done a great deal towards the preservation and study of these mural paintings. The second period of Indian painting owed its origin to the introduction of Persian methods of painting by the Moghul Emperor Akbar; and the establishment of the indigenous Moghul school was due to the encouragement and fostering care of his successors, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. Unlike the works of the Ajanta painters, which were designed upon a large scale, the pictures of the Moghul school were miniatures. They were executed in a species of opaque water-colour upon paper or vellum, resembling to some extent the illuminated missals produced by the monks in Europe during the middle ages. Some of the finest of the earlier specimens in India are of a religious character; this phase of development being closely allied to the art of the calligraphist. As its range extended, a remarkable school of portrait painters arose notable for restrained but extremely accurate drawing, keen insight into character, harmonious colour, fine decorative feeling, and extraordinary delicacy and finish in the painting of detail. The artists of a Hindu off-shoot of this movement, known as the Rajput school, were less interested in portraiture than in depicting poetical and imaginative subjects. The pictures of both branches of the Moghul school, although highly decorative in character, were not intended for exhibition upon the walls of rooms, according to Western practice, and

when not used as illustrations or decorations to manuscript books, were preserved in portfolios.

Modern Painting.—As the reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic development in India, so the reign of his successor Aurangzeb marks the period of its rapid decline. The causes of this are attributable to the absence of encouragement by this Emperor; to his long periods of absence from the court at Delhi or Agra, entailed by the continuous wars he waged in his efforts to bring the whole of the Peninsula under his rule; and partly to the fact of the school of Moghul painting becoming stereotyped in its practice. Foreign designers, painters and craftsmen who had been attracted to India by the great works carried out by Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan left the country, and their places were taken by no successors. The indigenous artists left to themselves in the isolated courts of small Indian princes, or collected in schools in remote districts, employed themselves mainly upon repeating the works of a previous age, instead of seeking new motifs for artistic treatment. At the time when the British East India Company ceased to be only a guild of merchants and became a great administrative power in 1757, very little vitality survived in the ancient art of the country. During the century of its administrative history between the battle of Plassey and the Indian Mutiny, the "Company" was too fully occupied in fighting for its existence, extending its borders and settling the internal economy of its ever increasing territories, to be able to give much attention to conserving any remnant of artistic practice which had survived. Without any deliberate intention of introducing western art into the country, Greek and its derivative style of architecture were adopted for public and private buildings in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras because these were found to be more suitable for their purpose than buildings of indigenous pattern. The practical result was the same; for the Indian craftsmen employed upon their erection were confronted with styles affording no scope for the application of their traditional ornament and concerning which they had no knowledge or sympathy. As there were no sculptors in India capable of modelling or carving civil sculpture, the monuments to distinguish public servants were imported from Europe; and the portraits, or other paintings which decorated the interior walls of the buildings, were furnished by European painters who visited India or by artists in Europe. Although a considerable amount of research work of a voluntary nature was done by Archaeologists, no official interest was taken in artistic education until the Government of India was transferred to the British Crown in 1858.

The Schools of Art then instituted throughout England in the 19th Century were imitated in India; and were attached to the educational system, which had been previously modelled upon a definitely European basis. The work of the Schools of Art in regard to industrial art is referred to elsewhere; and as several of them have confined their activities almost exclusively to this branch of the subject it is sufficient to mention only the work of a few of the Indian

Art Schools in the present article. The Calcutta school, except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become chiefly a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field; for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture; and a range of technical workshops, in which instruction is given in the applied arts. It is in the principles underlying the instruction in painting that the schools at Calcutta and Bombay have taken almost diametrically opposite roads to reach the end they both have in view, namely, the revival of the art of painting in India by means of an indigenous school of Indian painters. Mr. Havell, who several years ago was the Principal of the Calcutta School, (he left India in 1907) banished from within its walls every vestige of European art; and claimed that the traditional art of India, in its old forms, is not dead, but merely sleeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 150 years, and needed but to be released from this incubus to regain its pristine vigour.

Bombay School of Art.—The attitude towards the development of art in modern India taken by its successive Principals Messrs. Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, and Cecil Burns, was on wider lines than that favoured by Mr. Havell. In general the view this School of Art has taken is that with European literature dominating the system under which the educated classes in India are trained and with European ideas, and science permeating the professional commercial, industrial, and political life of the country, it is not possible for modern artists in India to work on purely archaic models; and that to copy these would be as unprofitable as it would be for the artists of Europe to harness themselves to the conventions of the Greek and Roman sculptors or to those of the medieval painters; that with European pictures, often of inferior quality illustrating every educational text book, and sold in the shops of every large city, it is essential for the proper education of art students that they should have before them the masterpieces of European art; and that, with the wide adoption of European styles of architecture in India, it is necessary for a school of art to possess the best examples of ornament applicable to the great historic styles, for the purpose of study and reference. There are certain basic principles common to the technique of all great art, such as line and accurate drawing in its widest sense, composition and design, and the science of colour harmony.

Among the developments during Mr. Burns' administration were the founding of the Architectural School, the extension of drawing classes in the Government Schools, and the appointment of an Inspector of Drawing to inspect and report on the drawing classes in the schools. A Pottery Department was also started and was abolished in 1926. Mr. Burns retired in 1918 and was succeeded in 1919 by Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, K.I.E., R.B.C., who retired in 1937. He was succeeded by the present Director, Mr. C. R. Gerrard, A.R.C.A., R.B.A., R.O.I. Mr. Solomon entirely reorganised the courses of study. He also, as Chairman of the Govern-

ment Art Examinations, revised and reconstructed the code which governs these tests in co-operation with the Board of Examiners. The result is an efficient system of tests of efficiency in Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture; and the latest development in the curriculum has been the introduction in 1935 of a section devoted to the study of Commercial Art. The popularity of the improved curriculum is shown by the great influx of students to the School of Art. These now number some six hundred including at least sixty-five ladies. It is noteworthy that whereas no candidates had entered for the Government Diploma of Sculpture prior to 1920 in the year 1937 no fewer than 54 competed in this very advanced test of capacity. The Life Classes which were organised at the end of 1919 have been pronounced by competent judges as well up to the level of the Life Classes of the European Schools of Art. But proficiency in technique forms only one side of the present system of training; for even in Europe, too much of the study from life is quite capable of negating its own object. In India, where the decorative instinct is inherent, and where the possibilities of freehand drawing are still understood, the danger of overdoing the Life Class is even more palpable. So side by side with these realistic aids to study, and at the same period, a class of Indian Decorative Painting was inaugurated in the Bombay School of Art on a basis of scholarships under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay (Lord Lloyd). As this class specialises in Mural Painting it has long been popularly known as the Class of Mural Painting. This class has executed the decorations for many public and private buildings, and painted the ceiling and panels of a specially constructed Indian Room which was exhibited at Wembley in 1924, and found a purchaser in England.

The School of Art has of late years enjoyed the patronage of successive Governors of Bombay and, largely due to the efforts of Sir Leslie Wilson, the Government of India inaugurated a competition of Indian Artists in 1927 for the decoration of wall spaces in the new buildings at New Delhi. The result of the Competition was notified in October 1928, when five artists of Bombay, and the Bombay and Lahore Schools of Art were com-

missioned to paint Mural Decorations in the new Secretariat buildings. The Bombay School undertook the decoration of Committee Room "A" (in the North Block) and the paintings, which were executed in oils on canvas, were finished, and successfully placed in position on the dome and walls by the middle of September 1929. These decorations were original compositions of life size figures, symbolising the main periods of Indian Art, and the different branches of the Fine and Applied Arts. In April 1929, the Government of Bombay converted the Bombay School into a Department independent of the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal (Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon) being made Director. In October 1930 the latter organised an exhibition of the work of all Departments of this School of Art in India House, London. The Exhibition was very well patronised by the public and extremely well received by the art critics and the Press. Her Majesty the Queen Empress graciously patronised the exhibition and selected several of the paintings displayed.

Exhibition in London.—The India Society of London organised an Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London, which was opened by H.H. the Duchess of York at the New Burlington Galleries on December 10, 1934. The most instructive feature of this Exhibition was that the representation of India was secured by means of Regional Committees which collected pictures and sculptures from their own districts. Thus the respective sections of the Exhibition devoted to Bombay and Bengal were compared, and the work from Western India received a most favourable welcome from most of the prominent art critics and journals in England. The Regional Committee of Bombay had selected a varied and fairly representative collection of paintings, sculpture, and architectural drawings. At the request of this Committee, the Government of Bombay deputed Mr. Gladstone Solomon to supervise, arrange, and catalogue the Bombay exhibits in London. The whole enterprise was a successful demonstration of the aims and ideals of the Bombay School of Painting, and since this Exhibition the long-standing controversy as to the Bombay methods of art training has collapsed though it is hardly to be expected that it will not occasionally reassert itself in sporadic outbursts hereafter.

Indian Architecture.

The architecture of India has proceeded on lines of its own, and its monuments are unique among those of the nations of the world. An ancient civilization, a natural bent on the part of the people towards religious fervour of the contemplative rather than of the fanatical sort, combined with the richness of the country in the sterner building materials—these are a few of the factors that contributed to making it what it was, while a stirring history gave it both variety and glamour. Indian architecture is a subject which at the best has been studied only imperfectly, and a really comprehensive treatise on it has yet to be written. The subject is a vast and varied one, and it may be such a treatise never will be written in the form of one work at any rate. The spirit of Indian art is foreign to the European and few

can entirely understand it, while art criticism and analysis is a branch of study that the Indian has not as yet developed to its full extent. Hitherto the best authority on the subject has been Ferguson, whose compendious work is that which will find most ready acceptance by the general reader. But Ferguson attempted the nearly impossible task of covering the ground in one volume of moderate dimensions; and it is sometimes held that he was a man of too purely European a culture, albeit wide and eclectic, to admit of sufficient depth of insight in this particular direction. Ferguson's classification by races and religions is, however, the one that has been generally accepted hitherto. He asserts that there is no stone architecture in India of an earlier date than two and a half centuries before the Christ-

ian era, and that "India owes the introduction of the use of stone for architectural purposes, as she does that of Buddhism as a state religion, to the great Asoka, who reigned B.C. 272 to 236."

Buddhist Work.

Ferguson's first architectural period is when the Buddhist, of which the great topes at Sanchi with its famous Northern gateway is perhaps the most noted example. Then we have the Gandharan topes and monasteries. Perhaps the examples of Buddhist architecture of greatest interest and most ready access to the general student are to be found in the Chaitya halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, Ajanta, Nasik, Ellora, and Kanheri. A point with relation to the Gandhara work may be alluded to in passing. This is the strong European tendency, variously recognized as Roman, Byzantine but most frequently as Greek, to be observed in the details. The foliage seen in the capitals of columns bears strong resemblance to the Greek acanthus, while the sculptures have a distinct trace of Greek influence, particularly in the treatment of drapery, but also of hair and facial expression. From this it has been a fairly common assumption amongst some authorities that Indian art owed much of its best to European influence, an assumption that is strenuously combated by others as will be pointed out later.

The architecture of the Jalns comes next in order. Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwara temples near Mount Abu, and the unique "Tower of Victory" at Chittore.

Other Hindu Styles.

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India. It is seen in many rock-cut temples as at Ellora, where the remarkable "Kylas" is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock, complete, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior. It is, as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings, several hundred feet in length, not built, but sculptured in solid stone, an undertaking of vast and, to our modern ideas, unprofitable industry. The Pagoda of Tanjore, the temples at Srirangam, Chidambaram, Vellore, Vijayanagar, &c., and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the style.

Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples the following may be mentioned as particularly worthy of study:—Those at Mukteswara and Bhuvanewar in Orissa, at Khajuraho, Bindraban, Udaipur, Benares, Gwalior, &c. The palace of the Hindu Raja Man Singh at Gwalior is among the most beautiful architectural examples in India. So also are the palaces of Amber, Dattiya, Uchha, Dig and Udaipur.

Indo-Saracenic.

Among all the periods and styles in India the characteristics of none are more easily recognizable than those of what is generally called the "Indo-Saracenic" which developed after the Mahomedan conquest. Under the new influences now brought to bear on it the architecture of India took on a fresh lease of activity and underwent remarkable modifi-

cations. The dome, not entirely an unknown feature hitherto, became a special object of development, while the arch, at no time a favourite constructional form of the Hindu builders, was now forced on their attention by the predilections of the ruling class. The *mihrab* also became a distinctive feature. The requirements of the new religion,—the mosque with its wide spaces to meet the needs of organized congregational acts of worship—gave opportunities for broad and spacious treatments that had hitherto been to some extent denied. The Moslem hatred of idolatry set a tabu on the use of sculptured representations of animate objects in the adornment of the buildings, and led to the development of other decorative forms. Great ingenuity came to be displayed in the use of pattern and of geometrical and foliated ornament. This Moslem trait further turned the attention of the builders to a greater extent than before to proportion, scale and mass as means of giving beauty, mere richness of sculptured surface and the æsthetic and symbolic interest of detail being no longer to be depended on to the same degree.

Agra and Delhi may be regarded as the principal centres of the Indo-Saracenic style—the former for the renowned Taj Mahal, for Akbar's deserted capital of Fatehpur Sikri, his tomb at Secundra, the Moti Masjid and palace buildings at the Agra fort. At Delhi we have the great Jumma Masjid, the Fort, the tombs of Humayun, Safdar Jung, &c., and the unique Qutb Minar. Two other great centres may be mentioned, because in each there appeared certain strongly marked individualities that differentiated the varieties of the style there found from the variety seen at Delhi and Agra, as well as that of one from that to the other. These are Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Bijapur on the Dekhan, both in the Bombay Presidency.

At Ahmedabad with its neighbours Sirkehi and Champanir there seems to be less of a departure from the older Hindu forms, a tendency to adhere to the lintel and bracket rather than to have recourse to the arch, while the dome though constantly employed, was there never developed to its full extent as elsewhere, or carried to its logical structural conclusion. The Ahmedabad work is probably most famous for the extraordinary beauty of its stone "jali"—or pierced lattice-work, as in the palm tree windows of the Sidi Sayyid Masjid.

Bijapur.

The characteristics of the Bijapur variety of the style are equally striking. They are perhaps more distinctively Mahomedan than those of the Ahmedabad buildings in that here the dome is developed to a remarkable degree, indeed the tomb of Mahmud—the well-known "Gol Gumbaz"—is cited as shewing the greatest space of floor in any building in the world roofed by a single dome, not even excepting the Pantheon. The lintel also was here practically discarded in favour of the arch. The Bijapur style shews a bold masculine quality and a largeness of structural conception that is unequalled elsewhere in India though in richness and delicacy it does not attempt to rival the work of the further North.

II. MODERN.

The modern architectural work of India divides itself sharply into two classes. There is first that of the indigenous Indian "Master-builder" to be found chiefly in the Indian States; particularly those in Rajputana. Second there is that of British India, or of all those parts of the peninsula where Western ideas and methods have most strongly spread their influence, chiefly, in the case of architecture, through the medium of the Department of Public Works. The work of that Department has been much animadverted upon as being all that building should not be, but, considering it has been produced by men of whom it was admittedly not the *metier*, and who were necessarily contending with lack of expert training on the one hand and with departmental methods on the other, it must be conceded that it can show many notable buildings. Of recent years there has been a tendency on the part of professional architects to turn their attention to India, and a number of these has even been drafted into the service of Government as the result of a policy initiated in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty.

To the work of the indigenous "master-builder" public attention has of recent years been drawn with some insistence, and the suggestion has been pressed that efforts should be directed towards devising means for the preservation of what is pointed out—and now universally acknowledged—to be a remarkable survival—almost the only one left in the world—of "living art," but which is threatened with gradual extinction by reason of the spread of Western ideals and fashions. The matter assumed some years ago the form of a mild controversy centring round the question of the then much discussed project of the Government of India's new capital at Delhi. It was urged that this project should be utilised to give the required impetus to Indian art rather than that it should be made a means of fostering European art which needed no such encouragement at India's expense. The advocates of this view appear for the most part to have been adherents of the "Indigenous Indian" school of archaeologists already mentioned, and to have based their ideas on their own reading of

the past. They still muster a considerable following not only amongst the artistic public of England and India, but even within the Government services. Their opponents, holding what appears to be the more official view both as to archaeology and art, have pointed to the "death" of all the arts of the past in other countries as an indication of a natural law, and deprecate as waste of energy all efforts to resist this law, or to institute what they have termed "another futile revival"! The British India, they contend, should do as did the ancient Romans in every country on which they planted their conquering foot. As those were wont to replace indigenous art with that of Rome, so should we set our seal of conquest permanently on India by the erection of examples of the best of British art. This is the view which, as we have indicated, appears to have obtained for the moment the more influential hearing, and the task of designing and directing the construction of the principal buildings in the new Capital was accordingly entrusted jointly to two famous British architects, neither of whom can be unduly influenced by either past or recent architectural practice so far as India is concerned. The building of New Delhi is perhaps too recent an event for the passing of a definite verdict. The work of Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker abides the judgment of posterity. If that work has had its severe critics, it has also received the commendation of many.

The controversy of East and West, however vital to the interests of the country's architecture, is too purely technical for its merits to be estimated by the general reader or discussed here. Its chief claim on our attention lies in the fact that it affords an added interest to the tourist, who may see the fruits of both schools of thought in the modern buildings of British India as well as examples of the "master builders" work in nearly every native town and bazaar. The town of Lashkar in Gwalior State may be cited as peculiarly rich in instances of picturesque modern Indian street architecture, while at Jaipur, Udaipur, Benares, etc., this class of work may be studied in many different forms both civil and religious.

Industrial Arts.

The ancient industrial arts of India formed two distinct groups. The first included those allied to, and dependent upon, architecture; the second comprises those applied to articles devoted to religious ritual; military weapons and trappings, domestic necessities; and to personal adornment.

The articles of the first group were intended for some fixed and definite position, and the style of their design and the character of their workmanship were dictated by that of the building with which they were incorporated. Those of the second group were movable, and the range of their design was less constricted and their workmanship was more varied.

Examples of work in both groups are so numerous, and the arts comprise such a diversity of application, that only a cursory survey can be attempted within the limits of a short review. Although the design and treatment differ in the two groups, the materials used were often the same. These materials cover a very wide range but space only permits of reference to work applied to the four materials upon which the Indian craftsman's skill has been most extensively displayed. These are stone, wood, metal and textiles.

Before dealing separately with each of these materials a few words upon the principal Indian styles are necessary. The two distinctive styles

are Hindu and Mahomedan. The former may be termed indigenous, dating as it does from remote antiquity; the latter was a variation of the great Arabian style, which was brought into India in the fourteenth century, and has since developed features essentially Indian in character. The art of both Hindus and Mahomedans is based upon religion and the requirements of religious ritual. The obvious expression of this is shown in the different motifs used for their ornament. In Hindu art all natural forms are accepted and employed for decorative purposes; but in that of the Mahomedans, nearly all natural forms are rejected and forbidden. The basis of Mahomedan decoration is therefore mainly geometrical. In each of them, racial characteristics are strikingly exhibited. The keynote of Hindu work is exuberance, imagination and poetry; that of Mahomedan, reticence, intellect and good taste. The Hindus are lavish, and often indiscriminating in their employment of ornament; the Mahomedans use more restraint.

Stone Work.—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration employed in Hindu temples. In variety and scope it ranges, from the massive figures in the Buddhist and Brahminical Cave Temples, and the detached sculpture of the temples of Southern India, to the delicately incised reliefs and elaborately fretted ornament of the Jain temples at Mount Abu. A curious fact in relation to Hindu work is that priority of date appears to have no relation to artistic development. It is not possible to trace, as in the case of Greek, Roman and Mediaeval craftwork, the regular progressive steps from art in its primitive state to its culminating point and its subsequent decay. Styles in India seem to spring into existence fully developed; the earlier examples often exhibiting finer craftsmanship than those of a later date. There can be little doubt that stone carving in India was simply the application of the wood carvers' art to another material.

The stone carving on Mahomedan buildings except where Hindu carvers have been allowed a free hand, is much more restrained than that on Hindu temples. The fact that geometrical forms were almost exclusively used dictated lower relief and greater refinement in the carving; while the innate good taste of the designers prompted them to concentrate the ornament upon certain prominent features, where its effect was heightened by the simplicity of the rest of the building. The invention displayed in working out geometrical patterns for work screens, inlay, and other ornamental details appears to be inexhaustible; while wonderful decorative use has been made of Arabic and Persian lettering in panels and their framing. To obtain a rich effect the Hindus relied upon the play of light and shade upon broken surfaces, the Mahomedans to attain the same end used precious materials: veneering the surfaces of their buildings with polished marble which they decorated with patterns of mosaic composed of jade, agate, onyx and other costly stones. Although the art of hylaying and working in hard stones was of Italian origin, it proved to be one eminently suited to the genius of the Indian craftsman; and many wonderful examples of their skill in the form of book rests, tab-

les, thrones, footstools, vases and sword handles are extant to show the height of proficiency they attained.

Wood Work.—With a fine range of timbers suitable for the purpose, wood has played a great part in the construction and decoration of Indian buildings. Unfortunately, much of the ancient woodwork has been destroyed by the action of the climate and the teeming insectivorous life of India; and that which escaped these enemies was wiped out by fire and the sword. It is therefore only possible to conjecture the height of artistic development these buildings and their decorations displayed by the copies in stone which have been preserved. Few if any examples of a date earlier than the sixteenth century are to be found. Many of these, and specimens of a later date to be seen in towns and cities throughout the country, are masterpieces of design and craftsmanship. The carved timber fronts and inner courtyards of houses in Ahmedabad, Nasik, and other parts of Western India are notable for their picturesqueness and beauty the structural beams, the overhanging balconies, with their screens and supporting brackets, being carved in a manner which unites richness of effect with good taste and propriety. Of furniture, as the term is now understood, few examples were in use in India before Europeans introduced their own fashions. These were confined to small tables and stools, book rests, clothes chests and screens, the designs of which conformed somewhat closely to the architectural style of the period. Many of these were decorated with inlays of coloured woods, ivory and metal; while in some cases the wooden basis was entirely plated with copper, brass or silver. In Southern India, where close grained sandalwood is grown, jewel cases and boxes are enriched with carving executed with the attention to detail and the finish generally associated with the carving of ivory. Coloured lac was freely used to decorate many articles of furniture, especially those turned on the lathe; and rich colour effects were obtained in this, perhaps the most distinctive and typically Indian development of decoration as applied to woodwork.

Metal Work.—With the exception of weaving, the metal working industry employed and still employs the greatest number of artistic craftsmen in India. Copper and brass have always been the two metals most widely used for domestic purposes by Mahomedans and Hindus. The shapes of many of these humble vessels are among the most beautiful to be found in the country. They exhibit that sense of variety and touch of personality which are only given by the work of the human hand; and the shapes are those which grow naturally from the working of the material with the simplest implements. In the technical treatment of brass and copper Indian craftsmen have shown a taste and skill unsurpassed by those of other nations, except in the department of fine casting. In this, and in the working of gold and silver, a higher standard of technical and constructive exactness has been reached by the metal workers of Europe and Japan. It may be taken as an axiom that the more beautiful the shape of an article is, and this especially

applies to metal work, the less need exists for the decoration of its surface. It is equally true that the highest test of craftsmanship is the production of a perfect article without any decoration. The reason being that the slightest technical fault is apparent on a plain surface, but can be hidden or disguised of one which is covered with ornament. The goldsmiths and silversmiths of India were extremely skilful and industrious, but judged by this test their works often exhibit a lack of care and exactness in the structural portion and a completely satisfactory example of perfectly plain work from the hands of the gold and silversmiths of India is rarely to be met with. Much of the excessive and often inappropriate ornamentation of the articles that they produced owed its application as much to the necessity of hiding defective construction as it did to any purely decorative purpose.

Textiles.—The textile industry is the widest in extent in India and is that in which her craftsmen have shown their highest achievements. Other countries, east and west of India have produced work equal at least in stone, wood, and metal; but none has ever matched that of her weavers in cotton and wool, or excelled them in the weaving of silken fabrics. Some of the products of the looms of Bengal are marvels of technical skill and

perfect taste, while the plum bloom quality of the old Cashmere shawls is an artistic achievement which places them in a class by themselves. Weaving being essentially a process of repetition, was the first to which machinery was applied, and modern science has brought power loom weaving to such a state of perfection that filaments of a substance finer even than those of Dacca, which astonished our ancestors, are now produced in the mills of Lancashire. But for beauty of surface and variety of texture no machine-made fabrics have ever equalled the finest handwork of the weavers of India. Many of the most beautiful varieties of Indian textile work have disappeared, killed by the competition of the power loom. In other branches of art as applied to textiles India does not hold so pre-eminent a position as in that of weaving. The printed silks and calicoes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries deservedly held a high place in the estimation of Western nations, whose craftsmen learnt many valuable lessons from the technical skill, and artistic taste they display. Nothing approaching the tapestries made in Europe in the middle ages has been produced in India. The nearest approach to these is in carpets and rugs. This art was introduced from Persia; but Indian craftsmen have never succeeded in equaling the finest work of their instructors either in colour or designs.

Archæology.

The ancient monuments of India areas varied as they are numerous. Until a few years ago, the earliest known were the brick and stone erections of the Maurya period, (3rd century B.C.) and some rough stone walls at the ancient city of Rajagriha of about the 6th or 7th century B. C. The absence of structures of an earlier period we then supposed to be due to the fact that all previous architecture had been of wood and had completely perished. The recent excavations, however, at Mohenjo-daro, in Sind and at Harappa in the Punjab, have completely revolutionised ideas on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd or 4th millennium B.C. and probably much earlier still, India was in possession of a highly developed civilization with large and populous cities, well built houses, temples and public buildings of brick and many other amenities enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Both at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa there are the remains of some 5 or 6 cities superimposed one upon the ruins of another.

The structures that have so far been exposed at Mohenjo-daro belong to the three latest cities on the site. Those of the third or earliest are the best in style; those of the first the poorest. Most of the structures are dwelling houses or shops, but there are others which appear to have been temples and one—of particularly massive proportions—is a large bath, surrounded by fenestrated galleries and halls. All were built of well burnt brick and most of them were of two or more storeys with staircases giving access to the upper rooms. In and around the ruins have been found many minor antiquities including gold and silver jewellery, engraved seals of stone and ivory and paste, copper im-

plements and vessels, terracotta figurines and toys, shell ornaments and potteries both painted and plain.

These discoveries establish the existence in Sind and the Punjab during the 4th and 3rd millennia B.C. of a highly developed city life; and the presence, in many of the houses, of wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage system betoken a social condition of the citizens at least equal to that found in Sumer and superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylonia and Egypt. The inhabitants of these cities lived largely no doubt by agriculture and it is a point of interest that the specimens of wheat found at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa resemble the common variety grown in the Punjab to-day. Besides bread, their food appears to have included beef, mutton, and pork, the flesh of tortoises, turtles, and gharial, fresh fish from the Indus and dried fish from the sea coast. Among their domesticated animals were the humped Indian bull, the buffalo, a short horned bull, the sheep, pig, dog and elephant. Besides gold and silver they used copper, tin, bronze and lead; they were familiar with the arts of spinning and weaving and with the cultivation of cotton and had attained a high degree of proficiency in the jeweller's and potter's arts.

That they possessed a well developed system of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over a thousand tablets engraved with well-executed animal devices and pictographic legends in an unknown script. The method of disposal of the dead at Mohenjo-daro is uncertain but at Harappa two types of burial have been met with, namely, complete burials or fractional along, with funerary pottery, and "pot burials". Only 27

of the latter were found to contain skulls and human bones and are seemingly post exposure fractional burials.

This Indus Valley culture has now been traced in the South-east as far as Rupar in the Ambala District, relatively close to the watershed of the Sutlej and Jumna and it is therefore highly improbable that this civilization was confined to the Indus Valley and there can hardly be any reasonable doubt that future researches will trace it into the valley of the Ganges. On the south-east, this prehistoric culture has been traced upto Lumbdi State in Kathiawar. Of the long period of more than 2,000 years that separate the pre-historic monuments referred to above from the historic period of India, little or nothing is yet known but there is every hope that this gap in our knowledge may be filled in by further excavations. From the time of the Mauryas, *i.e.*, 3rd century B.C., the history of architecture and the formative arts of India is clear and can be traced with relative precision. The financial stringency caused by the world economic depression caused almost the suspension of excavation in these areas but there are welcome signs of a revival of activities in the near future.

Monumental Pillars.—The monuments which have come down to us from the Maurya period, include, besides the caves to be referred to below, the wooden palisade (4th century B.C.) which surrounded the ancient city of Pataliputra (modern Patna), and of which a large section has been exposed, the rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (Over 250 B.C.), the remains of a large pillared hall constructed by the same emperor at Pataliputra, a number of brick stupas and a monolithic rail which originally surmounted an Asoka *stupa* at Sarnath near Benares. Altogether thirteen pillars of Asoka are known besides the Elephant capital of a 14th at Sankisa and a fragment of a 15th at Benares. Ten of them bear his inscriptions. Of these the Lauriya-Nandangarh column in the Champaran District, Tirhut, is practically uninjured. The capital of each column, like the shaft, was monolithic, and comprised three members, *viz.*, a Persepolitan bell, abacus, and crowning sculpture in the round. By far the best capital of Asoka's time was that exhumed at Sarnath near Benares. The four lions standing back to back on the abacus are carved with extraordinary precision and accuracy, and originally supported a wheel symbolizing the law of piety preached by the Buddha. Several pieces of this wheel were found and are now preserved in the Archaeological Museum at Sarnath. Of the post-Asokan period one pillar (B.C. 150) stands to the north-east of Benagar in the Gwalior State, another in front of the cave of Karli (A.D. 70), and a third at Bran in Central Provinces belonging to the 5th Century A.D. All these are of stone; but there is one of iron also. It is near the Qutb Minar at Delhi, and an inscription on it speaks of its having been erected by a king called Chandra identified with Chandragupta II. (A.D. 375-413) of the Gupta dynasty. It is wonderful "to find the Hindus at that age forging a bar of iron larger than any that have been forged even in Europe to a very late date, and not frequently even now." Pillars of later style are found all over the country, especially in the Madras Presidency. No less than twenty exist

in the South Karara District. A particularly elegant example faces a Jaina temple at Mudabidri, not far from Mangalore. An interesting discovery was lately made concerning the Iron Pillar at Dhar, Central India. The Pillar is like that at New Delhi, one of those large sized products of ancient Indian metal workers which have excited the admiration of modern metallurgists. The Pillar is now broken in three pieces, measuring together more than 43 feet in length, and there is reason to believe that a fourth piece 7 feet long has disappeared. The date and purpose of the Pillar were uncertain until a recent discovery which is of an inscription of the time of the Paramara King Bhoja of Dhar, A. D. 998-1053, fragments of which were found in a Dhar mosque which occupies the site of a grammar school established by that King. This is held to fix the period when the pillar was made. Monastery No. 9 lately brought to light at Nalanda, the site of one of the ancient universities, contained 75 bronze and stone images representing Buddhist and Brahmanical gods and goddesses. A copper plate previously found at Nalanda recorded the donation of a Pala king of Bengal at the request of Balaputra of the Sailendra dynasty of Suvarnadwipa Sumatra), and it was surmised that the Nalanda bronzes were either made at Nalanda by Javanese artists or brought from Java. The discovery of the new lot of bronze statues at Nalanda and another magnificent collection from Kurkihar, now in the Patna Museum and finally of a four-chambered smelting furnace at Nalanda finally disproves this conclusion and shows that all the bronze images discovered in Bihar were the work of local metal-casters.

Topes.—*Stupas*, known as *dagabas* in Ceylon and commonly called topes in North India, were constructed either for the safe custody of relics hidden in a chamber often near the base or to mark the scene of notable events in Buddhist or Jaina legends. Though we know that the ancient Jains built *stupas*, no specimen of Jaina *stupas* is now extant. A notable structure of this kind which existed until recent times, was the Jaina *stupa* which stood on the Kankali Tila site at Muttra and yielded a large number of Jaina sculptures now deposited in the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. Of those belonging to the Buddhists, the great Tope of Sanchi in Bhopal is the most intact and entire of its class. It consists of a low circular drum supporting a hemispherical dome of less diameter. Round the drum is an open passage for circumambulation, and the whole is enclosed by a massive stone railing with lofty gates facing the cardinal points. The gates are essentially wooden in character, and are carved, inside and out, with elaborate bas-reliefs. The original *stupa*, which was of brick and not more than half the present dimensions, was apparently erected by Asoka at the same time as his lion-crowned pillar near the south gate, but as Sir John Marshall's recent explorations have conclusively shown, its outer casing of stone, the railing and the gateways were at least 150 and 200 years later, respectively. Other famous Buddhist *stupas* that have been found are those of Sarnath, Bharhut in Nagardhi State, C. I., Amravati and Nagarjunikonda in the Madras Presidency, and Piprahwa on the Nepalese frontier. The tope proper at Bharhut has entirely disappeared, having been utilised

for building villages, and what remained of the rail has been removed to the Calcutta Museum. The bas-reliefs on this rail which contain short inscriptions and thus enable one to identify the scenes sculptured with the *Jatakas* or Birth Stories of the Buddha give it a unique value. The *stupa* at Amravati also no longer exists, and portions of its rail, which is unsurpassed in point of elaboration and artistic merit, are now in the British and Madras Museums. The *stupa* at Piprahwa was opened by Mr. W. C. Peppe in 1898, and a steatite or soap-stone reliquary with an inscription on it was unearthed. The inscription, according to many scholars, speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas. If this interpretation is correct, we have here one of the *stupas* that were erected over the ashes of Buddha immediately after his demise.

Caves.—Of the rock excavations which are one of the wonders of India, nine-tenths belong to Western India. The most important groups of caves are situated in Bhaja, Bedsa, Karli, Kanheri, Junnar, Nasik and Badami in the Bombay Presidency, Ellora and Ajanta in Nizam's Dominions, Bagh in Gwalior State, Barabar and Nagarjuni 16 miles north of Gaya, and Udayagiri and Khandagiri 20 miles from Outback in Orissa. The caves belong to the three principal sects into which ancient India was divided, viz., the Buddhists, Hindus and Jainas. The earliest caves so far discovered are those of Barabar and Nagarjuni which were excavated by Asoka and his grandson Dasaratha, and dedicated to Ajivikas, a naked sect founded by Mankhalliputta Gosala. The next earliest caves are those of Bhaja, Pitalkhora and cave No. 9 at Ajanta and No. 19 at Nasik. They have been assigned to 200 B.C. by Fergusson and Dr. Burgess. But there is good reason to suppose from Sir John Marshall's recent researches and from epigraphic considerations that they are considerably more modern. The Buddhist caves are of two types—the *chaityas* or chapel caves and *viharas* or monasteries for the residence of monks. The first are with vaulted roofs and horse-shoe shaped windows over the entrance and have interiors consisting of a nave and side aisles with a small *stupa* at the inner circular end. They are thus remarkably similar to Christian basilicas. The second class consist of a hall surrounded by a number of cells. In the later *viharas* there was a *sanctum* in the centre of the back wall containing a large image of Buddha. Hardly a *chaitya* is found without one or more *viharas* adjoining it. Of the Hindu cave temples the group at Badami is earliest in date but that at Elephanta near Bombay is perhaps the most frequented. It is dedicated to Siva and is not earlier than the 7th century A.D. But by far the most renowned cave-temple of the Hindus is that known as Kailasa at Ellora. It is on the model of a complete structural temple but carved out of solid rock. It also is dedicated to Siva and was excavated by the Rashtrakuta king, Krishna I. (A. D. 788), who may still be seen in the paintings in the ceilings of the upper porch of the main shrine. Of the Jaina caves the earliest are at Khandagiri and Udayagiri; those of the mediæval type, in Indra Sabha at Ellora; and those of the latest period, at Anka in Nasik. The ceilings of many

of these caves were once adorned with fresco paintings. Perhaps, the best preserved among these are those at Ajanta, which were executed at various periods between 350-650 A.D. and have elicited high praise as works of art. Copies were first made by Major Gill, but most of them perished by fire at the Crystal Palace in 1866. The lost ones were again copied by John Griffiths of the Arts School, Bombay, half of whose work was similarly destroyed by a fire at South Kensington. They were last copied by lady Herringham during 1909-11. Her pictures, which are in full scale, are at present exhibited at the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and have been reproduced in a volume brought out by the India Society. Another group of caves where equally interesting though less well preserved paintings exist is found at Bagh in Gwalior State. These caves form the subject of a monograph issued by the India Society.

Gandhara Monuments.—On the north-west frontier of India, anciently known as Gandhara are found a class of remains, ruined monasteries and buried *stupas*, among which we notice for the first time representations of Buddha and the Buddhist pantheon. The free use of Corinthian capitals, friezes of nude Erotes bearing a long garland, winged Atlantes without number, and a host of individual motifs clearly establish the influence of Hellenistic art. The mound at Peshawar, locally known as Shah-jiki-Dhuri, which was explored in 1909, brought to light several interesting sculptures of this school together with a reliquary casket, the most remarkable bronze object of the Gandhara period. The inscription on the casket left no doubt as to the mound being the *stupa* raised over a portion of the body relics of Buddha by the Indo Scythian king Kanishka. They were presented by Lord Minto's Government to the Buddhists of Burma and are now enshrined at Mandalay. To about the same age belong the *stupas* at Mantkyaia in the Punjab opened by Ranjit Singh's French Generals, Ventura and Court, in 1830. Some of them contained coins of Kanishka. There was brought to light at Taxila during the winter of 1932-33 what proved to be the largest monastery so far unearthed in north-west India. In it there was an inscription dated in the year 134 of an unspecified era and roughly corresponding with the year 76 A. D. The record is regarded as important because of the assistance it gives in dating Gandhara sculptures in various parts.

Structural Temples.—Of this class the earliest examples are the Varaha temple at Deogarh, District Jhansi, another temple at Sanchi, the brick temples at Bhitarraon in the district of Cawnpore, and the temples at Tigowa, Nachna, Eran and Bhumara all of which belong to the Gupta period and a later one at Tigowa in the Central Provinces. In South India we have two more examples viz., Lad Khan and Durga temples at Ahole in Bijapur, the latter of which cannot be later than the eighth century A.D. The only common characteristic is flat roofs without spires of any kind. In other respects they are entirely different and already here we mark the beginning of the two styles, Indo-Aryan and Dravidian, whose differences become more and more pronounced from the 7th century onwards. In the Indo-Aryan style, the

most prominent ones tend to the perpendicular, and in the Dravidian to the horizontal. The salient feature of the former again is the curvilinear steeple, and of the latter, the pyramidal tower. The most notable examples of the first kind are to be found among the temples of Bhuvanewar in Orissa, Khajuraho in Bundelkhand, Osia in Jodhpur, and Dilwara on Mount Abu. One of the best known groups in the Dravidian style is that of the Mamallapuram Rathas, or 'Seven Pagodas,' on the seashore to the south of Madras. They are each hewn out of a block of granite, and are rather models of temples than rathas. They are the earliest examples of typical Dravidian architecture, and belong to the 7th century. To the same age has to be assigned the temple of Kailasanath at Conjeeveram, and to the following century some of the temples at Alhole and Pattadakal of the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency, and the monolithic temple of Kailasa at Ellora, referred to above. Of the later Dravidian style the great temple at Tanjore and the Srirangam temple near Trichinopoly are the best examples.

Intermediate between these two main styles comes the architecture of the Deccan, called Chalukyan by Fergusson. In this style the plan becomes polygonal and star-shaped instead of quadrangular; and the high-storeyed spire is converted into a low pyramid in which the horizontal treatment of the Dravidian is combined with the perpendicular of the Indo-Aryan. Some fine examples of this type exist at Dambal, Ratihall, Tiliwalli and Ilangal in Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, and at Ittagi and Warangal in Nizam's Dominions. But it is in Mysore among the temples at Halebidu, Bejur, and Somnathpur that the style is found in its full perfection.

Saracenic Architecture.—This begins in India with the 13th century after the permanent occupation of the Muhammadans. Their first mosques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jain temples, and sometimes with comparatively slight alterations. The mosque called *Akhat-din-ka-jhompra* at Ajmer and that near the Qutb Minar are instances of this kind. The Muhammadan architecture of India varied at different periods and under the various dynasties, imperial and local. The early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time was characterised by elaborate richness of ornamentation. The Qutb Minar and tombs of Altamish and Ala-ud-din Khilji are typical examples. Of the Sharqi style we have three mosques in Jaunpur with several tombs. At Mandu in the Dhar State, a third form of Saracenic architecture sprang up, and we have here the Jami Masjid, Hoshang's tomb, Jahaz Mahal and Hindola Mahal as the most notable instances of the secular and ecclesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans. The Muhammadans of Bengal again developed their own style, and Pandua, Malda, and Gaur teem with the ruins of the buildings of this type, the most important of which are the Adina Masjid of Sikandar Shah, the Eklakhi mosque, Baradwari Masjid, and so forth. The Bahmani dynasty of Gulbarga and Bidar were also great builders, and adorned their capitals with important buildings. The most striking of these is the great mosque of Gulbarga, which differs from all mosques in India in having the whole

central area covered over so that what in others would be an open court is here roofed by sixty-three small domes. "Of the various forms which the Saracenic architecture assumed," says Fergusson, "that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant." It is notable for its carved stone work; and the work of the perforated stone windows in Sidi Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the minars of many other mosques, the sculptured *Mihirabs* and domed and pannelled roofs is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed elsewhere at any period. No other style is so essentially Hindu. In complete contrast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur. There is here relatively little trace of Hindu forms or details. The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jami Masjid, Gagan Mahal, Mihtar Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and mosque and the Gol Gumbaz. Like their predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuls were a great building race. Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Muhammadan features. Noteworthy among the emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun, and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jehangir's time his mosque at Lahore and the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula are the most typical structures. "The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail." And it was during his reign that the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, was constructed. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surpassingly pure and elegant monument of his time.

Inscriptions.—We now come to inscriptions, of which numbers have been brought to light in India and are particularly numerous in South India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as Brahmi and Kharoshthi, the latter being confined to the north-west of India. Brahmi was read from left to right, and from it have been evolved all the modern vernacular scripts of India. The Kharoshthi script was written from right to left, and was a modified form of the ancient Aramaic alphabet introduced into the Punjab during the period of the Persian domination in the 5th century B.C. It was prevalent up to the 4th century A.D., and was supplanted by the Brahmi. The earliest dateable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of Asoka to which a reference has been made above. One group of these has been engraved on rocks, and another on pillars. They have been found from Shahbazgarhi 40 miles north-east of Peshawar to Nigliva in the Nepal Tarai, from Girnar in Kathiawar to Dhauli in Orissa, from Kalsi in the Lower Himalayas to Jonnagiri in Madras showing by the way the vast extent of territory held by him. The reference in his Rock Edicts to the five contemporary Greek Princes, Antiochus II. of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and so forth is exceedingly interesting, and fixes B.C. 269 as the date of his coronation. His Rumzindal pillar inscription, again, discovered in Nepal Tarai, now settles, beyond all doubt,

the birth-place of Buddha which was for long disputed. Another noteworthy record is the inscription of the Besnagar pillar. The pillar had been known for a long time, but Sir John Marshall was the first to notice the inscription on it. It records the erection of this column, which was a Garuda pillar, in honour of the god Vasudeva by one Heliodoros, son of Dion, who is described as an envoy of King Antialcidas of Taxila. Heliodoros is herein called a *Bhagavata*, which shows that though a Greek he had become a Hindu and a Vaishnava. Another inscription worth noticing and especially in this connection is that of Cave No. 10 at Nasik. The donor of this cave, Ushavadata, who calls himself a Saka and was thus an Indo-Scythian, is therein spoken of as having granted three hundred thousand kine and sixteen villages to gods and Brahmins and as having annually fed one hundred thousand Brahmins. Here is another instance of a foreigner having embraced Hinduism. Thus for the political, social, economical and religious history of India at the different periods the inscriptions are invaluable records, and are the only light but for which we are 'forlorn and blind.'

Archæological Department.—As the archæological monuments of India must attract the attention of all intelligent visitors, they would naturally feel desirous to know something of the Archæological Department. The work of this Department is primarily two-fold, conservation, and research and exploration. None but spasmodic efforts appear to have been made by Government in these directions till 1870 when they established the Archæological Survey of India and entrusted it to General (afterwards Sir) Alexander Cunningham, who was also the first Director-General of Archæology. The next advance was the initiation of the local Surveys in Bombay and Madras three years after. The work of these Surveys, however, was restricted to antiquarian research and description of monuments, and the task of conserving old buildings was left to the fitful efforts of the local Governments, often without expert guidance or control. It was only in 1878 that the Government of India under Lord Lytton awoke to this deplorable condition, and sanctioned a sum of 3½ lakhs to the repair of monuments in United Provinces, and soon after appointed a conservator, Major Cole, who did useful work for three years. Then a reaction set in, and his post and that of the Director-General were abolished. The first systematic step towards recognising official responsibility in conservation matter was taken by Lord Curzon's Government who established most of the Archæological Circles that now obtain, placed them on a perma-

nent footing and united them together under the control of a Director-General, provision being also made for subsidising local Governments out of imperial funds, when necessary. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed for the protection of historic monuments and relics especially in private possession and also for State control over the excavation of ancient sites and traffic in antiquities. Under the direction of Sir John Marshall, K.C., C.I.E., late Director-General of Archæology, a comprehensive and systematic campaign of repair and excavation was prosecuted. Under later Directors-General it was continued with equal vigour (the present D. G. is Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit) and the result of it is manifest in the present altered conditions of many old and historic buildings and in the scientific excavation of buried sites such as Taxila, Patalliputra, Sanchi in the Bhopal State, Sarnath near Benares, Nalanda in Bihar, Palampur in Bengal and Nagarjunikonda in Madras and in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjodaro in Sind. Of all these works those of most general interest are the Mohenjodaro excavations for here the Archæological Department have unearthed remains of prehistoric cities dating back to 3000 B.C. and further. The Archæological Survey has devoted considerable attention to the organization and development of museums as centres of research and education. It maintains the archæological section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, small museums at the Taj, and at the Forts at Delhi and Lahore, the Central Asian Antiquities Museum at New Delhi and has erected local museums at the excavated sites of Taxila, Sarnath, Nalanda, Mohenjodaro and Harappa with the object of keeping the small movable antiquities recovered at these sites in close association with the structural remains to which they belong, so that they may be studied amid their natural surroundings and not lose focus and meaning by being transported to some distant place.

The epigraphical material dealt with by the Archæological Survey has enabled the history and chronology of the various dynasties of India to be established on a firmer basis and in greater detail. The "Epigraphia Indica" is now in the 3rd volume, a revised edition of the Asoka inscriptions has been recently published, while the companion volume of post Asoka Brahmi inscriptions is under preparation along with two others devoted to the records of the Gupta and Kalachuri epochs. The volume of work done in South India, which is particularly rich in lithic records, will be apparent from the fact that over 20,000 inscriptions have been copied and noticed in the Annual Reports on South Indian epigraphy and a large number published *in extenso*.

Indian Time.

For many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways; and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed to the Local Government,

and through them to all local bodies, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future. The essential point in this letter are indicated below:

"In India we have already a standard time which is very generally, though by no means universally, recognised. It is the Madras local time, which is kept on all railway and telegraph lines throughout India and which is 5h. 21m. 10s. in advance of Greenwich. Similarly

Rangoon local time is used upon the railways and telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h. 24m. 47s. ahead of Greenwich. But neither of these standards bears a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time.

"The Government of India have several times been addressed by Scientific Societies, both in India and in England, and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilised world. And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack. The Committee of that Society which advises the Government of India upon matters connected with its observatories, writes:—The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 5½ hours east of Greenwich would be an improvement upon the existing arrangements; but that for international scientific purposes the hourly zone system, making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 4 hours in advance in the east of India would be preferable."

"Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems all of which had adopted the European hour-zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion. But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt the first suggestion.

"It is believed that this will be the better solution. There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India, and so as to bisect all the main lines of communication, and keeping times differing by an hour on opposite sides of that line. India has become accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the railways; and the substitution for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step; while it would, in all probability, be strongly opposed by the railway authorities. Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike; and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly; while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time, it might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India. The one great advantage which the second possesses over the first alternative is, that under the former, the difference between local and standard time can never exceed half an hour; whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta. But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs.

"It is proposed, therefore, to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in India by 8m. 50s. They would then represent a time 5½

hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as Indian Standard Time: and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and F. and S. meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively:—Dibrugarh 51 S., Shillong 38 S., Calcutta 24 S., Allahabad 2 F., Madras 9 F., Lahore 33 F., Bombay 39 F., Peshawar 44 F., Karachi 62 F., Quetta 62 F.

"This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon, respectively; and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and already keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time, it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma. It is proposed, however, that instead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present, which is 6h. 24m. 47s. in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs, which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time, or 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich time, and would correspond with 97° 30' E. longitude. The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time, and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic communication with other countries.

"Standard time will thus have been fixed for railways and telegraphs for the whole of the Indian Empire. Its general adoption for all purposes, while eminently advisable, is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case."

It is difficult to recall, without a sense of bewilderment, the reception of this proposal by various local bodies. To read now the fears that were entertained if Standard Time was adopted is a study in the possibilities of human error. The Government scheme left local bodies to decide whether or not they would adopt it. Calcutta decided to retain its own local time, and to-day Calcutta time is still twenty-four minutes in advance of Standard Time. In Bombay the first reception of the proposal was hostile; but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce decided in favour of it and so did the Municipality. Subsequently the opposing element in the Municipality brought in a side resolution, by which the Municipal clocks were put at Bombay time which is thirty-nine minutes behind Standard Time. On the 1st January 1906 all the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time; in Burma the Burma Standard Time became universal. Calcutta retains its former Calcutta time; but in Bombay local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Municipality and in the establishments of some orthodox Hindus. Elsewhere Standard Time is universal.

Coinage, Weights and Measures

As the currency of India is based upon the rupee, statements with regard to money are generally expressed in rupees, nor has it been found possible in all cases to add a convertor on into sterling. Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s., or one-tenth of a £, and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs. 1,000=£100). But after 1873, owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unforeseen fluctuations in exchange, it was resolved in 1893 to close the mints to the free coinage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation. The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupee to 1s. 4d., and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs. 15=£1. From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee was maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s. 4d. until February 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s. instead of 1s. 4d. was adopted. This was followed by great fluctuations. (See article on Currency System).

Notation.—Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained. The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe. Large numbers are not punctuated in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores. A lakh is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a crore is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000). Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000) may be read as the equivalent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £6,667 after 1899, while a crore of rupees (Rs. 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £666,667 after 1899. With the rupee at 1s. 6d. a lakh is equivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equivalent to £750,000.

Coinage.—Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both Indians and Europeans. The anna was formerly reckoned as 1d., it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1d. The anna is again sub-divided into 12 pies.

Weights.—The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scales with immense variations in the weights of units.

The scales used generally throughout Northern India and less commonly in Madras and standardised in Bombay Presidency under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, may be thus expressed as one maund=40 seers, one seer=80 tolas. The actual weight of seer varies greatly from district to district and even from village to village in India except in Bombay Presidency. In the standard system the tola is of 180 grains, and seer thus weighs 2,057 lbs., and the maund 82.28 lbs. This standard is also used in official reports.

Retail.—For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader. It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England, especially at small shops, where pennyworths, many groceries can be bought. Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling. If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb., and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s. 4d., 1 seer per rupee=(about) 3 lb. for 2s., 2 seers per rupee=(about) 6 lb. for 2s., and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the *bigha*, which varies greatly in different parts of the country. But areas have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres.

Proposed Reforms.—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon an organised basis suitable for commerce and trade characteristic of the modern age. They vary from town to town and village to village in a way that could only work satisfactorily so long as the dealings of towns and villages were self-contained and before roads and railways opened up trade between one and the other. If we take, for instance, the maund denomination of weight common all over India, we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh. If we consider the maund as between district and district the state of affairs is worse. Thus in the United Provinces alone, the maund of sugar weighs 48½ seers in Cawnpore, 40 in Muttra, 72½ in Gorakhpur, 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad, 43½ in Saharanpur, 50 in Bareilly, 46 in Fyzabad, 48½ in Shahjahanpur, 51 in Goshangunge. The maund varies throughout all India from the Bengal or railway maund of 82-2/7 lbs. to the Factory maund of 74 lbs. 10 oz. 11 dr., the Bombay maund of 82 lbs., which apparently answers to the Forest Department maund in use at the

Fuel Depot, and the Madras maund, which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs. and others at 21 lbs. and so on.

Committees of Inquiry.—These are merely typical instances which are multiplied indefinitely. There are variations of every detail of weights and measures in every part of India. The losses to trade arising from the confusion and the trouble which this state of things causes are heavy. Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Supreme and Provincial Governments have made various attempts during 40 years past to solve the problem of universal units of weights and measures and commerce and trade have agitated about the question for the past century. The Indian railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains), seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful "lead" which would gradually be followed by trade throughout the empire, but the expectation has not been realised.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the provincial Governments in 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India. The Government of Bombay appointed a committee in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency. Their final report has not been published, but they presented in 1912 an *ad interim* report which has been issued for public discussion. In brief, it points out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of India. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be heartily welcome by the people. They thought that legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result in bringing about the desired reform so successfully as a "lead" supplied by local legislation based on practical experience. The want of coherence, *savoir faire*, or the means of co-operation among the people at large pointed to this conclusion. The Committee pointed out that a good example of the results that will follow a good lead is apparent in the East Khandesh District of the Presidency, where the District Officer, Mr. Simcox, gradually, during the course of three years, induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. But the committee abstained from recommending that the same weights and measures should be adopted over the whole Presidency, preferring that a new system started in any area should be as nearly as possible similar to the best system already prevailing there.

Committee of 1913.—The whole problem was again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October, 1913, when the following committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew:—

Mr. C. A. Silberard (*President*).

Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.

Mr. Rustomji Fardoonji.

This Committee reported, in August 1916, in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India based on the 180 grain tola. The report says:—Of all such systems there is no doubt that the most widespread and best known is that known as the Bengal or Indian Railway weights. The introduction of this system involves a more or less considerable change of system in parts of the United Provinces (Gorakhpur, Bareilly and neighbouring areas), practically the whole of Madras, parts of the Punjab (rural portions of Amritsar and neighbouring districts), of Bombay (South Bombay, Bombay city and Gujarat), and the North-West Frontier Province. Burma has at present a separate system of its own which the committee think it should be permitted to retain. The systems recommended are:—

FOR INDIA.

8 khashkhas	= 1 chawwal
8 chawwals	= 1 ratti
8 rattis	= 1 masha
12 mashes or 4 tanks	= 1 tola
5 tolas	= 1 chatak
16 chataks	= 1 seer
40 seers	= 1 maund

FOR BURMA.

2 small ywes	= 1 large ywe
4 large ywes	= 1 pe
2 pes	= 1 mu
5 pes or 2½ mus	= 1 mat
1 mat	= 1 ngawrus
2 ngawrus	= 1 tikal [vis.
100 tikals	= 1 peiktha or

The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to the rupee weight. The viss has recently been fixed at 3' 60 lbs. or 140 tolas.

Government Action.—The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922. In these they again, for the present and subject to the restrictions imposed by the Government of India Act and the devolution rules, left it entirely to local Governments to take such action as they think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces. Similarly, they announced their decision not to adopt all-India standards of length or area.

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights", near the commencement of this article, this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and having received the unanimous support of the Local Governments. At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that "if subsequently, opinion develops strongly in favour of the Imperial standardisation of weights, the Government of India will be prepared to undertake such legislation, but at present they consider that any such step would be premature.

Provincial Government Action.—Amongst the various Provincial Governments in India, Bombay Government is the only one which has taken action to standardise the weights and measures, etc., used in trade in the Presidency.

The Peoples of India.

It is essential to bear in mind, when dealing with the people of India, that it is a continent rather than a country. Nowhere is the complex character of Indians more clearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants. No one would confuse the main types, such as Gurkhas, Pathans, Sikhs, Rajputs, Burmans, Nagas, Tamils, etc., nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther. The typical inhabitants of India—the Dravidians—differ altogether from those of Northern Asia, and more nearly resemble the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar. Whatever may be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in the country for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. They have been displaced in the North-West by successive hordes of invaders, including Aryans, Scythians, Pathans and Moghals, and in the North-East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma, which is India only in a modern political sense. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled.

The people of the Indian Empire are divided by Sir Henry Risley (*Caste, Tribe and Race, Indian Census Report, 1901*; the *Gazetteer of India, Ethnology and Caste, Volume I, Chapter 6*) into seven main physical types. There would be eight if the Andamanese were included, but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded.

The Turko-Iranian, represented by the Baloch, Brahui and Afghans of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Probably formed by a fusion of Turki and Persian elements, in which the former predominate. Stature above mean; complexion fair; eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey; hair on face plentiful; head broad, nose moderately narrow, prominent, and very long. The feature in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses, and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans.

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab, Rajputana, and Kashmir, and having as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattris, and Jats. This type, which is readily distinguishable from the Turko-Iranian, approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India. The stature is mostly tall; complexion fair; eyes dark; hair on face plentiful, head long; nose narrow, and prominent but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian, comprising the Maratha Brahmans, the Kunbis, and the Coorgs of Western India. Probably formed by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko-Iranian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lower orbito-nasal index. All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight; in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani, found in the United Provinces, in parts of Rajputana, and in Bihar and represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its

lower by the Chamar. Probably the result of the intermixture, in varying proportions, of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head-form is long with a tendency to medium; the complexion varies from lightish brown to black; the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo-Aryans; the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale. The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo-Aryans while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian. The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo-Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportions of the nose.

The Mongolo-Dravidian, or Bengali type of Lower Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Bengal Brahmans and Kayasthas, the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and other groups peculiar to this part of India. Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad; complexion dark; hair on face usually plentiful; stature medium; nose medium, with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India, and its members may be recognised at a glance throughout the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa; the western limit coincides approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal.

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam, and Burma, represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu; the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim; the Limbus, Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal; the Bodo of Assam; and the Burmese. The head is broad; complexion dark, with a yellow tinge; hair on face scanty; stature short or below average; nose fine to broad, face characteristically flat; eyelids often oblique.

The Dravidian type extending from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges, and pervading Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Paniyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements. In typical specimens the stature is short or below mean; the complexion very dark, approaching black; hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curl; eyes dark; head long; nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear flat. This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupies the oldest geological formation in India, the medley of forest-clad ranges, terraced plateau, and undulating plains which stretch roughly speaking, from the Vindhyas to Cape

Comorin. On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is continuous with the Ghats, while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallis, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills. Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people, the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive. Labour is the birthright of the pure Dravidian whether hoeing tea in Assam, the Duars, of Ceylon, cutting rice in the swamps of Eastern Bengal or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin, his squat figure, and the negro-like proportion of his nose. In the upper strata of the vast social

deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degrees.

The areas occupied by these various types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map. They melt into each other insensibly; and although at the close of a day's journey from one ethnic tract to another, an observer whose attention had been directed to the subject would realize clearly enough that the physical characteristics of the people had undergone an appreciable change, he would certainly be unable to say at what particular stage in his progress the transformation had taken place.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The progress of urbanisation in India—if there has been any progress at all—has been very slow during the past thirty years, the whole increase being a little more than one per cent. The percentage of the urban population to the total is only 11, which however shows an increase of 0.8 per cent. since the last census, due partly to the natural increase of the pre-existing urban population and partly to migration from rural areas. The percentage of urban population ranges from 3.4 in Assam to 22.6 in Bombay which is the most urbanised of the major provinces. Compared to this, the urban population in France is 49 per cent., in Northern

Ireland 50.8 per cent., in Canada 53.7 per cent. in the U. S. A. 56.2 per cent. and in England and Wales 80 per cent.

The greatest degree of growth has been in the number of towns with a population of from 20,000 to 50,000, the total population of which is now nearly double that of towns of 50,000 to 100,000. All classes of towns have increased in population, except those with populations of between 5,000 and 10,000 and those having under 5,000. Thus the large industrial and semi-industrial towns have benefited at the expense of the smaller towns.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GROUPS OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND IN RURAL TERRITORY.

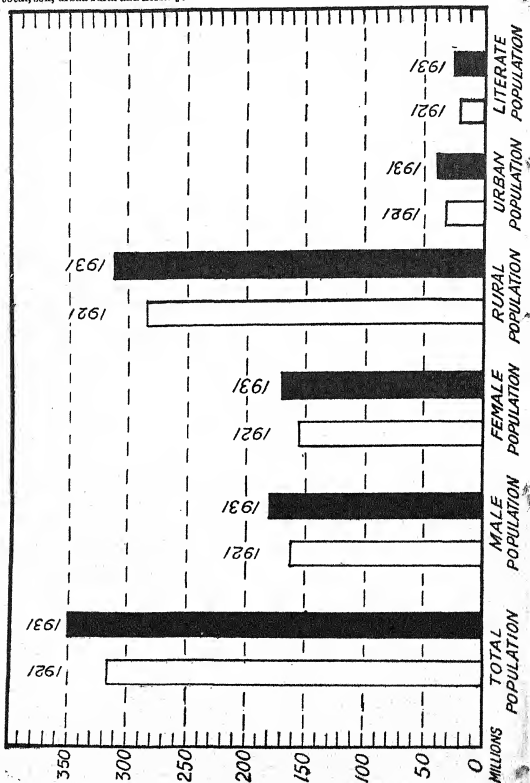
Class of Places.	1931.		1921.		Percentage of total Population.				
	Places.	Population.	Places.	Population.	'31	'21	'11	'01	'91
Total Population	699,406	352,837,778	687,981	318,942,480	100	100	100	100	100
Rural Areas	696,831	313,852,351	685,665	286,407,204	89	89.8	90.6	90.1	90.5
Urban Areas	2,575	38,985,427	2,316	32,475,276	11	10.2	9.4	9.9	9.5
Towns having 100,000 and over	38	9,674,032	35	8,211,704	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Towns having 50,000 to 100,000	65	4,572,113	54	3,517,740	1.3	1.1	.9	1.2	1.1
Towns having 20,000 to 50,000	268	8,091,285	200	5,968,794	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
Towns having 10,000 to 20,000	543	7,449,402	451	6,220,889	2.1	1.9	2	2.2	1.9
Towns having 5,000 to 10,000	987	6,992,832	885	6,223,011	2	2	1.9	2	2.1
Towns having under 5,000	674	2,205,760	691	2,333,129	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6

Migration.—Of the population of the Indian Empire only 780,546 were enumerated as born in other parts of the world. Of these 595,078 are of Asiatic birth, 118,089 of European birth and 17,379 others. The emigration from India is approximately 2.5 million, the balance of migration being against India.

Nearly all of these migrants are resident in other parts of the British Empire. There are about 165,500 Indians in the Union of South Africa, of whom 142,979 are found in Natal. There are 26,769 in Kenya; the other overseas Indian communities in order of size are Mauri-

tius 268,870, Trinidad and Tobago 138,667, British Guiana 130,540, Fiji 75,117 and much smaller numbers in Tanganyika, Jamaica, Zanzibar, Uganda and Hong Kong. There are about 11,000 Indians scattered in numbers under 2,000 in various other parts of the British Empire and probably about 9,000 in the British Isles. The total number of Indians in the Empire outside India is 2,300,000. Outside the Empire there are about 100,000 Indians, 25,000 in the Dutch East Indies, 35,000 in Dutch Guiana, 7,500 in Madagascar and smaller numbers in Portuguese East Africa, the U. S. A., Persia, Iraq and other countries.

The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1921-31—the total, sex, urban rural and literacy.



RELIGIONS.

The subject of religion is severely controversial in India, where often it is coloured by politics and racialism. As the Year Book aims at being impartial, all disputed inferences are excluded. As a matter of fact, Dr. Hutton, the Commissioner for the latest census, refers to an excess of zeal on the part of all parties to register as many adherents as possible in view of the possibility of a communal franchise based on the census returns. "So high did feeling run over the return of religion in the Punjab", he says, "that disputes as to whether a man was *Adi Dharmi* (Adherent of the original reli-

gion) or Sikh added to a number of affrays and at least to one homicide. Speaking broadly, of every hundred persons in the Indian Empire 68 are Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, 3 follow the religion of their tribes, one is a Christian and one a Sikhi. Of the remaining 2 one is equally likely to be a Buddhist or a Christian, and the other most probably a Jain, much less probably a Parsi and just as possibly either a Jew, a Brahmo, or a holder of indefinite beliefs. The enumerated totals of the Indian religions are set out in the following table:—

Religion.	Actual number in 1921. (000's omitted.)	Proportion per 10,000 of population in 1921.	Variation per cent. (Increase + Decrease—).
Hindu	239,195	6,824	+10.4
Arya	468	15	+92.1
Sikh	4,338	124	+33.9
Jain	1,252	36	+ 6.2
Buddhist	12,787	365	+10.5
Iranian [Zoroastrian (Parsi)]	110	3	+ 7.8
Muslim	77,678	2,216	+ 13
Christian	6,297	179	+32.5
Jew	24	1	+10.9
Primitive (Tribal)	8,280	236	—15.3
Miscellaneous (Minor religions and religions not returned)	571	16	+3,072.6

A feature of the above table is easily the large increase in the number of those returned as "miscellaneous". This is explained by the fact that the latest census grouped all those who returned their religion as *Adi-Hindu*, *Adi-Dravida*, etc., under "miscellaneous".

The Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Presidency they are no less than 88 per cent. of the population. Hindus are in the majority in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central India tracts, Rajputana and Bombay. Muhammadans monopolize the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Kashmir and are considerably in excess in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind. They form about 32 per cent. of the population of Assam, 15 per cent. in the United Provinces and 10 per cent. in Hyderabad. The Buddhists are almost entirely confined to Burma where they are 84 per cent. of the population. The Sikhs are localized in the Punjab and the Jains in Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara and the neighbouring States. Those who were classed as following Tribal Religions are chiefly found in Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, but Bengal,

Burma, Madras, Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad also returned a considerable number under this head. More than half of the total number of Christians reside in South India including the Hyderabad State. The remainder are scattered over the continent, the larger numbers being returned in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Bombay and Assam. The Parsis and Jews are chiefly residents of the Bombay Presidency.

Christians.—The Christian community now numbers just 6½ millions of persons in India or 1.79 per cent. of the population. This constitutes an increase of 32.5 per cent. over the last census of which 20 per cent. is ascribed to conversions during the decade 1921-31. Nearly 60 per cent. of Christians are returned from the Madras Presidency and its States, and the community can claim 35 persons in every 1,000 of the population of the British districts of Madras and as large a proportion as 27 per cent. in Cochin and 31.5 per cent. in Travancore. Elsewhere the Christians are scattered over the larger Provinces and States of India, the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.

MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Census of India was taken on the night of February 24th in Burma and on that of 26th in India. The total population of India as thus ascertained is 352,837,778, viz., British Territory 271,626,939 and Indian States 81,310,845 giving an increase of 24,670,742 in British Territory and 9,224,556 in Indian States.

The following table shows the percentage of variation in the country's population at the

last two censuses and in the last 50 years:—

	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1881 to 1931.
Whole India ..	+10.6	+1.2	+39.0
Provinces ..	+10.0	+1.3	+36.8
States ..	+12.8	+1.0	+46.6

CENSUS OF INDIA 1931—Population of Provinces and States.

Province, State or Agency.	POPULATION, 1931.				POPULATION, 1921.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—).		
	Area in Square Miles.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		1921-31.	1911-21.	1881-1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA.	1,808,679	352,837,778	181,858,923	171,008,855	318,942,480	+ 10.6	+ 1.2	+ 39.0
PROVINCES.	1,096,171	271,526,933	139,981,556	131,595,377	246,856,191	+ 10.0	+ 1.3	+ 36.8
Ajmer-Merwar	2,711	560,292	296,081	264,211	459,271	+ 13.1	— 1.2	+ 21.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	3,143	29,453	19,702	9,751	27,086	+ 8.8	+ 2.4	+ 101.4
Assam	55,014	8,622,231	4,537,206	4,085,045	7,459,128	+ 15.6	+ 13.4	+ 79.2
Baluchistan	54,293	468,508	270,004	198,504	420,648	+ 10.2	+ 1.5	+ 21.8*
Bengal	77,521	50,114,002	26,041,698	24,072,304	46,702,307	+ 7.3	+ 2.7	+ 37.9
Bihar and Orissa	83,094	37,677,576	18,794,138	18,883,438	33,995,418	+ 10.8	— 1.4	+ 21.6
Bombay Presidency including Aden.	123,679	21,930,601	11,535,903	10,394,698	19,348,219	+ 13.3	— 1.8	+ 32.8
Burma	233,492	14,667,146	7,490,601	7,176,545	13,212,192	+ 11.0	+ 9.1	+ 292.5
Central Provinces and Behar	99,920	15,507,723	7,791,818	7,745,905	13,912,760	+ 11.5	+ 0.0	+ 29.8
Coorg	1,593	163,337	90,575	72,752	163,838	— 0.3	— 6.4	+ 8.4
Delhi	573	636,246	399,497	266,749	488,453	+ 30.3	+ 13.0	+ 91.3
Madras	142,277	46,740,107	23,082,999	23,657,108	42,318,935	+ 10.4	+ 2.2	+ 51.6
North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories).	13,518	2,425,076	1,315,818	1,109,258	2,251,340	+ 7.7	+ 2.5	+ 53.9
Punjab	99,200	23,580,852	12,880,510	10,700,342	20,685,478	+ 14.0	+ 5.7	+ 39.2
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	106,248	43,408,763	24,445,006	22,963,757	43,375,069	+ 6.7	— 3.1	+ 10.6

Province, State or Agency.	POPULATION, 1931.				POPULATION, 1921.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—).			
	Area In Square Miles.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Both Sexes.	1921-31.	1911-21.	1881-1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
States and Agencies	712,508	31,810,345	41,897,367	39,413,478	72,086,289	+ 12.8	+ 1.0	+ 46.6	+
Assam States	12,320	625,606	306,927	318,679	531,118	+ 17.8	+ 10.2	+ 96.8	+
Baluchistan States	80,410	405,109	218,410	186,699	378,977	+ 6.9	— 9.8	+ 5.5*	—
Baroda State	8,164	2,443,007	1,237,817	1,185,190	2,126,522	+ 14.9	+ 4.6	+ 12.0*	+
Bengal States	5,434	973,236	516,162	457,174	896,326	+ 8.5	+ 9.0	+ 39.4	+
Bihar and Orissa States	28,618	4,652,007	2,338,422	2,363,555	3,959,669	+ 17.5	+ 0.4	+ 93.0	+
Bombay States	27,904	4,463,306	2,288,623	2,179,773	3,867,819	+ 15.5	+ 0.1	+ 28.2	+
Central India Agency	51,597	6,322,790	3,405,438	3,237,362	6,002,551	+ 10.5	+ 2.1	+ 22.0*	+
Central Provinces States	31,175	2,438,214	1,235,385	1,247,829	2,066,900	+ 20.1	+ 2.4	+ 79.0	+
Gwalior State	26,367	3,523,070	1,867,031	1,656,039	3,193,176	+ 10.3	+ 1.8	+ 14.6*	+
Hyderabad State	82,698	14,436,148	7,370,910	7,066,138	12,471,770	+ 15.8	— 0.8	+ 46.6	+
Jammu and Kashmir State	34,516	3,646,243	1,935,338	1,707,905	3,320,518	+ 9.8	+ 5.1	+ 43.3†	+
Madras States Agency	10,668	6,754,484	3,373,032	3,381,452	5,460,312	+ 23.7	+ 13.5	+ 101.9	+
Cochin State	7,625	1,305,016	589,813	615,203	979,080	+ 23.1	+ 6.6	+ 100.7	+
Travancore State	1,593	5,095,073	2,565,073	2,530,900	4,006,062	+ 27.2	+ 16.8	+ 112.2	+
Other Madras States	1,593	453,465	218,146	235,349	475,170	— 4.0	+ 2.2	+ 32.1	+
Mysore State	29,326	6,557,302	3,353,968	3,293,339	5,978,892	+ 9.7	+ 3.0	+ 56.6	+
North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas).	22,338	2,250,288	1,212,347	1,046,941	2,355,186	— 20.0	+ 74.2	+ 2,390.8*	+
Punjab States	5,820	437,787	229,290	203,497	408,019	+ 7.3	— 1.0	+ 21.5	+
Punjab States Agency	31,241	4,273,218	2,451,394	2,020,824	4,008,017	+ 11.6	+ 5.5	+ 27.7	+
Rajputana Agency	129,059	11,225,712	5,835,028	5,340,684	9,831,765	+ 14.2	+ 6.5	+ 11.1	+
Sikkim State	2,818	109,808	55,825	53,983	81,721	+ 34.4	+ 7.1	+ 260.5†	+
United Provinces States	5,943	1,206,070	618,171	537,899	1,134,881	+ 6.3	+ 4.6	+ 9.7	+
Western India States Agency	33,442	3,999,250	2,025,754	1,973,496	3,581,610	+ 12.9	+ 0.5	+ 16.5	+

* Variation calculated from 1901-1931.

† Variation calculated from 1891-1931.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS

It is claimed that the city of Calcutta contains 35,000 more inhabitants than Bombay which is the next largest city in India. There are nearly twice as many inhabitants in Calcutta proper as there are in Madras and almost three times as many as there are in Rangoon. Alone of the large cities of India, Bombay records a decrease in population since the 1921 census.

Lahore which has expanded to more than half as large again as it was in 1921 has increased its population by actually a larger number during the decade than Calcutta. The same is true of Delhi and Madras which increased by 47 per cent. and 22 per cent. over their population of 1921. On the other hand, although the increase of 119,470 in the population of Calcutta during the last decade is greater than has been recorded in any of the other cities the percentage increase amounts to only 11 as compared with 21.5 in Karachi, 15.9 in Rangoon, 14.5 in Ahmedabad and 14.2 in Lucknow. Taking the suburban areas into account the population of Calcutta is 1,485,582 of which 1,196,734 are to be found in the city proper included in the municipal area.

City.	Total Population.	Density.	Females per 1,000 males.	Literates per 1,000.		PERCENTAGE VARIATION.						
				Males.	Females.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	1881 to 1931.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Calcutta with Howrah ..	1,485,582	24,354	489	430	269	+ 11.0	+ 4.3	+ 11.9	+ 79.2			
Bombay ..	1,161,383	48,000	554	291	153	+ 26.2	+ 20.0	+ 1.2	+ 50.2			
Madras ..	647,230	22,249	897	433	170	+ 1.8	+ 1.6	+ 22.8	+ 59.1			
Hyderabad with Secunderabad, etc.	466,894	8,809	889	449	118	+ 12.0	- 19.0	+ 16.0	+ 27.0			
Delhi with New Delhi, Shahdara, etc.	447,442	6,835	670	246†	89†	+ 11.6	+ 30.7	47.0	+ 158.1			
Lahore ..	429,747	10,913	565	297	124	+ 12.7	+ 23.2	+ 52.5	+ 187.7			
Rangoon ..	400,415	16,146	477	512	379	+ 24.9	+ 16.6	+ 17.1	+ 198.4			
Ahmedabad ..	313,789	*	853	*	*	+ 16.5	+ 26.4	+ 14.5	+ 145.9			
Bangalore with Civil and Military Station.	306,470	11,799	902	405	168	+ 19.1	+ 25.3	+ 29.0	+ 96.6			
Lucknow ..	274,659	13,272	745	253	43	- 1.6	- 4.6	+ 14.2	+ 8.2			
Amritsar ..	264,840	24,844	666	205	69	- 6.0	+ 4.9	+ 65.3	+ 74.4			
Karachi ..	263,565	6,720	688	286	114	+ 30.2	+ 42.8	+ 21.5	+ 258.3			
Poona ..	250,187	6,400	811	408	149	+ 5.3	+ 23.9	+ 16.5	+ 82.6			
Cawnpore ..	243,755	24,756	696	233	62	- 12.0	+ 21.2	+ 12.6	+ 56.9			
Agra ..	229,764	12,449	813	214	52	- 1.4	+ 0.0	+ 23.8	+ .4			

City.	Total Population.	Density.	Literates per 1,000.		PERCENTAGE VARIATION.					
			Females per 1,000 males.	Males.	Females	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	1881 to 1931.	
1	.2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Nagpur ..	215,165	10,578	848	308	95	— 21.0	43.0	48.0	119.0	—
Benares ..	205,315	25,945	802	300	83	— 4.4	2.6	3.5	6.1	—
Allahabad ..	153,914	12,118	776	347	133	— 0.2	8.4	17.0	14.9	—
Madura ..	182,018	22,555	985	444	94	+ 26.5	+ 2.8	31.0	146.0	—
Srinagar ..	173,573	15,779	831	174	14	+ 3.0	+ 12.2	+ 23.5	49.0†	—
Patna ..	159,690	10,646	731	305	86	+ 1.0	+ 11.9	+ 33.1	6.42	—
Mandalky ..	147,932	5,917	905	704†	390†	— 24.8	+ 7.7	— 0.7	21.7†	—
Sholapur ..	144,654	885	885	254†	48†	— 18.5	+ 94.9	+ 21.0	141.5	—
Jaipur ..	144,179	48,060	850	218	32	— 14.4	+ 12.3	+ 19.9	1.1	—
Bareilly ..	144,091	17,652	842	227	62	— 2.8	— 0.0	+ 11.3	25.1	—
Trichinopoly ..	142,843	17,657	957	485	152	+ 17.9	+ 2.5	+ 13.6	69.1	—
Dacca ..	139,516	23,086	745	444	261	+ 21.0	+ 10.0	+ 16.0	76.8	—
Meerut ..	136,709	18,749	750	266	108	— 1.6	+ 5.1	+ 11.5	36.8	—
Indore ..	127,827	14,147	734	348	98	— 48.2	+ 107.1	+ 36.8	53.4†	—
Jubbulpore ..	124,382	7,397	796	357	109	+ 11.0	+ 8.0	+ 14.0	64.0	—
Peshawar ..	121,866	13,801	607	233†	67†	+ 2.9	+ 6.7	+ 16.7	52.4	—
Ajmer ..	119,624	7,031	811	322	95	+ 16.8	+ 31.7	+ 5.3	146.2	—
Multan ..	119,457	9,084	754	200	33	+ 13.6	+ 14.5	+ 40.9	73.9	—
Rawalpindi ..	119,234	9,527	570	326	64	— 1.4	+ 16.9	+ 17.9	125.2	—
Baroda ..	112,860	10,364	799	496	184	+ 4.3	+ 4.7	+ 19.2	6.0	—
Moradabad ..	110,562	29,020	802	205	75	+ 8.0	+ 1.9	+ 33.7	59.5	—
Tinnevely with Palamcottah ..	109,068	11,314	1,098	453	108	+ 12.1	+ 11.9	+ 8.6	164.8	—
Mysore ..	107,142	10,714	887	420	173	+ 4.7	+ 17.7	+ 27.6	77.7	—
Salem ..	102,179	23,065	973	339	72	— 16.2	+ 11.7	+ 95.6	101.7	—

* Not available. † For Municipality only. ‡ 1891-1931.

AGE AND SEX.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the Indian population by 10-yearly age groups at the last two censuses:—

Age-group.	1931.		1921.		Age-group.	1931.		1921.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.		Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
0—10 ..	2,802	2,839	2,673	2,810	40—50 ..	968	891	1,013	967
10—20 ..	2,086	2,062	2,087	1,896	50—60 ..	561	545	619	606
20—30 ..	1,768	1,856	1,640	1,766	60—70 ..	269	281	347	377
30—40 ..	1,431	1,351	1,461	1,398	70 and over.	115	125	160	180
					Mean age ..	23.2	22.8	24.8	24.7

The mean age in India is only 23.02, as against 30.6 in England and Wales. The rate of infant mortality in India in the decade 1921-31 shows an appreciable reduction on the rate of the previous decade, even if allowance

be made for the heavy mortality of the influenza years. It is in the towns that the highest infantile mortality is found. The table below shows the rates from 1925 to 1930 for presidency towns and certain provincial capitals.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE-BIRTHS DURING.

City.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Bombay	357	255	316	314	301	298
Calcutta	326	372	340	276	259	268
Madras	279	282	240	289	259	246
Rangoon	352	320	294	341	321	278
Lucknow	260	287	256	301	269	329
Lahore	222	241	201	204	214	187
Nagpur	258	302	254	299	291	270
Delhi	188	238	201	210	259	199

Special causes contribute to the high mortality on infants in India.

Owing to the custom of early marriage, cohabitation and child-birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery, seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child. If the child survives the pre-natal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child-birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhoea or dysentery. According to the Executive Health Officer of Bombay city, by far the greater number of infantile deaths are due to infantile debility and malformation, including premature birth, respiratory diseases coming next, then convulsions, then diarrhoea and enteritis.

Sex Ratio.—The figures of the population of India by sexes, as recorded by the latest census, show a further continuation of the steady fall in the proportion of females to males that

has been going on since the beginning of this century. This shortage of females is characteristic of the population of India as compared to that of most European countries. The female infant is definitely better equipped by nature for survival than the male, but in India the advantage she has at birth is probably neutralised in infancy by comparative neglect and in adolescence by the strain of bearing children too early and too often. A good deal of recent work on sex ratios has tended to the view that an increase in masculinity is an indication of declining population, but this is not the case in India as a whole. The all-India ratio is 901 females per 1,000 males for Muslims and 951 females per 1,000 males for Hindus. The only provinces in which there is actually an excess of women over men are Madras and Bihar and Orissa, though the Central Provinces can be added if Berar be excluded. Where females are in excess, the excess is still most marked in the lower castes and does not always extend to the higher. Among the aboriginal tribes, however, the numbers of the two sexes are approximately equal.

Marriage.—The subject of polygamy has been discussed fully in the report of 1911. Both Hindus and Muhammadans are allowed more wives than one, Muhammadans being nominally restricted to four. As a matter of practice polygamy is comparatively rare owing to domestic and economic reasons and has little effect on the statistics. The custom of polyandry is recognized as a regular institution among some of the tribes of the Himalayas and in parts of south India. It is also practised among many of the lower castes and aboriginal tribes. Its effect is reflected in the statistics of a few small communities such as the Buddhists of Kashmir where the proportion of married women to married men is exceptionally low, but otherwise the custom is of sociological rather than of statistical interest.

The table below shows the percentage for each sex of married persons who are under the age of 15 years:

Number per 1,000 of total married who are under 15 years.

Provinces, etc.	Males.	Females.
India	65.7	157.3
Burma	1.8	6.7
India Proper	68.0	161.8
Hindus	78.1	164.1
Muslims	50.4	174.8
Jains	32.5	108.8
Tribal	49.6	93.8
Sikhs	26.9	74.6
Christians	15.4	43.3

Widows and Remarriage.—Infant marriage naturally involves infant widowhood, a feature of no significance where remarriage is allowed, but of serious importance where it is not. Widows among Hindus numbered just under 6 millions in 1931; but the general ratio of widows has decreased as compared with 1921. In the 1921 census there were 175 widows in every 1,000 females, a figure which had fallen in 1931 to 155. It is, however, Jains and

Hindus who place an effective ban on widow remarriage, and in both these communities the total ratio of widows has fallen; Jain widows in 1931 were 253 per 1,000 females, but in 1921 only 221, and the 1921 figure of 191 widows in every 1,000 Hindu females has fallen to 169 in 1931. On the other hand, there has already been a very remarkable increase in child widows particularly under the age of 5 years, which can be attributed to the rush of marriages anticipatory to the Child Marriage Restriction Act, a rush which it is to be feared will contribute large numbers of young widows to the figures of the 1941 census unless there is before then a very pronounced change of attitude towards widow remarriage in Hindu society generally. In every thousand Hindu women there are still 169 widowed, 22 of whom are under thirty years of age and over a quarter of those under 20. In spite of reformist movements to popularise widow remarriages, they are still uncommon enough to attract attention in Indian papers whenever they take place.

Proportion of widows in the population per 1,000 of all females.

Age.		1931.	1921.
All ages	.. ..	155	175
0—5	.. ..	1	1
5—10	.. ..	5	5
10—15	.. ..	10	17
15—20	.. ..	34	41
20—30	.. ..	78	92
30—40	.. ..	212	212
40—60	.. ..	507	494
60 and over	.. ..	802	814

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Literacy.—The number of persons in India literate in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply.

Literacy, in the sense of ability to write a letter and to read the answer to it, has grown enormously in the past fifty years, although it is at present not very high in comparison with countries in the west. Ninety-five out of every 1,000 of the population are now literate, as against 82 ten years ago and less than 40 half a century ago. Burma leads the provinces in the matter of literacy; for in that province literacy, even if not of a very high order, is a habit, traditional in both sexes and all classes, both boys and girls being taught in the monasteries of which almost every Burman village has at least one. Cochin, Travancore and Baroda follow Burma in the order of literacy. Cochin State, in spite of a very rapid growth

in population and in spite of having started with a very high ratio, has been able to do more than keep pace with that growth.

Literacy is much more prevalent in towns than in the country, as both the need for, and the opportunities of, acquiring it are greater. An analysis of the population of the cities shows that 348 out of 1,000 males and 149 out of 1,000 females are literate, while the corresponding figures for literacy in English in towns are 1,473 males and 434 females.

The country taken as a whole, female literacy is comparatively absent in India proper except in Kerala. Cochin State has more than one literate female to every two literate males and Travancore only a little less, while Malabar has nearly one to every three, Coorg a little less than one to every three, Baroda a little fewer and Mysore one to every five. Besides the

difficulty, still felt very strongly in most provinces, of getting good women teachers, one of the most serious obstacles to the spread of female education is the early age of marriage, which causes girls to be taken from school before they have reached even the standard of the primary school leaving certificate.

Treated in communal or religious groups, the greatest progress has been made by Sikhs, Jains, Muslims and Hindus, in that order, but the leading literate communities are the Parsis, Jews, Burmans, Jains and Christians. The following table analyses the position of the Indian communities in respect of literacy:—

Religion.	Number per 1,000 who are literate.
All religions (India)	95
Hindus	84
Sikhs	91
Jains	353
Buddhists	90
Zoroastrians (Parsis)	791
Muslims	64
Christians	270
Jews	416
Tribal	7
Others	19

English Language.—Literacy in English language is still less in India and is confined mostly to the town-dwelling population. Two

hundred and twelve out of every 10,000 males and 28 out of every 10,000 females are literate in English, and both sexes taken together 123 out of 10,000. Viewed in relation to the various religions and communities, the figures are as follow:—

Religion.	Number per 10,000 aged 5 and over who are literate in English.
All religions (India)	123
Hindus	113
Sikhs	151
Jains	306
Buddhists	119
Zoroastrians (Parsis)	5,041
Muslims	62
Christians	910
Jews	2,636
Tribal	4
Others	28

Territorially, Cochin State leads in literacy in English with 307 per 10,000; Coorg follows with 238, Bengal (211) and Travancore (158) coming next.

Languages.—In the whole Indian Empire 225 languages were returned at the census, dialects, as has been previously explained, not having been separately considered.

The principal languages are given in the following statement:—

Language.	Total number of speakers (000's omitted.)				Number per 10,000, of total population.	
	1931.		1921.		Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Western Hindi	37,743	33,804	50,210	46,504	2,090	1,990
Bengali	27,517	25,952	25,239	24,055	1,523	1,527
Telugu	13,291	13,083	11,874	11,727	736	770
Marathi	10,573	10,317	9,296	9,095	535	607
Tamil	10,073	10,339	9,234	9,496	558	608
Punjabi	8,799	7,040	8,961	7,272	487	414
Rajasthani	7,271	6,627	6,656	6,025	403	390
Kanarese	5,690	5,516	5,253	5,121	315	325
Oriya	5,485	5,709	4,952	5,192	304	336
Gujerati	5,610	5,240	4,907	4,585	311	308
Burmese	4,332	4,522	4,135	4,288	240	266
Malayalam	4,533	4,605	3,736	3,762	257	271
Lahnda (or Western Punjabi)	4,603	3,963	3,050	2,602	255	275

The necessity of a common medium of conversation and intercourse, which has given rise to bi-lingualism and the consequent displacement of tribal languages, has formed the subject of a considerable amount of discussion and suggestion during the last decade and a good deal has been written on the possibility of a *lingua franca* for India. The combined speakers of Eastern and Western Hindi considerably exceed in number the strength of any other individual language in India, and if we add to these two languages Bihari and Rajasthani, which so resemble Hindi as to be frequently returned under that name in the census schedules, we get well over 100 millions of speakers of tongues which have some considerable affinities and cover a very large area of northern and

central India. In their pure forms these four languages may be scientifically distinct; but this is not the popular view. There is a common element in the main languages of northern and central India which renders their speakers, without any great conscious change in their speech, mutually intelligible to one another, and this common basis already forms an approach to a *lingua franca* over a large part of India.

Infirmities.—These are classes under four main heads—insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. The appended statement shows the number of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last six censuses and the proportion per hundred thousand of the population:—

Infirmity.	NUMBER AFFLICTED WITH RATIO PER HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THE POPULATION.					
	—	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Insane	120,304	88,805	81,006	66,205	74,279	81,132
	34	28	26	23	27	35
Deaf-mutes	230,895	189,644	199,891	153,168	196,861	197,215
	66	60	64	52	75	86
Blind	601,370	479,037	443,653	354,104	458,988	526,748
	172	152	142	121	167	229
Lepers	147,911	102,513	109,094	97,340	126,244	131,068
	42	32	35	33	46	57
TOTAL ..		800,099	833,644	670,817	850,252	937,063
		272	267	229	315	407

There had been a continuous decline in the total number as well as in the proportion of persons recorded as afflicted up to 1901. This fall has been ascribed partly to a progressive improvement in the accuracy of the diagnosis and partly to an actual decrease in the prevalence of the infirmities, owing to the improvement in the material condition of the people to better sanitation and (especially in the case of blindness) to the increasing number of cures effected with the aid of modern medical and surgical science. In the decade ending 1901 the relatively high mortality of the afflicted in the two severe famines must have been a considerable factor in the decline shown at that census, but the method of compilation adopted in 1901 and in the previous census was defective, and, certainly in 1901, many of the persons afflicted must have escaped notice in the course of tabulation. Compared with the year 1891, there was a slight decrease in the total number of persons recorded as afflicted in 1911, the proportion per hundred thousand persons falling from 315 to 267. The increase in ratio as well as in numbers since then is attributed to increased accuracy of enumeration.

Occupation.—It is a well-known fact that the majority of the people in India live on agriculture. The latest census puts down the number of those engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation at 103,300,000, while those engaged in industry number 15,400,000. Thus about 67 per cent. of the country's workers are employed in the former and 10 per cent. in the latter. This does not, however, mean that all the 108 millions are land-owners. Rights in land in India are complicated and involved to a degree, incredible to persons familiar only with the simpler tenures of western Europe.

Between the man who cultivates land and the man who nominally owns it there are often a number of intermediate holders of some interest or other in the produce of the land. If a comparison is made between the area of land under crops and the number of agriculturists actually engaged in cultivation in British India, it is that for each agriculturist there are 2.9 acres of cropped land of which 0.65 of an acre is irrigated. The cultivation of special crops occupies under two per cent. of the populations concerned in pasture and agriculture, the greater part of whom are engaged in the production of tea. Forestry employs fewer than special cultivation.

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of people living on the production and transmission of physical force, that is, heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc. Silk spinning and weaving, manufacture of chemical products, and the manufacture of tobacco have proved more popular than before. Transport by road has attracted more men, while the use of water for internal transport has decreased, harbours being used more freely for external transport by sea. About five million persons are engaged in organised industry.

It is noteworthy that less than one million people, who man, the army, the navy, the air force, the police, the services, etc., manage the administration of this vast country; in other words, 350 odd millions are ruled by one million servants of the state.

There has of late been increasing unemployment, especially among the educated classes. An attempt to include these in the last census has not met with success, but it is significant that graduates of Madras University join the police department on Rs. 10 per mensem and are held fortunate in getting even that.

Indian Roads.

India's road system may be briefly described as follows :—

There exists four great trunk roads, stretching diagonally across the country, which form the framework with which most of the important subsidiary roads are linked. These trunk roads have been in existence for an immense period and are rich in historical association. The most famous is the ancient marching route,—known as the Grand Trunk Road,—which stretches right across the northern part of the country from the Khyber to Calcutta; the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and the four of them together account for about 5,000 out of the 69,000 miles of metalled road in British India. None of these roads however can be considered safe "all weather" trunk roads according to modern standards. The Madras-Calcutta road in particular is far from being bridged throughout its entire length, and its improvement even in the Madras Presidency would be likely to absorb a large proportion of their funds for some years to come; whilst further North, where it enters Orissa, it has to cross so many large waterways that it will be quite impossible to make it a complete trunk road in the modern sense within any predictable period. And even the other three roads require a great deal of improvement; on the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to the North West Frontier, for example, there is as yet no road bridge over the river Sone in Bihar, and on all of them there are places where floods are liable to cause serious interruption to traffic. As regards the subsidiary roads the best and most numerous are to be found in Southern India. As one would expect, the worst served regions are Rajputana, Sind and parts of the Punjab on the one hand, and Orissa and Bengal on the other, the former owing to its aridity and sparse population and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgeable waterways which dissect it; in addition of course there are numerous other parts of the country, such as the lower Himalayas, where the difficulties of the ground provide obvious reason for the dearth of communications. Besides surfaced roads, there is a very large mileage of "kutcha" roads in India amounting to approximately 200,000 miles, some of which provide good going for motor traffic during the dry weather. On the whole it is reasonable to say that India's road system, even before the advent of motor transport, was altogether insufficient for her needs; and it is the increasing realisation of this fact that led to the appointment of the special

Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the development of road communications in view of the increasing use of motor transport and suggest ways and means of financing it.

The recommendations put forward by the Committee were carefully considered by the Government of India, whose conclusions upon them were embodied in a resolution and provided that the increase from four to six annas per gallon in the import and excise duties on motor spirit, which had been effected in March 1929, should be maintained for a period of five years in the first instance, and that the additional duty should be allotted as a block grant for expenditure on road development, and credited to a separate Road Development Account, whose unexpended balances should not lapse at the end of the financial year.

The original resolution dealing with the disposal of the Road Development Account has since been amended twice, the resolution at present in force having been passed by the Legislative Assembly in February 1937. Its main features may be described as follows: The special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development, the proceeds of which, after retaining a reserve of 15% for administration, research and special grants-in-aid, shall be allocated for expenditure in the different provinces, Indian States, etc., in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various areas. These sums may be spent on the construction, re-construction or substantial improvement of roads and bridges including the cost of preparation of road schemes—but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance—on interest and amortization charges on road loans sanctioned hitherto by the Government of India and also on administration of Provincial Boards of Communications and establishment connected with the control of motor transport. A new clause inserted in the present resolution lays down that "If in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the Government of any Governor's province has at any time:—

- (a) failed to take such steps as the Governor-General in Council may recommend for the regulation and control of motor vehicles within the province; or
- (b) delayed without reasonable cause the application of any portion of the Road Fund allocated or re-allocated as the case may be for expenditure within the province,

the Governor-General in Council may resume the whole or part of any sums which he may at that time hold for expenditure in that province. The actual statement of the Account up to date is as follows:—

	Lakhs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts to end of 1930-37	960.83	
Gross Receipts for first half of 1937-38 (i.e., from 1st April to 30th September 1937) ..	77.19	
Total Receipts to end of 30th September 1937	1,038.02	
Deduct—Civil Aviation Grant (including probable upto 30th September 1937) ..	5.52	
Nett Credit to the Road Fund ..	1,032.50	
Deduct Reserve:	Lakhs.	Rs.
From 1929-30 to 1930-37, including Special Contribution by Oil Companies in 1929 (Rs. 9.39 Lakhs) and from the revenue Surplus for 1934-35 (Rs. 40 Lakhs) ..	159.77	
For 1st half of 1937-38 ..	11.47	171.24
Net amount available for distribution ..	..	861.26
Amount distributed up to 31-1-38.		
Provinces ..	610.30	
Minor Administrations and British Administered Areas in States ..	22.00	
Indian States ..	87.37	
		719.76
Balance on hand on 31-1-38 to be shortly distributed ..	141.50	

On the administrative side, roads are a Provincial subject and may be divided into two main classes, Provincial Roads under the Public Works Department and Local Roads in charge of

Local bodies. The extent to which the administration of roads has been delegated to Local Bodies varies considerably from Province to Province but in British India as a whole about 80% of the extra-Municipal mileage is under the charge of District Boards or District Councils including a certain mileage, mainly in Madras and the Central Provinces, which is termed "Provincial" but maintained under their agency; and within Municipal areas all roads, other than sections of main roads passing through the towns, are controlled by the respective Municipalities.

Up to the introduction of the Road Fund in 1929 all Provincial roads were financed exclusively from the General Revenues of the Provinces and Local roads from Local Revenue supplemented by Provincial Grants. Since 1929 however the Road Fund is being distributed to Provinces and is available for construction, reconstruction or improvement of roads, but not for ordinary road upkeep. The object of creating the Road Fund was to supplement and not to replace the normal expenditure on "original" road works from Provincial and Local revenue but unfortunately the years following the introduction of the Fund have been marked by acute financial stringency with the result that Provincial Governments and Local Bodies have had to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue.

The effect of these curtailments has been to starve the construction and development of feeder roads, as the Road Fund was being used exclusively for roads of inter-provincial and inter-district importance. The Government of India, however, have now laid down that at least 25% of the Provincial shares in the Road Fund should be used on feeder roads and that not more than 25 per cent can be used on roads which compete with the Railways.

Questions affecting roads and road transport were up till recently being dealt with by the Government of India through the Department of Industries & Labour, while Railways came under the Commerce Department, each under a separate Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. With a view to co-ordinating the different means of communications, however, a portfolio for Communication has been formed with effect from November 1937, the Member in charge of which is responsible for Roads and Railways as well as Inland Navigation, Aviation, Telegraphs, &c.

The following table shows the sums charged to the revenue of Provincial Governments and Local Boards in 1934-35 as compared to the years 1913-14 and 1923-29 :—

	1913-14.				1923-29.				1934-35.			
	In Lakhs of Rs.				In Lakhs of Rs.				In Lakhs of Rs.			
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	
Madras	19.9	48.8	68.7	..	45.8	104.9	150.7	..	36.5	99.8	136.3	..
Bombay including Sind	19.6	19.8	39.4	..	19.4	56.3	75.7	..	7.5	42.0	49.5	..
Bengal	17.7	28.8	46.5	..	13.8	50.3	64.1	..	2.2	24.4	26.6	..
U. P.	12.9	30.4	43.3	..	6.6	58.8	65.4	..	0.7	30.4	31.1	..
Punjab	12.5	23.5	36.0	..	65.6	66.6	132.1	..	2.8	59.1	61.9	..
B. & O.	21.5	19.2	40.7	..	14.9	34.0	48.9	..	7.4	42.1	49.5	..
C. P.	13.4	18.7	32.1	..	25.3	34.7	60.0	..	1.4	31.1	32.5	..
Assam	42.1	15.1	57.2	..	11.2	23.2	34.4	..	1.6	27.5	29.1	..
N. W. F. P.	10.0	10.7	20.7	..	3.8	13.1	16.9	..	0.5	18.7	19.2	..
Burma	14.8	41.4	56.2	..	99.6	72.4	172.0	..	3.7	36.7	40.4	..
Total	134.4	256.4	440.8		305.9	514.3	820.2		64.3	411.8	476.1	

Including the amounts spent from the Road Development Fund the total expenditure on extra-Municipal roads during recent years is as follows:—

	1931-32.			1932-33.			1933-34.			1934-35.		
	In Lakhs of Rs.			In Lakhs of Rs.			In Lakhs of Rs.			In Lakhs of Rs.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Madras	74.0	110.6	184.6	49.8	94.7	144.5	42.6	100.7	143.3	42.6	99.8	142.4
Bombay including Sind ..	19.1	48.7	67.8	21.8	40.8	62.6	17.7	42.7	60.4	18.4	42.4	60.8
Bengal	13.6	44.4	63.0	16.3	42.2	58.5	11.2	39.5	50.7	9.4	24.4	33.8
U. P.	12.0	24.8	36.8	0.6	24.0	25.5	2.1	23.4	25.5	4.5	30.4	34.9
Punjab	10.9	53.1	69.0	4.8	57.8	62.6	5.7	59.1	64.8	8.3	59.1	67.4
B. & O.	13.4	32.1	45.5	8.0	32.7	41.6	7.8	33.1	40.9	10.9	42.1	53.0
C. P.	10.0	30.1	40.1	5.6	29.4	35.0	4.6	30.4	35.0	6.6	31.1	37.7
Assam	5.1	26.3	31.4	5.4	24.5	29.9	2.6	25.9	28.5	5.4	27.5	32.9
N. W. F. P.	2.4	17.4	19.8	2.1	19.0	22.0	3.0	10.1	23.0	3.2	18.7	21.9
Burma	29.6	46.7	76.3	8.9	44.5	53.4	6.7	30.2	36.9	10.6	36.7	47.3
Total	195.1	439.2	634.3	124.2	411.4	535.6	104.9	404.1	509.0	110.9	412.2	532.1

The Government of India.

The impulse which drove the British to India was not conquest but trade. The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements. On September 24, 1599, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation. The Government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors. The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coasts of India, and in Bengal, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St. George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England.

Territorial Responsibility Assumed.

The collapse of government in India consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors. Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power in India. In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and unwieldy councils of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Parliament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor-General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity. Pitt's Act of 1784, which established the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency Army. The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended, as it was again by the Charter Act of 1793. Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the

Crown. The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments. After the Mutiny, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. This Act made no important change in the administration in India, but the Governor-General, as representing the Crown, became known as the Viceroy. The Governor-General was the sole representative of the Crown in India; he was assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom was responsible for a special department of the administration.

Functions of Government.

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the most extensive of any great administration in the world. It claims a share in the produce of the land and in some provinces it has restricted the alienation of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists. It undertakes the management of landed estates where the proprietor is disqualified. In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale. It manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer of salt and opium. It owns the bulk of the railways of the country, and directly manages a considerable portion of them; it has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works; it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems; it had until 1st April 1920 the monopoly of the Note issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion. It lends money to municipalities, rural boards, and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic estates. It controls the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police, education, medical and sanitary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character. The Government has also close relations with the Indian States which collectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one-fifth of its population. The distribution of these great functions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations has fluctuated. It was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of 1919, and the democratic principle then widely implanted is greatly developed in the constitutions for the Provinces and the centre enacted by the Imperial Parliament in 1935.

THE REFORMS OF 1919 AND 1935.

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921, having received the Royal Assent on 23rd December 1919. (For detailed particulars see *The Indian Year Book*, 1936-37 and preceding

years.) Still vaster changes in the direction of Indian Self-Government and of Dominion Status were brought about by the Government of India Act, 1935, which received the Royal Assent on 2nd August 1935. The new Act embodied two main principles—(1) Provincial Autonomy, with a Government responsible to an elected Legislature in every Province, and (2) at the centre a Responsible Government of

India, based on a federation of British Indian Provinces and Indian States. Detailed provisions for the whole scheme are made in the Act of 1935, which includes 478 sections and 16 schedules and is the largest and most complex legislative enactment of the kind ever negotiated on to a statute book.

The new Constitutional provisions relating to the Provincial Governments were brought into force on 1st April 1937. Over the inauguration of Federation there is inevitable delay. The Indian States have, except for a small minority, indicated their readiness to enter a Federation on the lines proposed by the Act. But, because of their Treaties with the British Crown no

State can be compelled to enter and each State which decides to enter must do so by a separate Instrument of Accession negotiated in relation to that State's particular circumstances. The settlement of these Instruments requires time. This was foreseen and hence the Act of 1935 contains a chapter of Transition provisions for the regulation of the form and powers of the Government of India pending the inauguration of Federation.

In what here follows will be found an account of the new Constitutional arrangements for the Provinces and for the Government of India as it exists prior to Federation.

THE PROVINCES.

The following are under the Act of 1935 the Governors' Provinces of British India (there being besides these Provinces certain Chief Commissioners' Provinces and also certain "Excluded areas" where the population is not yet ripe for the introduction of an advanced Constitution):—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the North West Frontier Province, Orissa, Sind. The Act recognises Berar as being under the sovereignty of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad whose Heir Presumptive is elsewhere created Prince of Berar and the Act specially provides for its administration as part of the major Province to which its name is given. The Act creates Orissa and Sind separate Governors' Provinces and provides for the separation of Burma from India and for its constitution as a separate country under the Crown. The Act gives powers for the creation of other Governors' Provinces.

The Provincial Constitution provides for the exercise of the executive authority on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor. It also provides for a "a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is or under this Act required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion." The Governor chooses his Ministers, who hold office during his pleasure and he is directed by his Instrument of Instructions to select such as are likely to have the support of the Legislature and is enjoined to accept their advice except in special cases for which other provision is made in the Act.

The following special responsibilities are laid upon the Governor:—

- (a) the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of the Province or any part thereof;
- (b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities;
- (c) the securing to, and to the dependents of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under this Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests;
- (d) the securing in the sphere of executive action of the purposes for which the provisions of chapter III of Part V of

this Act are designed to secure in relation to legislation (these provisions are concerned with the prevention of legislative discrimination against British subjects in regard to taxation, trade, professional business and qualifications);

- (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas which by or under the provisions of this Act are declared to be partially excluded areas;
- (f) the protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof; and
- (g) the securing of the execution of orders or directions lawfully issued to him under Part VI of this Act by the Governor-General in his discretion (i.e., concerning agency functions in behalf of the Central Authority, inter-provincial co-operation in certain matters and so forth).

"If and in so far as any special responsibility of the Governor is involved he shall in the exercise of his functions exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken." Where the Governor is required by the Act to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment he is placed under the control of the Governor-General in the latter's discretion.

The Provincial Legislatures.—The Act provides that there shall for every Province be a Provincial Legislature consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor and (a) in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam two Chambers and (b) in the other Provinces one Chamber the two Chambers being called the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly and where there is only one Chamber the Legislative Assembly. Every Legislative Council is to be a permanent body not subject to dissolution but as near as may be one-third of its members are to retire in every third year. Every Legislative Assembly of every Province unless sooner dissolved is to continue for five years.

The Houses of Legislature are electoral bodies; with special electoral provisions for communal and other particular interests, and are based on a considerably wider franchise than was provided by the Act of 1919.

Special provisions are made for cases in which the Governor finds himself unable to assent to Bills passed by the Legislature.

The Governor of a Province is given power to promulgate ordinances if, when his Legislature is not in session, he is satisfied that circumstances necessitate immediate action and under certain other conditions, and in certain circumstances and under prescribed conditions to enact Acts in his discretion.

Provision is further made to enable the Government to be carried on if at any time the Governor is satisfied that a situation has arisen

in which the government of the Province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Chief Commissioners' Provinces.—The following are by the Act constituted as Chief Commissioners' Provinces—British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Audaman and Nicobar Islands, Puth Piploda. Provision is made for the possible creation of others. A Chief Commissioner's Province is to be administered by the Governor-General acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him in his discretion.

DIVISION OF POWERS.

The Act provides for the institution of a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary, the seat of the Court being Delhi and its original jurisdiction extending to disputes between the Federation, any of the Provinces or any of the Federated States, its appellate jurisdiction to include certain classes of appeals from the High Courts of British India and of the Indian States and appeals lying from it to His Majesty in Council. The Federal Court held its first sitting on 6th December 1937: Chief Justice Sir Maurice Gwyer, two other Judges Sir Shah Mahomed Sulaiman and Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

The Act also prescribes that the Executive authority of the Federation in respect of railway construction, maintenance and operation shall be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority, for the establishment and activities of which it provides.

Provisions are made in the Act in relation to the recruitment and control of the Public Services and for the appointment of a Public Service Commission for the Federation and of one for each Province. The duties and powers of these Commissions in regard to the Services are laid down in the Act, which also provides that two or more Provinces may agree to have one Commission between them.

Provincial Legislation.—The Act provides for a new division of functions between the Central and Provincial authorities and the following is the new Provincial Legislative List, which came into operation on 1st April 1937:—

1. Public order (but not including the use of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces in aid of the civil power); the administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein; preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order; persons subjected to such detention.

2. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list; procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts.

3. Police, including railway and village police.

4. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and

persons detained therein; arrangements with other units for the use of prisons and other institutions.

5. Public debt of the Province.

6. Provincial Public Services and Provincial Public Service Commissions.

7. Provincial pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Province or out of Provincial revenues.

8. Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Province.

9. Compulsory acquisition of land.

10. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province.

11. Elections to the Provincial Legislature subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder.

12. The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the President and Deputy President thereof, the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature; and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part III of this Act, the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committees of the Provincial Legislature.

13. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.

14. Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries; registration of births and deaths.

15. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places beyond India.

16. Burials and burial grounds.

17. Education.

18. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communications not specified in List I; minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect

to such railways; municipal tramways; rope-ways; inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List III with regard to such waterways; ports, subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

19. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.

20. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases; improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice, pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass.

21. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures, including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer, alienation and devolution of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization; Courts of Wards; encumbered and attached estates; treasure trove.

22. Forests.

23. Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Federal control.

24. Fisheries.

25. Protection of wild birds and wild animals.

26. Gas and gasworks.

27. Trade and commerce within the Province; markets and fairs; money lending and money lenders.

28. Inns and innkeepers.

29. Production, supply and distribution of goods; development of industries, subject to the provisions in List I with respect to the development of certain industries under Federal control.

30. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods; weights and measures.

31. Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium and other narcotic drugs, but subject, as respects opium, to the provisions of List I and as respects poisons and dangerous drugs, to the provisions of List III.

32. Relief of the poor; unemployment.

33. The incorporation, regulation and winding-up of corporations other than corporations specified in List I; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies.

34. Charities and charitable institutions; charitable and religious endowments.

35. Theatres, dramatic performances and cinemas, but not including the sanction of cinematograph films for exhibition.

36. Betting and gambling.

37. Offences against laws with respect of any of the matters in this list.

38. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

39. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenue.

40. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India:—

(a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs;

(c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (b) of this entry.

41. Taxes on agricultural income.

42. Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows.

43. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.

44. Taxes on mineral rights, subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Legislature relating to mineral development.

45. Capitation taxes.

46. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments.

47. Taxes on animals and boats.

48. Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements.

49. Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein.

50. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling.

51. The rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty.

52. Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways.

53. Tolls.

54. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court.

CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST.

There is also prescribed a concurrent Legislative List in which both the Governments of India and the Provincial Governments enjoy powers. Here it is:—

PART I.

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of this Act, but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters

specified in List I or List II and including the use of His Majesty's naval, military and air forces in aid of the civil power.

2. Criminal Procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act.

3. Removal of prisoners and New Prison from one unit to another.

4. Civil Procedure, including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code



of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing this Act; the recovery in a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that Province.

5. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings.

6. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors adoption.

7. Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land.

8. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents.

9. Trusts and Trustees.

10. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contract, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.

11. Arbitration.

12. Bankruptcy and insolvency; administrators-general and official trustees.

13. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

14. Actionable wrongs, save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II.

15. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list.

16. Legal, medical and other professions.

17. Newspapers, books and printing presses.

18. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatic and mental deficient.

19. Poisons and dangerous drugs.

20. Mechanically propelled vehicles.

21. Boilers.

22. Prevention of cruelty to animals.

23. European vagrancy; criminal tribes.

24. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

25. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

PART II.

26. Factories.

27. Welfare of labour; conditions of labour; provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation; health insurance, including invalidity pensions; old age pensions.

28. Unemployment insurance.

29. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes.

30. The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.

31. Electricity.

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

33. The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.

34. Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority.

35. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

36. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the "Governors' provinces" were of comparatively minor scope, though the spirit of the Act required considerable modifications of the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council on the other. The Act of 1935 provides for extensive further changes at the centre, but these will only come into force when the Indian States accede to Federation and meanwhile, at the Centre, the constitution established by the Act of 1919 prevails, subject to certain modifications required to bring it into harmony with the new conditions in the Provinces. The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the Central Government by the 1919 Constitution were the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor-General's Executive Council (which, however had the far-reaching consequence that three of the eight members of the Council are now Indians) and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged representative and independent form of the central legislature. This became, like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province,

a legislature with all the inherent powers ordinarily attributed to such a body save such as are specifically withheld by the terms of the Act. It consists of two Chambers. The "Council of State" was constituted a body of 60 members, including 34 elected (including one member to represent Berar, who, though technically nominated, was to be nominated as the result of elections held in Berar) and 26 nominated, of whom not more than 20 might be officials. The "Indian Legislative Assembly" was constituted with 144 members, of whom 105 to be elected (including in the case of the Council of State one Berar member who, though actually elected, had technically to be a nominee). Of the 40 nominated members, not fewer than one third were required to be non-officials. The members of the Governor-General's Executive Council were not made *ex-officio* members of either Chamber, but each of them has to be appointed a member of one or other Chamber, and can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a member. Any member of the Executive Council may, however, speak in either Chamber. The President of the Upper Chamber is a nominee of the Governor-General. So also, for the first four years after the constitution of the Chamber, was the President of the Legis-

lative Assembly. But after that period the Lower Chamber elected its own President and it elected its own Deputy-President from the outset. The normal lifetime of each Council of State is five years, and of each Legislative Assembly three years; but either Chamber, or both simultaneously, may be dissolved at any time by the Governor-General.

Election.—The method of election for both Chambers is direct, and although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the Provincial Councils, it is a great advance on the very restricted and for the most part indirect franchise established under the Act of 1909 for the unicameral central legislature which no longer exists. Generally speaking, the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber is on the same model as that which the Act of 1919 prescribed for the Provincial Councils already described except that, *firstly*, the property qualification for voters (and consequently for candidates) is higher in order to obtain manageable constituencies, and past service with the colours is not *per se* a qualification for the franchise, and *secondly*, that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the Provincial Council. The distribution of seats in both Chambers, and the arrangement of constituencies, are on a provincial basis; that is a fixed number of the elective seats in each Chamber is assigned to representatives of each province and these representatives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province.

The following table shows the original allotment of the elective seats plus one since added for the North-West Frontier Province:—

	Legislative Assembly.	Council of State.
Madras	16	5
Bombay	16	6
Bengal	17	6
United Provinces ..	16	5
Punjab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa ..	12	3
Central Provinces ..	6	2
Assam	4	1
North-West Frontier Province	..	..
Burma	4	2
Delhi	1	..
	105	31

The Government of India Act 1935 by separating Burma from India eliminated the Burma members.

Since the area which returned perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same as the area which returns perhaps 12 members to the Legislative Assembly—namely, the entire province in each case—it follows that on the direct election system this area must be split into constituencies which are much larger than the constituencies for the local Councils, and just as it is generally correct to say that the normal area unit for those rural constituencies for the latter which are arranged on a territorial basis was made in the district, it may be said that the normal area unit in the case of the Legislative Assembly is the Division

(the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner).

The Franchise.—The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act was thus that there was in each province a body of electors qualified to vote for, and stand for election to, the Provincial Council, and that a selected number of these voters were qualified to vote for and stand for election to those seats in the Indian Legislative Assembly which were assigned to the province. The qualifications for candidature for the Indian Legislative Assembly were made the same in each province, *mutatis mutandis*, as for candidature for the Provincial Council, except that in all provinces, so long as the candidate can show that he resides somewhere within the province, no closer connection with his particular constituency was insisted upon.

The franchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly. The concern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this body a character as closely as possible approximating to a "Senate of Elder Statesmen" and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber. With this object, in addition and as an alternative to a high property qualification—adopted as a rough and ready method of enfranchising only persons with a stake in the country—the rules admit as qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of some past administrative experience or a high standard of intellectual attainment. Examples of these qualifications are past membership of either Chamber of the Legislature as now constituted, or of its predecessor, or of the Provincial Legislature, the holding of high office in local bodies (district boards, municipalities and corporations), membership of the governing bodies of Universities, and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature.

Powers.—The powers and duties of the Indian Legislature under the 1919 Act differed but little in character within the "central" sphere from those of the provincial Councils under the same act within their provincial sphere, and it acquired the same right of voting supplies for the Central Government. But as no direct attempt was made to introduce responsible government at the centre, the step in that direction having been avowedly confined to the provinces, and as consequently the Executive Government of India remained legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfilment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it followed that the powers conferred on provincial Governors to disregard an adverse vote of the Legislative Council on legislation or supplies were, as conferred on the Governor-General in his relationship with the Indian Legislature, less restricted in their operation than in the provinces; that is to say, they covered the whole field and were not confined in their application to categories of subjects.

The new provisions, made in the Government of India Act, 1935, affecting the Government of India, were described in an earlier part of this chapter.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The Act of 1919 made no structural changes in the role of the India Office in the administration of Indian affairs. Slight alterations were effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council, and some relaxations were made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general. But provisions were made which undoubtedly as time went on had a material effect on the activities of the Office. A High Commissioner for India was appointed for the purpose of taking over, as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control. The process of separation of staff and functions for the purpose of this transfer was necessarily somewhat slow, but a substantial beginning was made by handing over to the direct control of the High Commissioner the large departments which are concerned with the ordering and supply of stores and stationery in England for Government

use in India, with the payment of pensions to retired members of Indian services resident in the United Kingdom, and with the assistance of Indian students in England. Concurrently with this change, it became possible to defray from British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and that portion of the cost of salaries of India Office staff and general maintenance which was attributable to the exercise of its administrative as distinct from purely agency functions.

The Act of 1935 provides for the appointment by the Secretary of State of not less than three nor more than six persons whose duty it shall be to advise him on any matter relating to India on which he may desire their advice. It also prescribes that the salary of the Secretary of State and the expenses of his Department shall be paid out of monies provided by Parliament. The Governor-General is given in his sphere of responsibility reserve powers corresponding with those already mentioned as being vested in the Governors of Provinces in theirs and in respect of them he is made responsible through the Secretary of State to Parliament.

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

The Governor-General and the "Executive" members of his Council are, under the Government of India Act 1919 as continued by the Act of 1935, pending the establishment of Federation, appointed by the Crown. No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office, but custom has fixed it at five years. There are seven Executive Members of Council. These members under the Government of India Act 1919 hold respectively the portfolios of Defence; Education, Health and Land; Home; Finance; Commerce and Labour; Industries and Labour; Law; Communications. The Commerce Department deals generally with commerce, industries, industrial property, insurance and actuarial work and with blue water shipping. The department of Communications deals with posts and telegraphs, broadcasting, civil aviation, meteorology, ports, inland navigation and roads. Railways form a separate department, but are under the same member of the Council as the Communications Department. The Secretary for Communications attends the meetings of the Railway Board as an ex-officio member. The department of Labour deals with labour subjects. In addition it assumes responsibility for labour in docks and for the administration of certain statutes affecting labour on the railways. It deals also with public works and irrigation, mines, technical education so far as that concerns industry, printing and stationery and various items of safety legislation and administration. Ecclesiastical affairs are placed under the Defence Department.

The Viceroy acts as his own member in charge of External Affairs. The Commander-in-Chief in practice always is an "Ordinary" member of the Council. He holds charge of the Defence Department. The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal become "extraordinary" members if the Council meets within their Presidencies. The Council

may assemble at any place in India which the Governor-General appoints. In practice it meets only in Delhi and Simla except for a meeting or two in Calcutta after Christmas, when the Viceroy is usually in residence in the Bengal Capital.

In regard to his own Department each Member of Council is largely in the position of a Minister of State, and has the final voice in ordinary departmental matters. But any question of special importance, and any matter in which it is proposed to over-rule the views of a Local Government, must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroy. Any matter originating in one department which also affects another must be referred to the latter, and in the event of the Departments not being able to agree, the case is referred to the Viceroy. The Members of Council meet more or less frequently as a Cabinet to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them, or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council. If there is a difference of opinion in the Council the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, but the Viceroy can over-rule a majority if he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step. Each departmental office is in the subordinate charge of a Secretary, whose position corresponds very much to that of a permanent Under-Secretary of State in the United Kingdom; but with these differences—that the Secretary is present though does not speak, at Council meetings at which cases under his cognisance are discussed; that he attends on the Viceroy, usually once a week, and discusses with him all matters of importance arising in his Department; that he has the right of bringing to the Viceroy's special notice any case in which he considers that the Viceroy's concurrence should be obtained to action

proposed by the Departmental Member of Council; and that his tenure of office is nominally limited to three years. The Secretaries have under them Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries, together with the ordinary clerical establishments. The Secretaries and Under-Secretaries are often, though by no means exclusively, members of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of India has no Civil Service of its own as distinct from that

of the Provincial Governments, and officers serving under the Government of India are borrowed from the Provinces, or, in the case of Specialists, recruited direct by contract. It is proposed shortly to institute a special cadre of I.C.S. and other Officers for service in the Finance and Commerce Departments, now that the senior posts in these Departments require specialist knowledge and training.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

His Excellency The Most Hon'ble The Marquess of Linlithgow, P.C., K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., 18th April 1930.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Private Secretary.—J. G. Laithwaite, Esq., C.I.E.
Asst. Private Secretary.—O. B. Duke, I.C.S.

Military Secretary.—Lt.-Col. H. H. Stable, C.I. Horse.

Personal Assistant.—W. H. P. de la Hey, M.B.E.

Surgeon.—Lt.-Col. H. H. Elliott, M.B.E., M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.M.S.

Assistant to Surgeon.—Capt. J. A. Rogers, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., I.M.D.

Comptroller of the Household.—Major W. E. Maxwell, C.I.E. (The Baluch Regiment).

Aides-de-Camp.—Bt. Major W. H. Goschen, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant A. H. P. Noble, R.N.; Capt. R. F. S. Gooch, Coldstream Guards; Capt. H. W. Cairns, Cameron Highlanders; Capt. M. G. Kerr, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).

Indian Aides-de-Camp.—Risaldar-Major (Hony. Captain), Muhammad Zaman, Probyn's Horse; Risaldar-Major Muzaffar Khan, Governor-General's Body Guard.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp.—Lt.-Colonel (Hony. Colonel) A. Mac L. Robertson, M.C., V.D., Commanding, 1st Bn. Bengal Nagpur Railway Regiment, A.F.I.; Lt.-Colonel (Hony. Colonel) A. B. Beddow, V.D., Commandant, Surma Valley Light House; Lt.-Colonel (Hony. Colonel) T. Lamb, V.D., The Bengal Artillery, A.F.I.; Major (Hony. Lt.-Colonel) W. H. Shoovert, The Nagpur Regiment, A.F.I.; Lt.-Colonel (Hony. Colonel) E. K. Glazebrook, The Rangoon Battalion, A.F.I.; Lt.-Colonel (Hony. Colonel) A. Duncan, V.D., The Bengal Nagpur Railway Battalion, A.F.I.; Lt.-Colonel (Hony. Colonel) R. S. Weir, V.D., Commanding, The Allahabad Contingent; Captain A. G. Maundrell, C.I.R., R.N.; Lt.-Colonel (Hony. Colonel) M. G. Platts, O.B.E., M.C., A.I.R.O.; Lt.-Colonel (Hony. Colonel) G. D. Moore, V.D., Commandant, The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, A.F.I.; Lt.-Colonel (Hony. Colonel) D. M. Reid, M.C., The Madras Contingent, A.F.I.; Lt.-Colonel (Hony. Col.) A. L. Danby, B.D., The Bihar Light Horse, A.F.I.; Lt.-Colonel (Hony. Col.) O. G. Edwards, V.D., The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment, A.F.I.; Lt.-Colonel (Hony. Col.) F. R. Hawkes, O.B.E., V.D., The North Western Railway Battalion, A.F.I.

Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp.—Colonel Shambhaji Rao Bhonsle, O.B.E., Adjutant-General, Gwalior Army; Brigadier Rahmatulla

Khan, Thakur, General Staff Officer, Jammu and Kashmir State Forces; Brigadier Mirza Kader Beg, Sardar Bahadur, Commandant, 1st Hyderabad I. S. Lancers; Lt.-Col. Thakur Anop Singh, M.C., I.O.M., Sardar Bahadur, Commandant, Mewar Lancers; Subadar-Major (Hony. Captain) Mlt Singh, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M., late 53rd Sikhs; Risaldar-Major Karam Singh, Bahadur, I.D.S.M., late 15th (D.O.O.) Lancers; Risaldar-Major (Hony. Captain) Mohi-ud-din Khan, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E., I.D.S.M., late 31st (D.O.O.) Lancers; Subadar-Major (Hony. Captain) Dalpet Singh, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M., late 9th Jat Regiment; Subadar-Major (Hony. Captain) Gulab Shah, Sardar Bahadur, 8/10th Baluch Regiment; Risaldar-Major (Hony. Captain) Jaifer Hussain, The Viceroy's Body Guard; Risaldar-Major (Hony. Lieut.) Shelkh Fatuzziddin, I.D.S.M., 9th Royal Deccan Horse; Subadar-Major and Hony. Captain Bhikham Singh, Sardar Bahadur, M.C., I.D.S.M., 12th F. F. Regiment; Risaldar-Major (Hony. Lieut.) Mehtab Singh, Governor-General's Body Guard.

Honorary Surgeons.—Lt.-Colonel A. M. Dick, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), V.H.S., I.M.S.; Lt.-Colonel Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Kt., O.B.E., I.F.F.M.C.; Lt.-Colonel G. G. Jolly, C.I.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., I.M.S.; Colonel R. E. U. Newman, O.B.E., M.C., late R.A.M.C.; Colonel L. V. Thruston, D.S.O., late R.A.M.C.; Colonel J. St. Maughan, D.S.O., late R.A.M.C.; Lt.-Colonel J. Taylor, D.S.O., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.; Colonel R. P. Lewis, D.S.O., late R.A.M.C.; Colonel H. C. Buckley, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.; Colonel A. A. McNeight, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., I.M.S.; Colonel A. E. S. Irvine, D.S.O., (late R.A.M.C.); Colonel W. J. Powell, C.I.E., B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M., I.M.S.

Honorary Assistant Surgeons.—Dr. Dabiruddin Ahmad, O.B.E., (Bengal); Mr. G. R. Goverdhan, L.M. & S., (Central Provinces); Major J. M. Pereira, I.M.D., (Bihar); Khan Sahib Dr. Saiyid Wahiduddin Haidar (United Provinces); Khan Sahib Mir Muhammad Ismail (Punjab); Dr. K. R. Menon, L.M. & S. (Burma); Dr. H. S. Hensman, O.B.E., I.M.S., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.) (Madras); Dr. K. A. Contractor, L.M. & S. (Bombay); Sardar Sahib Dr. Sohan Singh (Punjab).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency General Sir Robert Cassels,
G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
(Finance).

The Hon'ble Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar,
K.C.S.I., Kt. (Law).

The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad,
Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E. (Education, Health and
Lands).

The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan,
Kt. (Commerce and Labour).

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik, Bart.,
K.C.S.I., I.C.S. (Home).

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Stewart, K.C.I.E.,
C.S.I., I.C.S. (Communications).

SECRETARIES.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND
LANDS.

Secretary, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E.,
C.I.E., I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, M. S. A. Hydari, C.I.E., I.C.S. (on
leave).

Offg. Joint Secretary, M. W. Yeatts, I.C.S.
Dy. Secy., G. S. Bosman, I.C.S. (on leave).

Offg. Deputy Secretary, N. B. Bonarjee, I.C.S.

Offg. Addl. Deputy Secretary, S. H. Y. Oulsnam,
I.C.S.

Under-Secretary, R. S. Mani, I.C.S.

Attache, V. G. Matthews, I.C.S.

Asst. Secretary, Rai Sahib Lala Dhanpat Rai.
Educational Commissioner with the Government
of India, J. E. Parkinson, M.A., I.E.S.

Superintendents, E. B. Hughes (on leave),
C. P. Singer, (on deputation), Khan Sahib
Sheikh Tahir Ali, B.Sc., Harichand and J. A.
Imaye, B.A. (Hons.), Jawahir Kishan and
R. W. Brandon.

Offg. Superintendent, T. F. Cronan, B.A. (Hons.).
Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Education,
Abdus Salam, M.A.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Nixon, C.S.I.,
C.I.E., I.C.S.

Additional Secretary, A. J. Ralsman, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, E. T. Coates, I.C.S. (on leave).

Addl. Joint Secretary, K. Sanjiva Row, C.I.E.

Private Secretary to Finance Member,
B. C. A. Cook, I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, R. S. Symons, I.C.S. (Temp.).

Deputy Secretary, H. A. C. Gill, I.C.S. (Offg.).

Under-Secretaries, R. L. Gupta, I.C.S., K. K.
Chettur, M.A. and Mohammad Ali, M.Sc.

Officer on Special Duty, Rao Bahadur P. B.
Chakravarty.

Chief Superintendent, B. Grice.

Superintendents, A. T. Chatterjee (on leave),
Qazi Abdul Hamid, M. V. Rangachari, B.A.,
Hazi Kishore, B.A., B. L. Batra, B.A.,
Attar Singh, B.A., H. S. Negi, B.A.

Mint Master, Bombay, Lt.-Col. A. J. Ransford, R.E.

Mint Master, Calcutta, Capt. D. V. Deane, R.E.
(Offg.).

Master, Security Printing, India, Major D. F.
Fitzmaurice, R.E. (Retd.).

Auditor-General of India, Sir Ernest Burdon,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. (on leave).

Acting Auditor-General of India, A. C. Badenoch,
C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Finance Officer, Communications, Ghulam
Mohammad, M.A., I.L.B.

Asst. Finance Officer, Communications, Abdul
Qadir.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

Members, Central Board of Revenue, A. H. Lloyd,
C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; J. F. Sheehy, I.C.S.

DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, C. MacI. G. Ogilvie, G.B.E., I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel N. G. Hind, M.C.

Director of Military Lands and Cantonments,
Colonel G. F. J. Paterson, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

Under-Secretary and Secretary, Indian Soldiers'
Board, J. S. H. Shattock, I.C.S.

Under-Secretary, W. G. Alexander, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, Rai Bahadur A. P. Dube.

Assistant Secretary, Major R. J. Sheareroff (on
leave); M. J. A. Staggs (Offg.).

Officer on Special Duty, Major W. E. Merrill.

Personal Assistant to the Secretary, Defence
Deptt., C. B. Wilkinson.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (Revision),
Major R. H. Stevens.

Revision Officer, F. Spencer, M.B.E.

Secretary, Principal Supply Officers' Committee
(India), Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Battye.

Civilian Technical Officers, Lieut.-Colonel
C. Freedy, O.B.E., R.E. (Engineer); Dr. W. A.
K. Christie, Ph.D., F.I.C. (Chemist).

Superintendents, W. L. Harrison (on leave), F.
M. Shefta, C. D. Sharma.

Offg. Superintendents, R. Sen Gupta; A. F.
Brooks.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Financial Adviser, A. Rowlands, M.B.E., on
deputation to the U. Kingdom from 2nd April
1938, M. R. Coburn, C.B.E. (Offg.).

Deputy Financial Advisers, N. Mason, M.A., K.
Bhawanishanker Rao, B.A. (Hons.), L. M.
Ghatak, M.A., V. Natesan, M.A., J. R. Hope.

Assistant Financial Advisers, W. E. Morton,
P. N. Hardcastle, Rai Bahadur Amar Nath,

Rai Sahib Gaya Prasad, F.R.E.S., Rai Bahadur
Hakumat Rai, Rao Sahib M. Gopalan.

Superintendents, Rai Sahib S. C. Roy, M.A. (on
leave), A. G. Mukherjee, B.Sc., Rai Sahib
Bishambar Das, S. R. Rane, S. K. Kaicker,
B.A. (Temp.), J. N. Dutt (Offg.), L. F. Barrie
(Offg.).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, J. A. Thorne, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, E. Conran-Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, A. S. Hands, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.

Addl. Dy. Secy., J. N. Talukdar, I.C.S.

Officer on Special Duty, R. M. Chatterjee, M.B.E.

Under-Secretary, R. B. Elwin, I.C.S.

Under-Secretary, N. A. Faruqi, I.C.S.

Under-Secretary, P. A. Menon, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, W. D'Almeida, M.B.E.

Superintendents, Rai Sahib N. Banerjee, F. H. T.
Ward, B. S. Keymer, M.B.E. (on leave), E. H.
Forst, M.B.E. (on leave), Khan Sahib Agia
Sikandar, Rai Sahib R. B. Das, Rai Sahib
Tarachand (Offg.), W. A. Threlfall (Offg.).

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Director, Josselyn Hennessy.
Dy. Director, Khan Bahadur Dr. S. N. A. Jafri,
Bar-at-Law.

Addl. Dy. Director, E. H. Phillips.

Addl. Dy. Director, S. C. Guha Thakurta.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH,
SIMLA NEW DELHI.

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*Officiating Vice-Chairman and Principal
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Law, I.O.S.

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Agricultural Expert (Offg.), Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc.,
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Under Secretary, S. Dutt, I.O.S.

Assistant Agricultural Expert, Rai Bahadur R. L.
Sethi, M.Sc. (Punjab), B.Sc. (Agri.), (Eden),
I.A.S.

Assistant Animal Husbandry Expert, H. B.
Shahi, M.Sc., M.B.O.V.S.

Superintendents, Khan Sahib Bazlul Karim;
P. M. Sundaram, B.A.; S. C. Sarkar, B.A.,
M.B.A.S.

Statistician, Rao Bahadur M. Vaidyanathan,
M.A., L.T., F.S.S.

Chief Economist, Mr. Ramji Das Kapur, M.Sc.

Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology,
R. C. Srivastava, B.Sc., O.B.E.

Locust Research Entomologist, Rao Bahadur Y.
Ramchandra Rao Garu, M.A., F.E.S.

Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Major A. M.
Livingstone, M.O., M.A., B.Sc.

Senior Marketing Officers, Mr. A. M. Thomson;
Mr. C. B. Samuel, M.A., B.Sc. (Agri.); Mr. H. O.
Jawaraya, L.A.G., F.L.S., F.R.E.S.

Marketing Officers, Mr. B. P. Bhargava, B.Sc.,
A.M. Inst. B.E.; Mr. D. N. Khurody, I.D.D.
(Hons.); Dr. T. G. Shirname, B.A.G., Ph.D.,
F.S.S.; Mr. Triljaji Prasad, M.A., LL.B.

Officer on Special Duty, Mr. J. N. Ugra, M.A.,
LL.B.

*Supervisor, Experimental Grading and Packing
Station*, Mr. P. L. Tandon, B.Sc. (Wales), F.R.,
Econ. S.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
M.V.O.

Deputy Secretary, Major W. R. Hay, C.I.E.

Under-Secretary (G), Mr. G. K. S. Sarma.

Under-Secretary, Mr. C. A. G. Savidge, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary, Mr. R. A. K. Hill.

Superintendents, Rao Sahib B. R. Subramaniam,
G. A. Heron, I. S. Gonsalves, M. O. Dover
(on leave), A. J. Courtney (on deputation),
J. M. Mathews (offg.), Sardar Sahib Sardar
Bishan Singh, M. O. Meally (offg.).

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Secretary, Sir Bertrand Glancy, K.C.I.E.,
C.S.I.

Joint Secretary, Mr. O. L. Corfield, C.I.E., M.O.

Deputy Secretary, Captain P. C. Hailey.

Under-Secretary (G), Mr. G. K. S. Sarma.

Under-Secretary, Captain D. G. Harington
Hawes.

Assistant Secretary, Rai Bahadur S. C. Biswas.

FEDERATION OFFICE.

Additional Secretary, Sir Courtenay Latimer,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

*Additional Deputy Secretary and Crown Finance
Officer*, Mr. V. Narahari Rao, C.I.E.

Additional Deputy Secretary (Federation), Mr.
L. C. L. Griffin.

Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces,
Major-General A. M. Mills, C.B., D.S.O.

*Staff Officer to the Military Adviser-in-Chief,
Indian States Forces*, Major A. B. Bartrop,
M.O.

Superintendents, Rai Bahadur Ramji Das
Dhamejah, Rai Sahib A. K. Kaul (on deputa-
tion), Sardar Sahib Sundar Singh Chhabra,
Rai Sahib S. N. Chatterjee, Mr. T. A. Coates
(on deputation), Mr. S. G. Maynard (on leave),
Mr. U. N. Biswas (offg.), Mr. L. H. Spinks
(offg.), Mr. W. J. Chaplin (offg.), Mr. Girdhari
Lal (offg.) and S. Narayanaswamy (offg.).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary, The Hon'ble Mr. H. Dow, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
I.O.S. (on leave).

Offg. Secretary, M. Slade, I.O.S.

Offg. Joint Secretary, Mr. N. R. Pillai, C.B.E.,
I.O.S.

Deputy Secretary, Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar, I.C.S.

Under Secretary, Mr. H. Ronson, I.O.S.

Assistant Secretary, Rai Sahib Ladhji Pershad,
B.A.

Assistant Secretary, Mr. G. Corley Smith, M.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, Rai Sahib A. N. Puri, B.A.,
LL.B.

*Engineer-in-Chief and Chief Inspector of Light-
houses in British India*, Mr. A. N. Seal, B.Sc.
(London).

Nautical Adviser to the Government of India,
Capt. R. M. Philby, R.I.N. (on leave).

Offg. Nautical Adviser to the Government of India,
Captain C. R. Bluett, R.I.N.

Chief Surveyor with the Government of India,
Engr. Capt. J. S. Page, R.I.N. (Retd.) (on
leave).

Offg. Chief Surveyor with the Govt. of India,
Engr. Commdr. J. E. Moloney, R.I.N.

Secy. Indian Accountancy Board, Mr. A. L.
Tahgal, LL.B., A.O., A.P.A.

Asstt. Advtary to the Government of India, Mr. A.
Rajagopalan, B.A., A.D.A.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Secretary, S. N. Roy, C.I.E., I.C.S. (on leave);
J. A. Mackeown, I.C.S. (offg.).

Deputy Secretary, A. D. Gorwala, I.C.S.

Addl. Deputy Secretary, N. Mahadeva Ayyar,
I.C.S.

Under-Secretary, W. H. J. Christie, I.C.S.

Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India (Roads),
K. G. Mitchell, C.I.E. (on leave); L. B. Gilbert,
I.S.E. (offg.).

Assistant to C. E. (Roads), Jagdish Prasad.

Superintendents, L. O. Stuart-Smith, Udha Ram,
Tara Chaud (Prov. Permt.), Raj Bahadur
(Offg.), Topan Lal (Tempy.).

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Director-General, G. V. Bewoor, C.I.E., I.C.S.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD).

HEADQUARTERS (SIMLA & DELHI).

Chief Commissioner, The Hon'ble Sir Guthrie Russell, K.C.I.E. (on leave). L. Wilson, offg.

Financial Commissioner, B. M. Staig, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Member (Transportation), A. E. Tylden-Patterson.

Member (Staff), J. C. Highet, F.C.H., A.M.I.C.E.

Director, Mechanical Engineering, E. Ingoldby, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.L.E.

Director, Finance, T.S. Sankara Aiyar, B.A., B.E.

Director, Establishment, K. B. Muzaffar Hussai

Director of Civil Engineering, Col. H. L. Woodhouse, M.O.

Director, Traffic, F. D'Souza.

Secretary, B. I. Cameron.

Dy. Director, Finance, Yaqub Shah.

Dy. Director, Mechanical Engineering, R. C. Paranjoti, B.A., B.E., B.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), A.M.I.L.E.

Deputy Director, Establishment, I. Khan Bahadur Z. H. Khan.

Dy. Director, Establishment II, J. D. Michael.

Deputy Director, Traffic (Transportation), J. W. C. Holt.

Dy. Director (Commercial), H. M. Jagtani.

Timber Advisory Officer, W.E. Flewett, B.A., I.F.S.

Assistant Secretary, E. C. Rundlet.

Officer on Special Duty (Hot Box), R. C. Case.

Officer on Special Duty (Codes), K. C. Srinivasan.

Superintendent, Stores, H. W. C. C. Smith.

Superintendent, Finance, K. S. Raghavan.

Superintendent, Traffic, J. S. Sequeira.

Superintendent, Budget, R. S. Kishori Lal.

Superintendent, Establishment (No. I), B. S. Malhan.

Superintendent, Establishment (No. II), Rai Sahib S. L. Puri.

Superintendent, Works, E. Carlson.

Superintendent, Code, Havell Ram.

CENTRAL STANDARDS OFFICE FOR RAILWAYS.

Chief Controller of Standardisation, J. M. D. Wrench, C.I.E.

Deputy Chief Controller of Standardisation (Civil), L. H. Swain.

Officer on Special Duty (Mechanical), R. G. Burt.

Assistant Chief Controller of Standardisation, Mechanical, W. A. Nightingale.

Assistant Chief Controller of Standardisation, Civil, W. Douglas Thompson.

Assistant Chief Controller of Standardisation, Specification & Records, A. Vasudevan.

Officers on Special Duty, W. E. Gelson and E. A. Blackwood.

Office Superintendent, Diwan Chand Kohli.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, G. H. Spence, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Addl. Secretary and Draftsman, J. Bartley, C.I.E.

Joint Secretary, The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. C. Williams, I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, Shavax A. Lal, M.A., LL.B.

Addl. Deputy Secretary and Chief Whip, Legislative Assembly, J. A. Mackcown, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretaries, A. W. Chick and L. E. James.

Superintendents, Rai Sahib A. K. Gupta, Mr. N. E. Debenham and Mr. P. K. Bose, M.A., B.L.

ATTACHES.

C. N. T. Henry, I.C.S.

Bind Basni Parsad, M.A., LL.B.

SOLICITORS BRANCH.

Solicitor, D. N. Mitra.

2nd Solicitor, S. Webb-Johnson, O.B.E. (on leave).

Asst. Solicitor, K. Y. Bhandarkar, B.A., LL. B.

Solicitor to the Central Government at Calcutta, Sushil C. Sen, C.B.E.

Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay, H. F. Mulla, B.A., LL. B.

FEDERAL ADVOCATE GENERAL IN INDIA.

Sir Brojendra Mitter, K.C.S.I., Bar-at-Law.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Surveyor-General, Brigadier C. G. Lewis, O.B.E.

Directors, Col. J. D. Campbell, D.S.O.; Col. F. J. M. King, Col. C. M. Thompson, I.A., Lt.-Col. F. B. Scott, I.A.

Superintendents, Lt.-Col. L. H. Jackson,

M.A.; Lt.-Col. E. O. Wheeler, M.O. R.E.;

Lt.-Col. O. Slater, M. C. R.E.; (on leave);

Lt.-Col. E. A. Glennie, D.S.O., R.E. (on leave);

Lt.-Col. T. M. M. Penney, R.E. (on leave);

Lt.-Col. W. J. Norman, M.C. R.E.; Major G. F. Heaney, R.E.; Major G. H. Osmaston, M.C.

R.E.; Major G. Bomford, R.E.; Major G. W. Gemmell, I.A.; Captain J. B. P. Angwin,

R.E.; C. H. Tresham, V.D. (on leave);

D. K. Rennick, M.B.E.; O. N. Pughson,

J. McCracken, M.B.E.; Capt. D. R. Cronc, R.E.

M. M. Mudaliar, M.A.; Capt. H. W. Wright,

R.E.; Capt. I. H. R. Wilson, R.E.

Asst. Superintendents, Capt. R. H. Sams, R.S.C.,

R.E.; Capt. C. A. K. Wilson, R.E.; Capt.

R. C. N. Jenney, B.A., R.E.; Capt.

J. S. O. Jelly, B.A., R.E.; Lieut.

C. A. Biddle, B.A., R.E.; (on leave); Lieut.

D. E. O. Thackwell, B.A., R.E.; Lieut.

D. M. Clementi, R.E., Lieut. R. A.

Gardiner, B.A., R.E.; Lieut. Gurdip Singh

I.A.; Lieut. Gambhir Singh, I.A.; Lieut.

R. S. Kalha, I.A.; Lieut. R. C. A. Edge, R.E.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Director, A. M. Heron, D.Sc. (Edin.), F.G.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I.

Superintending Geologists, C. S. Fox, D.Sc. (Birm.), M.I. Min. R., F.G.S., F.N.I.; E. L. Glegg, D.Sc. (Manch.); H. Crookshank, B.A., B.A.I. (Dub.) and A. L. Coulson, D.Sc. (Melb.), D.I.C., F.G.S., F.N.I.

Geologists, E. J. Bradshaw, B.A., B.A.I. (Dub.), M.Sc. (California); D. N. Wadia, M.A., B.Sc. (Bom.), F.G.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I.; J. A. Dunn, D.Sc. (Melb.), D.I.C., F.G.S., F.N.I.; E. R. Gee, M.A. (Cantab.), F.G.S., F.N.I.; W. D. West, M.A. (Cantab.), F.N.I.; M. S. Krishnan, M.A. (Madras), A.R.C.S., D.I.C., Ph. D. (London), F.N.I.; J. B. Auden, M.A. (Cantab.); V. P. Sondhi, M.Sc. (Punjab), F.G.S.; P. K. Ghosh, M.Sc. (Cal.), D.I.C., D.Sc. (Lond.); M. R. Sahni, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C.; A. M. N. Ghosh, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.S., and B. C. Roy, B.Sc. (Cal.), A.I.S.M., D.I.C., M.Sc. (Lond.), Dr. Ing. (Freiberg).

Chemist, R. K. Dutta Roy, M.Sc. (Dacca), Dr. Ing. (Hanover).

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Director, C. C. Calder, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agr.), F.L.S., F.R.H.S., also Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sipur, and Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation, Bengal; Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum, S. N. Bal, M.Sc., Ph. C.; Systematic Assistant, V. Narayanaswami, M.A.; Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation in Burma, P. T. Russell (on leave); Offg. Supdt., G. H. Fothergill.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Director General of Archaeology, Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Dikshit, M.A., F.R.A.S.B.; Deputy Director General of Archaeology, Madho Sarup Vats, M.A.; Superintendent, Archaeological Section, Indian Museum in charge, Eastern Circle, Nani Gopal Majumdar, M.A.; Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, Ganesh Chandra Chandra, A.I.A.; Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Hasan Hayat Khan, A.R.I.B.A.; Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, B.A.; Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Central Circle, Dr. Mohammad Nazim, M.A., Ph.D.; Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, Hargovind Lal Srivastava, M.A.; Archaeological Chemist in India, Khan Bahadur Mohammad Sana Ullah, M.Sc., F.S.C.; Government Epigraphist for India, Niranjan Prasad Chakravarti, M.A., Ph.D.; Superintendent for Epigraphy, C. R. Krishnamachari, B.A.; Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Qureshi Mohammad Moneer, B.A.; Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, T. N. Ramachandran, M.A.; Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological

Survey, Central Circle, Amalananda Ghosh, M.A.; Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, J. H. S. Waddington Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Leave Reserve, C. C. Das Gupta, M.A.; Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Dr. Bahadur Chand Chhabra, M.A., M.C.L., Ph.D.; Assistant Engineer, Dr. Khawaja Ali Akhtar Ansari, Ph.D., C.E.; Curator, Central Asian Antiquities Museum, Dr. Mohammad Abdul Hamid, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.S.C.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, C.I.E., O.B.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.

Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Col. A. J. H. Russell, C.B.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.

Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Lt.-Col. E. G. Kennedy: M.B., B.Ch. (Irel.), D.O.M.S. (Eng.)

Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Lieut.-Col. W. M. Will, M.B., I.M.S.

Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Col. J. Taylor, D.S.O., M.D., D.P.H., V.H.S., I.M.S.

Offg. Assistant Directors, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Webster, M.C., M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., I.M.S.; Major M. L. Ahuja, M.D., D.T.M., D.P.H., I.M.S.; Major W. D. B. Read, A.D.B., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Assistant to Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Military Assistant Surgeon, A. G. Brooks, D.T.M., I.M.D.

Director-General of Observatories, Poona, C. W. B. Normand, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), C.I.E.

Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories, Thomas Royds, D.Sc. (on leave).

Director, Kodaikanal Observatory, Dr. A. L. Narayan, M.A., D.Sc.

Meteorologist, Bombay Observatory, Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, M.A., D.Sc.

Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta, Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah, B.A., F.L.A.

Director, Zoological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Dr. Balmi Prasad, D.Sc.

Master, Security Printing, Nasik Road, Major D. Fitz John Fitzmaurice.

Director, Intelligence Bureau, Sir Horace Willamson, Kt., C.I.E.

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Dr. J. Matthal, C.I.E., I.E.S.

Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Rai Bahadur S. N. Banerji, B.A.

Controller of Patents and Designs, K. Rama Pal, M.A.

Keeper of the Records, Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdul Ali, F.R.S.I., M.A.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT
WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Warren Hastings ..	.. 20 Oct. 1774
Sir John Macpherson, Bart. ..	8 Feb. 1785
Earl Cornwallis, K.G. (a) ..	12 Sep. 1786
Sir John Shore, Bart. (b) ..	28 Oct. 1793
Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Alfred Clarke, K.C.B. (offg.) ..	17 Mar. 1798
The Earl of Mornington, P.C. (c) ..	18 May 1798
The Marquess Cornwallis, K.G. (2nd time) ..	30 July 1805
Captain L. A. P. Anderson, Sir George H. Barlow, Bart. ..	10 Oct. 1805
Lord Minto, P.C. (d) ..	31 July 1807
The Earl of Moltre, K.G., P.C. (e) ..	4 Oct. 1813
John Adam (offg.) ..	13 Jan. 1823
Lord Amherst, P.C. (f) ..	1 Aug. 1823
William Butterworth Bayley (offg.) ..	13 Mar. 1828
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C. ..	4 July 1828
(a) Created Marquess Cornwallis, 15 Aug. 1792	
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Teignmouth	
(c) Created Marquess Wellesley, 2 Dec. 1799	
(d) Created Earl of Minto ..	24 Feb. 1813
(e) Created Marquess of Hastings, 2 Dec. 1816	
(f) Created Earl Amherst ..	2 Dec. 1820

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C. ..	14 Nov. 1834
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart. (a) ..	20 Mar. 1835
(offg.) ..	.. 20 Mar. 1835
Lord Auckland, G.C.B., P.C. (b) ..	4 Mar. 1838
Lord Ellenborough, P.C. (c) ..	23 Feb. 1842
William Wilberforce Bird (offg.) ..	15 June 1844
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. (d) ..	23 July 1844
The Earl of Dalhousie, P.C. (e) ..	12 Jan. 1848
Viscount Canning, P.C. (f) ..	29 Feb. 1856
(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe.	
(b) Created Earl of Auckland, 21 Dec. 1839.	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellen borough.	
(d) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846	
(e) Created Marquess of Dalhousie, 25 Aug. 1849	
(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl Canning	

NOTE.—The Governor-General ceased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieutenant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-
GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Viscount Canning, P.C. (a) ..	1 Nov. 1858
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, KT., G.C.B., P.C. ..	12 March 1862
Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B. (b) (offg.) ..	21 Nov. 1863
Colonel Sir William T. Denison, K.C.B. (offg.) ..	2 Dec. 1863
The Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.S.I. (c) ..	12 Jan. 1864
The Earl of Mayo, K.P. ..	12 Jan. 1869
John Strachey (d) (offg.) ..	9 Feb. 1872
Lord Napier of Merchiston, KT. (e) (offg.) ..	23 Feb. 1872
Lord Northbrook, P.C. (f) ..	3 May 1872
Lord Lytton, G.C.B. (g) ..	12 Apl. 1876
The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., P.C. ..	8 June 1880
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C. (h) ..	13 Dec. 1884
The Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C. M.G. ..	10 Dec. 1888
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C. ..	27 Jan. 1894
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C. ..	6 Jan. 1899
Baron Ampthill (offg.) ..	30 Apl. 1904
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C. (i) ..	13 Dec. 1904
The Earl of Minto, K. G., P.C., G.C. M.G. ..	18 Nov. 1905
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (j)	23 Nov. 1910
Lord Chelmsford ..	.. Apl. 1916
Marquess of Reading ..	.. Apl. 1921
Baron Irwin ..	.. Apl. 1926
The Earl of Willingdon ..	.. Apl. 1931
The Marquess of Linlithgow ..	.. Apl. 1936
(a) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859.	
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala.	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence.	
(d) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	
(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.	
(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of North- brook.	
(g) Created Earl of Lytton, 28 April 1880.	
(h) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, 12 Nov. 1888.	
(i) Created an Earl ..	June 1911.
(j) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G.M.S.I. and G.M.I.R.). On quitting office, he becomes G.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E.; with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty.	

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President—The Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I.

Deputy President—Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta, M.L.A.

A. Elected Members.

Constituency.	Name.
Madras City (Non-Muhammadan Urban) ..	Mr. S. Satyamurthi.
Ganjam cum Vizagapatam (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. K. S. Gupta.
Godavari cum Kistna (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. M. Thirumala Row.
Guntur cum Nellore (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Professor N. G. Ranga.
Madras ceded districts and Chittoor (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. M. Ananthasayanam. Ayyangar.
Salem and Coimbatore cum North Arcot (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar.
South Arcot cum Chingleput (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar.
Tanjore cum Trichinopoly (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. K. Santhanam.
Madura and Ramnad cum Tinnevely (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mrs. Radhabai Subbarayan.
West Coast and Nilgiris (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Samuel Aaron.
North Madras (Muhammadan)	Mr. Umar Ali Shah.
South Madras (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur.
West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan) ..	Mr. H. A. Sathar H. Essak Saif.
Madras (European)	Mr. F. E. James.
Madras Landholders	Raja Sir Vasudeva Rajah of Kallengode, Kt., C.I.E.
Madras Indian Commerce	Mr. Sami Vencatachelam Chetty.
Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Urban) ..	Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Sir Cowasji Jehangir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Sind (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Diwan Lalchand Navarlai.
Bombay Northern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai.
Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Hooseinbhoj A. Laljee.
Bombay Central Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Keshavrao Marutirao Jedhe.
Ditto.	Mr. N. V. Gadgil.
Bombay Southern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural.)	Mr. S. K. Hosmani.
Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban)	Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
Sind (Muhammadan Rural)	Seth Haji Sir Abdulla Haroon, K.
Ditto.	Mr. Nabi Baksh Illahi Baksh Bhutto.
Bombay (European)	Mr. J. D. Boyle.
Ditto.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Smith, O.B.E., M.C.
The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce).	Mr. Manu Subedar.
Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars (Landholders) ..	Mian Ghulamkadir Md. Shahban.

Constituency.	Name.
Bombay Millowners' Association (Indian Commerce). **	Sir Hormusji Peeroshaw Mody, K.B.E.
Calcutta (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr. N. C. Chunder.
Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadan Urban) ..	Dr. P. N. Banerjee.
Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Babu Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya.
Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Pendit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.
Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Mr. Suryya Kumar Som.
Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta.
Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan Urban) ..	Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I.
Burdwan and Presidency Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).	Hajee Chowdhury Mohammad Ismail Khan
Dacca <i>cum</i> Mymensingh (Muhammadan Rural).	Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi.
Bakargunj <i>cum</i> Faridpur (Muhammadan Rural).	Chowdhury Sekander Ali.
Chittagong Division (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Mr. Sheikh Rafiquddin Siddique.
Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Mr. K. Ahmad.
Bengal (European)	Mr. C. C. Miller.
Do.	Mr. T. Chapman Mortimer.
Do.	Mr. A. Aikman.
Bengal Landholders	Mr. Dharendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury.
Marwari Association, (Indian Commerce) ..	Babu Baijnath Bajoria.
Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muhammadan Urban).	Dr. Bhagavan Das.
Meerut Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Choudhri Raghubir Narain Singh.
Agra Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Pundit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Badri Datt Pande.
Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Sri Prakasa.
Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Pundit Krishna Kant Malaviya.
Lucknow Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena.
Fyzabad Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Sirdar Jogendra Singh.
Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadan Urban).	Maulana Shaukat Ali.
Meerut Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Qazi Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi.
Agra Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, Kt., C.I.E.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).	Moulvi Abdul Wajid.
United Provinces Southern Division (Muhammadan Rural).	Sir Zia-ud-Din Ahmed, C.I.E.
Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Mohamed Azhar Ali.
United Provinces (European)	Mr. J. Ramsay Scott.
United Provinces Landholders	Raja Bahadur Kushal Pal Singh.

** Entitled to representation in rotation.

Constituency.	Name.
Amhala Division (Non-Muhammadian) ..	Lala Sham Lal.
Jullundur Division (Non-Muhammadian) ..	Raizada Hans Raj.
West Punjab (Non-Muhammadian) ..	Bhai Parmanand.
East Punjab (Muhammadian) ..	Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.
East Central Punjab (Muhammadian) ..	Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.
West Central Punjab (Muhammadian) ..	Mr. H. M. Abdullah.
North Punjab (Muhammadian) ..	Nawab Sahibzada Sayad Sir Mohammad Meht Shah, Kt.
North-West Punjab (Muhammadian) ..	Khan Bahadur Shaik Fazal-i-Haq Piracha.
South-West Punjab (Muhammadian) ..	Khan Bahadur Nawab Makhdum Murid Hossain Qureshi.
East Punjab (Sikh) ..	Sardar Mangal Singh.
West Punjab (Sikh) ..	Sardar Sant Singh.
Punjab Landholders ..	Mr. M. Ghiasuddin.
Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadian) ..	Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha.
Do. do. ..	Mr. Bhubananda Das.
Do. do. ..	Pandit Nilakantha Das.
Muzaffarpur cum Champaran (Non-Muham- madian).	Mr. B. B. Varma.
Patna cum Shahabad (Non-Muhammadian) ..	Mr. Ramayan Prasad.
Gaya cum Monghyr (Non-Muhammadian) ..	Mr. Gauri Shankar Singh.
Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas (Non-Muhammadian).	Mr. Kailash Bihari Lal.
Chhota Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadian) ..	Babu Ram Narayan Singh.
Patna and Chhota Nagpur cum Orissa (Muham- madian).	Mr. Muhammad Nauman.
Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadian) ..	Mr. Muhammad Ahsan.
Tirhut Division (Muhammadian) ..	Moulvi Mohammad Abdul Ghani.
Bihar and Orissa Landholders ..	Maharaja Bahadur Ram Ran Vijal Prasad Singh of Dumraon.
Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadian) ..	Mr. Govind Vinayekrao Deshmukh.
Central Provinces Hindi Divisions (Non- Muhammadian).	Seth Govind Das.
Do. do. ..	Pandit Shambhudayal Misra.
Central Provinces (Muhammadian) ..	Khan Sahib Nawab Siddique Ali Khan.
Central Provinces Landholders ..	Seth Sheodass Daga.
Berar (Non-Muhammadian) ..	Mr. M. S. Aney.
Assam Valley (Non-Muhammadian) ..	Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha.
Surma Valley cum Shillong (Non-Muhammadian).	Mr. Brojendra Narayan Choudhury.
Assam (Muhammadian) ..	Abdur Rasheed Choudhury.
Assam (European) ..	Mr. P. J. Griffiths.
Delhi (General) ..	Mr. M. Asaf Ali.
Ajmer-Merwara (General) ..	Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni.
North-West Frontier Province (General) ..	Mr. Abdul Qaiyum.

Province or body represented.	Name.
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NOMINATED MEMBERS.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Government of India	The Hon. Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, K.C.S.I.
Do.	.. .. .	The Hon. Sir James Grigg, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Do.	.. .. .	The Hon. Sir Henry Craik, K.C.S.I.
Do.	.. .. .	The Hon. Sir Thomas Stewart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. J. C. Highet.
Do.	.. .. .	Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Do.	.. .. .	Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.V.O.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. A. G. Clow, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. H. Dow, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. G. H. Spence, C.I.E.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie, C.B.E.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. A. H. Lloyd.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. J. A. Thorne.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. K. Sanjiva Rao, C.I.E.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. L. B. Gilbert.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. G. V. Bewoor, C.I.E.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. N. Mahadeva Ayyar.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. J. A. Mackeown.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. V. G. Matthews.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. R. S. Mani.
Bengal	.. .. .	Rai Nepal Chandra Sen Bahadur.
Do.	.. .. .	Mr. A. K. Chanda.
Assam	.. .. .	Mr. G. D. Walker, M.B.E.
The Punjab	.. .. .	Khan Sahib Shaikh Fazl-i-Illahi.

Non-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Jawahar Singh, C.I.E.
 N. M. Joshi, Esq.
 Dr. R. D. Dalaj, C.I.E.
 Dr. Francis Xavier DeSouza.
 Captain Sardar Sir Sher Mohammad Khan, C.I.E.
 Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan, C.I.E., O.R.E.
 L. C. Buss, Esq.
 Khan Bahadur Sir Abdul Hamid, C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Hony. Captain Sardar Bahadur Dalpat Singh, O.B.E., I.O.M.
 Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Gidney.
 Lieut. Col. M. A. Rahman.
 "Shams-ul-Ulama" Kamaluddin Ahmad.
 Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

President—The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kt., Bar-at-Law.

A.—Elected Members.

Constituency.	Name.
Madras (Non-Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. Govindachari.
Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiyar.
Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. Narayandas Girdhardas.
Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu.
Madras (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Syed Muhammad Padshah Sahib Bahadur.
Bombay (Non-Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran.
Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal.
Do.	The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., C.I.E.
Bombay Presidency (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Sirdar Sahab Sir Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, Kt., C.I.E.
Sind (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ali Baksh Muhammad Hussain.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Parker.
East Bengal (Non-Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Mr. Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury.
West do. do.	The Hon'ble Kumar Nripendra Narayan Sinha.
West do. do.	The Hon'ble Mr. Susil Kumar Roy Chowdhury.
West Bengal (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Mr. Abdool Razak Hajee Abdool Suttar.
East do. do.	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Syed Intisham Hyder Chaudhury.
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	The Hon'ble Mr. J. Reld Kay.
United Provinces Central (Non-Muhammadian).	The Hon'ble Raja Yuvraj Dutta Singh.
United Provinces Northern (Non-Muhammadian).	The Hon'ble Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru.
United Provinces Southern (Non-Muhammadian).	The Hon'ble Pandit P. N. Sapru.
United Provinces West (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Haji Syed Mohamed Husain.
United Provinces East (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Chaudhri Niamatullah.
Punjab (Non-Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, C.I.E.
Punjab (Sikh)	The Hon'ble Sardar Buta Singh.
East and West Punjab (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Choudhri Ataullah Khan Tarar.
Bihar (Non-Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameshwar Singh, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga.
Do.	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sri Narain Maltha.
Orissa Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. Sitakanta Mahapatra.
Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Mr. Hossain Imam.
Central Provinces (General)	The Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Kalkar.
Benar (General)	The Hon'ble Mr. Brillel Nandlal Biyani.
Assam (Muhammadian)	The Hon'ble Maulvi Ali Asgar Khan.

Constituency.	Name.
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NOMINATED MEMBERS—*excluding the President.*(a) *Official Members.*

Government of India	His Excellency General Sir Robert Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Do.	.. .. .	The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Do.	.. .. .	The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, K.C.S.I.
Do.	.. .. .	The Hon'ble Sir Guthrie Russell, K.C.I.E.
Do.	.. .. .	The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Nixon, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	.. .. .	The Hon'ble Mr. S. N. Roy, C.I.E.
Do.	.. .. .	The Hon'ble Mr. A. de C. Williams.
Do.	.. .. .	The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. Puckle, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	.. .. .	The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Yeatts, C.I.E.
Do.	.. .. .	The Hon'ble Mr. D. N. Mitra.

(b) *Non-Official Members.*

The Hon'ble Sir David Devadoss, Kt.
 The Hon'ble D. B. Sir K. Ramunni Menon.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro, K.C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola Chitoy, Kt.
 The Hon'ble Sir Josna Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Satyendra Kumar Das.
 The Hon'ble Prince Afsar-ul-Mulk Mirza Muhammad Akram
 Husain Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukherjee, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Kunwar Hajee Ismael Ali Khan, O.B.E.
 The Hon'ble Sirdar Nihal Singh.
 The Hon'ble Raja Charanjit Singh.
 The Hon'ble Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, M.B.E.
 The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir S. Hissan-ud-Din Bahadur, Kt., C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Raja Devaki Nandan Prasad Singh.
 The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Shams-ud-Din Hajder, O.B.E.
 The Hon'ble Sir Mohammad Yakub.

The Bombay Presidency.

Consequent on the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency as from April 1, 1936, Bombay has suffered a diminution territorially and otherwise. The following details relate to Bombay minus Sind:

The Bombay Presidency now stretches along the west coast of India, from Gujerat in the North to Kanara in the South. It has an area of 77,221 square miles and a population of 18,192,475. Geographically included in the Presidency but under the Government of India is the first class Indian State of Baroda, with an area of 8,164 square miles and a population of 2,443,007. There are no States in political relations with the Government of Bombay, as they are all now under the Government of India.

The Presidency embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. In the Presidency there are the rich plains of Gujerat, watered by the Nerbudda and the Tapti, whose fertility is so marked that it has long been known as the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the province is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Above Ghats are the Deccan Districts, south of these come the Karnatic Districts. On the sea side of the Ghats is the Konkan, a rice-growing tract, intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult.

The People.

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. Gujerat has remained true to Hinduism although long under the dominion of powerful Mahomedan kings. Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions, and the people, who although softened by prosperity, are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity; the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it; the population is much more homogeneous than in Gujerat, and thirty per cent. are Mahrattas. The Karnatic is the land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century, and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians. Four main languages are spoken, Sindhi, Gujerati, Marathi and Kanarese, with Urdu a rough *lingua franca* where English has not penetrated. The main castes and tribes number five hundred.

Industries.

The principal industry is agriculture; which supports sixty-four per cent. of the population. In Gujerat the soils are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous Broach cottons, the finest in India, and alluvial, which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet; and in certain tracts rich crops of sugarcane. The Konkan is a rice land, grown under the abundant rains of the submontane

regions; and in the south the Dharwar cotton vies with Broach as the best in India. There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall; supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually being completed, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought. More than any other part of India the Presidency has been scourged by famine and plague. The evils have not been unmixed; for tribulation has made the people more self-reliant, and the rise in the values of all produce; synchronising with a certain development of industry, has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under a moderate assessment, and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be dispossessed.

Manufactures.

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry, others have no inconsiderable place. The mineral wealth of the Presidency is small and is confined to building stone, salt extracted from the sea, and a little manganese. But the handicrafts are widely distributed. The handloom weavers produce bright-coloured saris, and to a diminishing extent the exquisite kincobs of Ahmedabad and Surat. Bombay silverware has a place of its own, as well as the brass work of Poona and Nasik. But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handicrafts beneath industry organised on modern lines. Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade. This is chiefly found in the headquarter city, Bombay.

Number of Looms in Bombay Island.	66,758
Number of Spindles in Bombay Island.	28,89,509
Number of hands employed in the Textile Industry in Bombay Island (daily average)	1,09,470
Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in Bombay Island (in candelis of 784 lbs.)	4,14,092
Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad.	19,76,370
Number of Looms in Ahmedabad	48,833
Number of Spindles in Sholapore Dist.	2,86,004
Number of Looms in Sholapore Dist.	6,678
Number of Spindles in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay Island and Ahmedabad)	12,34,332
Number of Looms in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay Island and Ahmedabad)	25,885

Administration.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937, the administration of the province has been largely altered at the top. There is now a Governor and a council of four Ministers to aid and advise him in all matters except in so far as he is required by the Government of India Act, to exercise his function in his discretion. The executive power of the province extends to all matters in which it may legislate. The Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the Governor in his discretion, he fixes their salaries until determined by the legislature. The Governor, as in other Provinces, has certain special responsibilities and these extend to (a) the prevention of menace to the peace or tranquillity of his province or any part thereof; (b) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities; (c) the safeguarding of the rights of civil servants past and present and their dependants; (d) the securing in the executive sphere of protection against discrimination; (e) the securing of the peace and good government of areas declared to be partially excluded areas; (f) the safeguarding of the rights of states and the rights and dignity of any ruler; and (g) the securing of the execution of orders given to him under Part VI of the Act (dealing with administrative relations) by the Governor General in his discretion.

The Governor is assisted by a special secretariat staff presided over by a Secretary whose emoluments are fixed in his discretion.

In the legislative sphere the Governor is assisted with two chambers, known as the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council. The Council is a permanent body. One-third of the members retire each three years and the Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, lasts for five years. The strength of the Assembly is 175 members of whom 30 are Muslims, 3 Indian Christians, 2 Anglo-Indians, 3 Europeans, 2 landholders, 7 Commerce and Industry, 7 Labour, 1 University and the remaining 120 are Hindus including 15 Scheduled castes and 7 Marathas. There are also six women.

The Legislative Council will contain not less than 29 and not more than 30 members of whom not less than three and not more than four shall be nominated by the Governor. Twenty will be elected by the General Constituencies, 5 by Muslims and 1 by Europeans. The senior of the Civilian Secretaries is entitled the Chief Secretary. The Government is in Bombay from November to the end of May; and in Poona from June to November; but the Secretariat is always in Bombay. Under the Local Government the Presidency is administered by three Commissioners, namely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division; with headquarters at Ahmedabad, the Central Division at Poona, and the Southern Division at Belgaum. Each district is under a Collector, usually a Covenanted Civilian, who has under him one or more Civilian as Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy Collectors. A collectorate contains on an average from eight to ten talukas, each consisting of from one to two hundred villages whose whole revenues belong to the State. The village officers are the patel, who is the

head of the village both for revenue and police purpose; the talati or kulkarni, clerk and accountant; the messenger and the watchman. Over each Taluka or group of villages is the mamlatdar, who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge of the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate is over the whole District. The Commissioners exercise general control over the Districts in their Divisions.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay, and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a barrister, and nine puisne judges, either Civilian, Barristers, or Indian lawyers. Of the lower civil courts the court of the first instance is that of the Subordinate Judge recruited from the ranks of the local lawyers. The Court of first appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a first class subordinate judge with special powers. District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilian, or members of the Provincial Service or the Bar. In cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Subordinate or Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits lies to the High Court. District and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the Presidency but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers and Resident and City Magistrates. Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court. In some of the principal cities Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction (Bombay has six Presidency Magistrates, as well as Honorary Magistrates exercising the functions of English Justices of the Peace) and a Court of Small Causes, corresponding to the English County Courts.

Local Government.

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a District or a Taluka, and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members either nominated by Government or elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvements. Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds and local taxes. The tendency of recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nominated element, to allow these bodies to elect their own chairmen, whilst larger grants have been made from the general revenues for water supply and drainage.

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 works further advance in the matter of local Self-Government in the Presidency. The Act provides more adequate basis for Municipal Administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Presidency. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs which are now 30 in number. The executives of these Borough Municipalities are invested with larger powers than hitherto exercised. Another important change introduced by the Act was the extension

of municipal franchise to occupiers of dwellings or buildings with annual rental values of Rs. 12 or with capital value of not less than Rs. 200.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Chief Engineer who acts as Secretary to the Government. Under him are Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles and Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, and the Electrical Engineer.

There is a chain of protective irrigation works, originating in reservoirs in the Ghat regions. The principal works are the Nira Canals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, the Pravara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha Canals fed by Lake Fife at Khadakvasla, the Godavari Canals fed by Lake Beale at Nandur Madhumeshwar and the Gokak Canal. The Mutha Canals and the Gokak Canal were completed in 1896-97, the Nira Left Bank Canal in 1905-06, the Godavari Canals in 1915-16 and the Pravara Canals in 1926-27. The Nira Right Bank Canal which has been under construction since 1912 is practically completed. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the second highest yet constructed by Engineers the world over, was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 10th December 1926. The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar which is 5,333 feet in length, 190 feet in height and 124 feet in width was opened by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson on 27th October 1928. It cost Rs. 172 lakhs. It is remarkable as being the largest Dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 2½ million cubic feet of masonry. The Assuan Dam in Egypt is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence but that contains 19 million cubic feet. It cost also nearly 50 per cent. more than the Lloyd Dam. An idea of the magnitude of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 feet high and 15 inches thick were constructed from the masonry in the Dam it would stretch a distance of 520 miles, say from Bombay to Nagpur. These projects will irrigate certain tracts most liable to famine.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories, viz., District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay City Police. The District and Railway Police in the Presidency proper are for the purpose of control under the Inspector-General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General, of whom two are in charge of Ranges and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau. The executive management of the Police in each district and on Railways in the Presidency proper as well as in Sind is vested in a Superintendent of Police under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District concerned except in the case of the Railway Police. For the purposes of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention of crime, some of the larger districts are divided into one or more sub-divisions each under a Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police, or an Inspector of Police, a Deputy Superintendent of Police,

Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible under the law, for the investigation of offences reported at their Police Stations. Officers appointed directly to the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Nasik before being posted to Districts for executive duty. The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is directly responsible to Government.

Education.

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, and partly through the medium of grants-in-aid. Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay, Andheri, Ahmedabad and Dharwar; the Grant Medical College, the Poona College of Engineering, the Agriculture College, Veterinary College, School of Art, Law College and a College of Commerce. Most of the secondary schools are in private hands. The primary schools are maintained by Local Authorities, with a grant-in-aid. The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City (q. v., Education).

The total number of institutions including those in Sind at the end of the year 1935-36 was 17,314. Of these 16,097 were recognised and 1,217 unrecognised. Of the recognised 14,116 are for males and 1,981 for females. The recognised institutions consisted of 17 Arts and Science Colleges excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology, 13 Professional Colleges, 787 Secondary Schools, 14,952 Primary Schools and 327 Special schools.

There are 26,859 towns and villages in this Presidency. Of these, 10,757 possessed schools as compared with 10,658 in the preceding year. The area served by a town or village with school was 11.5 square miles as against 11.6 square miles in the preceding year.

There were 1,476,404 pupils under instruction at the end of the year 1935-36 as compared with 1,422,146 in the preceding year. The number of pupils in recognised institutions was 1,430,465 and in unrecognised institutions was 45,939 as compared with 1,381,447 and 40,699 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Presidency increased from 6.34 to 6.57. Of the 1,430,465 pupils under instruction in recognised institutions, 1,090,057 were boys and 340,408 were girls. The increase in the case of boys was 31,327 and of girls was 17,891 as compared with the increase of 32,802 and 16,121 respectively in the preceding year.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction increased from Rs. 4,10,86,354 to Rs. 4,21,65,908 during the year 1935-36. Out of this amount 42.1 per cent was met from Provincial Revenues, 18.8 from Local Funds, 24.6 from fees and 14.5 from other sources.

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district.

Estimated Revenue for 1937-38—(in lakhs of Rupees)—*contd.*

	Ra.		Ra.
XXXIX Civil Works	61.71	LI Extraordinary Receipts ..	1.01
XLI Bombay Development Scheme	6.69	Total Revenue ..	1,199.55
Total ..	68.40		
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
XLIII Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ..	3.48	Debits and advances; Loans and advances by provincial Government, etc.	1,418.07
XLIV Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	7.85		
XLV Stationery and Printing ..	3.22	Add:—	
XLVI Miscellaneous	3.54	Opening Balance	106.16
Total ..	18.09	Grand Total ..	27,23.78

Estimated Expenditure for 1937-38—(in lakhs of Rupees).

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.		Ra.		Ra.
7. Land Revenue	46.03	42. Co-operative Credit	6.57	
8. Excise	39.62	43. Industries	9.85	
9. Stamps	1.08	47. Miscellaneous Departments ..	7.52	
10. Forest	27.01	Total ..	6,01.26	
11. Registration	5.00	<i>Civil Works.</i>		
12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act ..	15.17	50. Civil Works	1,46.15	
13. Other Taxes and Duties ..	18.10	52. Bombay Development Scheme.	3.98	
Total ..	1,51.47	Total ..	1,50.13	
<i>Irrigation, Embankment, &c., Revenue Account.</i>		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
17. Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept—		54. Finance Relief	6.58	
Irrigation Works	42.08	55 & 55A. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and Commutation of Pensions	114.21	
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue	4.33	56. Stationery and Printing ..	10.62	
Total ..	44.36	57. Miscellaneous	6.90	
19. Capital Accounts of Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage Works charged to Revenue .. ..	.01	Total ..	1,38.31	
	.01	63. Extraordinary Charges ..	.08	
<i>Debt Services.</i>		Total Expenditure charged to revenue	12,18.08	
22. Interest on Debt and other Obligations	1,23.25	<i>Capital Accounts not charged to Revenue.</i>		
23. Appropriation for Reduction or avoidance of debt ..	4.21	68. Construction of Irrigation Works, etc.	2.55	
Total ..	1,27.46	70. Capital outlay on Improvement of Public Health	1.52	
<i>Civil Administration.</i>		80. Bombay Development Scheme	7.65	
25. General Administration ..	1,01.64	81. Civil Works not charged to Revenue (P.W.) ..	.04	
27. Administration of Justice ..	62.42	83. Payments of commuted value of Pensions	5.87	
28. Jails and Convict Settlements ..	16.85	85. Payments to Retrenched Personnel	— 54	
29. Police	1,40.98		18.59	
30. Ports and Pilotage .. ..	.06	<i>Debts, Deposits and Advances (Total of debt heads)</i> ..		14,36.98
31. Scientific Departments ..	1.06	Total Disbursements ..	26,71.65	
32. Education	1,61.18	Closing balance ..	62.13	
33. Medical	43.43	Grand Total ..	27,28.78	
34. Public Health	31.08			
40. Agriculture	14.14			
41. Veterinary	4.08			

Governor and President-in-Council.

His Excellency Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley,
G.C.I.E., D.L.

Personal Staff.

Governor's Secy.—C. H. Bristow, C.I.E., B.A.
(Cantab.), I.O.S., J.P.

Military Secretary.—Colonel T. C. Crichton, M.C.

Surgeon.—Capt. F. E. Buckland, M.B., R.A.M.C.

Commandant, H.E. the Governor's Body Guard.—
Major G. B. Portal, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's
Horse).

Aids-de-Camp.—Capt. M. V. Milbank, The Cold-
stream Guards, R.A.R.O., Capt. F. D. Richard-
son, The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consorts' Own),
Capt. G. D. Chatwode, The Coldstream Guards.
Capt. P. Arkwright, 11th Hussars. Risalder
and Hony. Lieut. Natha Singh, O.B.I., I.D.S.M.,
Indian A.D.C.

Hon. Aids-de-Camp.—Lieut. Col. T. Cooper,
V. D.; Capt. C. J. Nicoll, D.S.O., R.I.N.;
Major Sardar Bhimarao Nagojirao Patankar;
Mr. C. W. B. U'ren; Capt. V. F. Noel-Paton;
Subhedar-Major Yeshwantrao Bhosale, I.D.
S.M.; Sardar Jehangir Rustom Vakil.

Council of Ministers.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher,
Prime Minister—Education.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. Anna Babaji Latthe,—
Finance.

3. The Hon'ble Mr. Kanaiyalal Maneklal
Munshi—Home and Legal.

4. The Hon'ble Dr. Manohar Dhanjibhoy
Gilder—Medical, Public Health and Excise.

5. The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji Desai—
Revenue, Rural Development and Agriculture.

6. The Hon'ble Mr. Laxman Madhav Patil,—
Local Self Government and Miscellaneous.

7. The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Yaseen Nurie—
Public Works.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ganesh Vasudeo Mavlinkar,
B.A., LL.B., Speaker, Bombay Legislative
Assembly.

Mr. Narayanrao Gururao Joshi, Deputy Speaker,
Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Mancharam
Pekvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative
Council.

Mr. Ramachandra Ganesh Soman, Deputy
President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda.

Mr. B. M. Gupte.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

Mr. M. P. Patil.

Mr. T. R. Nesvi.

Mr. B. S. Hiray.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Political and Reforms Depart-
ment.—Sir Gilbert Wiles, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.O.S.

Home and Ecclesiastical Department.—J. B.
Irwin, D.S.O., M.C., I.O.S.

Revenue Department.—E. W. Perry, C.I.E., I.O.S.

General and Educational Departments.—H. T.
Sorley, I.O.S.

Finance Department.—H. V. R. Iengar, I.O.S.

Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal
Affairs.—G. S. Rajadnyaksha, M.A. (Cantab.),
Bar-at-Law.

Public Works Department.—T. A. Andrew, I.S.E.
Public Service Commission for the Provinces of
Bombay and Sind.

Chairman.—H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., M.A. (Oxon.),
I.O.S. (Retd.).

Members.—Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam
Murtuza Khan Bhutto, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.,
C. W. B. Arbuthnot, C.I.E., B.E., B.A., (R.U.I.),
I.S.E., J.P.

Secretary.—J. B. Fernandez, B.A., J.P.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner of Income Tax.—Khan Bahadur
J. B. Vachha, C.I.E.

Director of Veterinary Services.—Major E. S.
Farbrother, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.

Advocate General.—M. C. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.
Advocate (O.S.).

Inspector General of Police.—A. C. J. Bailey,
C.I.E., M. & G. (H. S.), (Offg.).

Director of Public Instruction.—W. Grieve, M.A.,
B.Sc., I.E.S.

Surgeon General.—Major General H. C. Buckley
M.D., F.R.C.S., K.H.P., I.M.S., J.P.

Oriental Translator.—J. E. Sanjana, B.A.

Chief Conservator of Forests.—A. C. Hilley.

Talukdari Settlement Officer.—D. Macfalachlan,
I.O.S.

Inspector General of Registration.—M. J. Desai,
I.O.S.

Director of Agriculture.—W. J. Jenkins.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies.—M. D.
Bhansali, I.O.S.

Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.—J. H.
Taunton, I.O.S.

Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.—V.
N. Chandavarkar, BAR-AT-LAW.

Registrar, Bombay University.—S. R. Donger-
kery, B.A., LL.B.

Commissioner of Police, Bombay.—W. R. G.
Smith.

Director of Public Health.—Lt.-Col. A. Y. Dabhol-
kar, I.M.S.

Accountant General.—Sir P. Raghavendra Rau,
Kt., M.A.

Inspector General of Prisons.—Lt.-Col. R. V.
Martin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S., I.M.S.

Post Master General.—J. R. T. Booth, C.I.E.,
I.C.S., J.P.

Collector of Customs.—P. N. Chandavarkar, B.A.,
LL.B.

Collector of Salt Revenue.—Rao Bahadur Maneklal
Lalubhai, O.B.E., J.P.

Commissioner of Excise.—H. F. Knight, C.I.E.,
I.O.S.

Consulting Surveyor to Government.—T. H. G.
Stamper, F.S., I.M.C.

Registrar of Companies.—Byramji M. Modi,
B.Com., F.S.A.A., B.A.

Commissioner of Labour and Director of Infor-
mation.—J. F. Jennings, C.B.E., BAR-AT-LAW.

Sheriff.—Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim Rowjee, J.P.

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

Sir Abraham Shipman	.. ..	1662
Died on the island of Anjediva in Oct.	1664	
Humphrey Cooke	.. ..	1665
Sir Gervase Lucas	.. ..	1666
Died, 21st May 1667.		
Captain Henry Garey (<i>Officiating</i>)	..	1667
Sir George Oxenden	.. ..	1668
Died in Surat, 14th July	1669.	
Gerald Aungier	.. ..	1669
Died in Surat, 30th June	1677.	
Thomas Rolt	.. ..	1677
Sir John Child, Bart.	.. ..	1681
Bartholomew Harris	.. ..	1690
Died in Surat, 10th May	1694.	
Daniel Annesley (<i>Officiating</i>)	.. ..	1694
Sir John Gayer	.. ..	1694
Sir Nicholas Waite	.. ..	1704
William Aislabie	.. ..	1708
Stephen Strutt (<i>Officiating</i>)	.. ..	1715
Charles Boone	.. ..	1715
William Phipps	.. ..	1722
Robert Cowan	.. ..	1729
Dismissed.		
John Horne	.. ..	1734
Stephen Law	.. ..	1739
John Geek (<i>Officiating</i>)	.. ..	1742
William Wake	.. ..	1742
Richard Bouchier	.. ..	1750
Charles Crommelin	.. ..	1760
Thomas Hodges	.. ..	1767
Died, 23rd February	1771.	
William Hornby	.. ..	1771
Rawson Hart Boddam	.. ..	1784
Rawson Hart Boddam	.. ..	1785
Andrew Ramsay (<i>Officiating</i>)	.. ..	1788
Major-General William Medows	.. ..	1788
Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby; K.C.B. (a),		1790
George Dlok (<i>Officiating</i>)	.. ..	1792
John Griffith (<i>Officiating</i>)	.. ..	1795
Jonathan Duncan	.. ..	1795
Died, 11th August	1811.	
George Brown (<i>Officiating</i>)	.. ..	1811
Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.	.. ..	1812
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone	.. ..	1819
Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.O.B.		1827
Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Sidney Beck- with, K.C.B.		1830
Died, 15th January	1831.	

John Romer (<i>Officiating</i>)	.. ..	1831
The Earl of Clare	.. ..	1831
Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H.	.. ..	1835
Died, 9th July 1838.		
James Farish (<i>Officiating</i>)	.. ..	1838
Sir J. Elvett-Carnac, Bart.	.. ..	1839
Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart. (b)	.. ..
George William Anderson (<i>Officiating</i>)	.. ..	1841
Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H.	.. ..	1842
Lestock Robert Reid (<i>Officiating</i>)	.. ..	1846
George Russell Clerk	.. ..	1847
Viscount Falkland	.. ..	1848
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., P.C.	.. ..	1853
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B. (2nd time)		1860
Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B.		1862
The Right Hon. William Robert Seymour		1867
Vesey FitzGerald.		
Sir Phillip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.	.. ..	1872
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I.	.. ..	1877
Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	.. ..	1880
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G.		1880
James Braithwaite Relfe, C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	.. ..	1885
Baron Reay	.. ..	1885
Baron Harris	.. ..	1890
Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	.. ..	1895
Baron Sandhurst	.. ..	1895
Baron Northcote, C.B.	.. ..	1900
Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	.. ..	1903
Baron Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.	.. ..	1903
J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>),		1907
Sir George Sydenham Clarke G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (c).		1907
Baron Willingdon, G.C.I.E.	.. ..	1913
Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.O.I.E., D.S.O. (d)		1918
Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.		1923
Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.		1928
Sir Ernest Hotson, K.C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S. Acted for six months for Sir F. H. Sykes.		
The Rt. Hon. Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C. 1933		
Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., acted for four months for Lord Brabourne.		
Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G.O.I.E., D.L. 1937		
(a) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug. 1793 and then joined the Council of the Govern- or-General as Commander-in-Chief in India on the 28th Oct. 1793.		
(b) Was appointed Governor of Bombay by the Honourable the Court of Directors on the 4th Aug. 1841, but, before he could take charge of his appointment, he was assassi- nated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec. 1841.		
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenham.		
(d) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd.		

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon. Mr. Ganesh Vasudeo Mavalankar, B.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Mr. Narayanrao Gururao Joshi, M.L.A.

Elected Members.

Name of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Sholapur District, Muhammadan Rural ..	Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan.
Sholapur North-East, General Rural	Mr. Jivappa Subhana Aidale.
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District Muhammadan Urban.	Mr. Ali Bahadur Bahadur Khan.
Bombay City (Byculla and Parel) General Urban	Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, M.A., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law.
Sholapur City, General Urban	Dr. Krisnaji Bhimrao Antolikar.
Sholapur South-West, General Rural	Mr. Dattatray Trimbak Aradhya, B.A., LL.B.
Bombay City South, Muhammadan Urban ..	Mr. Husein Aboobaker Begmahomed.
Panch Maha's Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural.	Khan Saheb Abdulla Haji Isa Bhagat.
Kolaba District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Mohsin Mohamed Bhalji.
West Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr. Shaligram Ramchandra Bhartiya.
Thana South, General Rural	Mr. Ramkrishna Gangaram Bhatankar.
Poona West, General Rural	Mr. Rajaram Ramji Bhole.
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, European.	Mr. Courtney Parker Bramble.
Poona cum Ahmednagar, Indian Christian Rural	Mr. Bhaskarrao Bhauroa Chakranarayan.
Surat District, General Rural	Mr. Purnashottam Lalji Chawhan.
Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars, Landholders ..	Sir (Girjaprasad) Chinubhai Madhavai, Bart.
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Rao Bhadadur Ganesh Krishna Chitale, B.A., LL.B.
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Mr. Anant Vinayak Chitre.
East Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr. Dhanaji Nana Choudhari.
Ahmedabad District, Muhammadan Rural ..	Mr. Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar.
Bombay City, Indian Christian Urban	Dr. Joseph Altino Collaco, L.M. & S.
Satara North, General Rural	Sir Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper, Kt.
Presidency, Anglo-Indian	Mr. Fred J. Currier.
Kaira District, General Rural	Mr. Fulsinhji Bharatsinhji Dabhi.
Thana North, General Rural	Mr. Vishnu Waman Dandekar.
Surat and Rander Cities, Muhammadan Urban.	Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Kt.
Broach Sub-Division, General Rural	Mr. Dinkarrao Narbheram Desai.
Bijapur North, General Rural	Mr. Guraashiddappa Kadappa Desai.
Ahmedabad Textile Unions, Labour	Mr. Khandubhai Kasanji Desai.

Name of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Surat District, General Rural	The Hon. Mr. Morarji Ranchhodji Desai.
Surat District, General Rural	Mr. Randhir Prasanvadan Desai.
Bijapur South, General Rural	Mr. Shankreppagouda Basalingappagouda Desai.
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Mr. Keshav Balwant Deshmukh.
Bombay City (Girgaum), Women's General Urban.	Mrs. Annapurna Gopal Deshmukh.
Nasik West, General Rural	Mr. Govind Hari Deshpande.
Dharwar North, General Rural	Mr. Andaneppa Dnyanappa Dodmeti.
Kaira District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Faiz Mahamadkhan Mahobatkhani, B.A., Bar-at-Law.
Thana cum Bombay Suburban District, Indian Christian Rural	Mr. Dominic Joseph Ferreira.
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Mr. Kundanmal Sobhachand Firodia, B.A., LL.B.
Presidency, European	Mr. Francis Holroy French.
Poona East, General Rural	Mr. Vinayak Atmaram Gadkari.
Nasik West, General Rural	Mr. Bhaurao Krishnarao Galkwad.
Panch Mahals West, General Rural	Mr. Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi.
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Mr. Shankar Krishnaji Gavankar.
West Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr. Damji Posala Gavit.
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Mr. Gangadhar Raghoram Ghatge.
Belgaum District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Abdulmajeed Abdulkhadar Gheewale.
Surat and Rander Cities, General Urban ..	Dr. Champaklal Jekisandas Ghia.
Indian Merchants' Chamber, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. M. C. Ghia.
Bombay City (Byculla and Parel), General Urban.	The Hon. Dr. Manehersha Dhanjibhoj Gilder.
West Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr. Gulabsing Bhila Girasey.
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Mr. Ramchandra Bhagawant Girmo.
Belgaum South, General Rural	Mr. Keshav Govind Gokhale, B.A.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. Cyril Fredrick Golding.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. J. B. Greaves.
Kanara District, General Rural	Mr. Mahabaleshwar Ganpati Bhatt Gopi.
Poona City, General Urban	Mr. Bhalchandra Maheshwar Gupte, M.A., LL.B.
Nasik District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Abdul Rahim Baboo Hakeem.
Kanara District, General Rural	Mr. Ningappa Fakkerappa Hallikeri.
Dharwar District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Abdul Karim Amineab Hanagi.
East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural ..	Mr. Shaikh Mohamad Hasan, Bar-at-Law.
Nasik East, General Rural	Mr. Bhaurao Sakharam Hire, B.A., LL.B.
Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Alliea Nabisa Ilkal, B.A., LL.B.
East Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr. Daulatrao Gulaji Jadhav, B.A.
Sholapur North-East, General Rural	Mr. Tulshidas Subhanrao Jadhav.
Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions, Labour (Trade Union).	Mr. Dadasaheb Khaserao Jagtap.

Name of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Belgaum South, General Rural	Mr. Parappa Chanbasappa Jakati.
Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Khabelulla Abasaheb Janvekar, B.A., LL.B.
Railway Unions, Labour	Mr. Shavaksha Hormusji Jhabvala.
Bombay City (Byculla and Parel) General Urban	Mr. Jinabhai Parvatishankar Joshi.
Belgaum North, General Rural	Mr. Narayanrao Gururao Joshi.
Dharwar North, General Rural	Mr. Vishwanathrao Narayanrao Jog, B.A., LL.B.
Satara District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Haji Ahmad Kasam Kachihi.
Bijapur North, General Rural	Mr. Revappa Somappa Kale.
Satara South, General Rural	Rao Saheb Annappa Narayan Kalyani.
Dharwar North, General Rural	Sir Siddappa Totappa Kumbli, Kt., B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad City, Women's General Urban	Mrs. Vijyagauri Balvantrai Kanuga.
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Mr. Shivram Laxman Karandikar, M.A., LL.B.
Satara South, General Rural	Mr. Ramachandra Krishna Karavada.
Dharwar South, General Rural	Mr. Shripad Shyamaji Karigudri.
Poona East, General Rural	Mr. Appaji Yeshwantrao alias Bapusahab Kate.
Sholapur North-East, General Rural	Mr. Bhagwan Sambhuppa Kathale.
West Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural..	Khwaja Bashiruddin Khwaja Moinuddin Kazi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Ratnagiri District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Aziz Gafur Kazi.
Thana South, General Rural	Mr. Kanji Govind Kerson.
Kanara District, General Rural	Mr. Sheshgiri Narayanrao, Keshwain.
Sholapur City, (Textile Labour), Labour (Non-Union).	Mr. Ramchandra Annaaji Khedgikar.
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	The Hon. Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher, B.A., LL.B.
East India Cotton Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji.
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District.	Mr. Mahomed Musa Killedar.
Kolaba District, General Rural	Mr. Dattatraya Kashinath Kunte, B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad North, General Rural	Mr. Bhogilal Dhirajlal Lala.
Nasik East, General Rural	Mr. Lalchand Hirachand.
Belgaum North, General Rural	The Hon. Mr. Anna Babaji Lathie, M.A., LL.B.
East Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr. Maganlal Nagindas.
Bombay City South, Muhammadan Urban	Mr. Mahomedali Allahux.
Kolaba District, General Rural	Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Mandlik.
West Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr. Namdeoao Budhajibao Marathe.
East Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr. Rajmal Lakhichand Marwadi.
Bombay City (Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaon), General Urban.	Mr. Nagindas Tribhuvandas Master, B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad City, General Urban	The Hon. Mr. Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar, B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad North, General Rural	Mr. Hariprasad Pitamber Mehta.
Railway Unions, Labour	Mr. Jamnadas, Madhavji Mehta Bar-at-Law.

Name of Constituency.	Names of Candidates elected.
Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock-workers, Labour [Trade Union.]	Mr. Akhtar Hasan Mirza.
East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural..	Mr. Mohamad Suleman Cassum Mitha.
Surat District, General Rural	Mr. Morarbhai Kasanji.
Sholapur South West, General Rural	Mr. Jayavant Ghanshyam More, B.A., LL.B.
Panchmahals West, General Rural	Mr. Wamanrao Sitaram Mukadam.
University	The Hon. Mr. Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Bombay City (Bhuleshwar), Women's General Urban.	Mrs. Lilavati Kanaiyalal Munshi.
Nasik West, General Rural	Mr. Vasant Narayan Nalk.
Dharwar North, General Rural	Mr. Girimallappa Rachappa Nalwadi.
Ahmedabad Textile Unions, Labour	Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda.
Bombay City (Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum), General Urban.	Mr. K. F. Nariman, B.A., LL.B.
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Rao Bahadur Namdeo Eknath Navle, B.A., LL.B.
Dharwar South, General Rural	Mr. Timmappa Rudrappa Nesvi.
Nasik West, General Rural	Mr. Prithwiraj Amolakehand Nimanee.
Ahmedabad City, Muhammadan Urban.. ..	The Hon. Mr. Mahmud Yasin Nurie.
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Mr. Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar.
East Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr. Hari Vinayak Pateskar, B.A., LL.B.
Kaira District, General Rural	Mr. Babubhai Jasbhai Patel.
Do. do.	Mr. Bhailalbhaj Bhikhabhai Patel.
Broach Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural ..	Mr. Ismail Musa Patel.
Ahmednagar District, Muhammadan Rural ..	Mr. Mahomedbawa Madhubawa Patel.
West Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr. Mangesh Babhuta Patel.
Broach Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural ..	Mr. Musaji Eusufji Patel.
Satara South, General Rural	Mr. Atmaram Nana Patil.
East Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr. Gambhirrao Avachitrao Patil.
Belgaum South, General Rural	Mr. Kallangouda Shiddangouda Patil, B.A., LL.B.
Kolaba District, General Rural	Mr. Laxman Govind Patil.
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	The Hon. Mr. Laxman Madhav Patil, B.A., LL.B.
Belgaum North, General Rural	Mr. Malgouda Pungouda Patil.
East Khandesh West, General Rural	Mr. Narhar Rajaram Patil.
Bombay City (Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum), General Urban.	Mr. Sadashiv Kanoji Patil.
Bijapur South, General Rural	Mr. Shankargouda Timmangouda Patil.
Dharwar District, Women's General Rural ..	Mrs. Nagamma kom Veerangouda Patil.
Thana South, General Rural	Mr. Ganesh Krishna Phadke.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. G. O. Pike.
Bombay City cum Bombay Suburban District, Anglo-Indian.	Mr. Stanley Henry Prater.
Broach Sub-Division, General Rural	Mr. Chhotalal Balkrishna Purani.
Thana District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Sardar Haji Amirsaheb Mohiddin Saheb Rais.
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Rao Saheb Babajeerao Narayanrao Rane.

Name of Constituency.	Names of Candidates elected.
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Mr. Bachajee Ramchandra Rane.
Thana North, General Rural	Mr. Dattatraya Waman Raut.
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Mr. Prabhakar Janardan Roham.
Bombay City <i>cum</i> Bombay Suburban District, European.	Mr. W. W. Russell.
Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai.
Bombay Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry.	Mr. Sorabji Dorabji Saklatvala.
Satara North, General Rural	Mr. Shankar Hari Sathe.
Dharwar District, Muhammadan Rural	Sardar Mahaboobali Khan Akbar Khan Savanur.
Satara North, General Rural	Mr. Khanderao Sakbaram Savant.
Poona District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Jan Mahomed Haji Shaikh Kalla.
Kanara District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Ismail Hassan Bapu Shiddiki.
Satara North, General Rural	Mr. Bajirao <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Jagdeorao Shinde.
Satara South, General Rural	Mr. Pandurang Keshav Shiralkar.
Panch Mahals East, General Rural	Mr. Laxmidas Mangaldas Shrikant, B. A.
Surat District, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim Singaporai.
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	Mr. Savlaram Gundaji Songavkar.
Bijapur North, General Rural	Mr. Murigeppa Shiddappa Sugandhi.
Kolaba District, General Rural	Mr. Kamalaji Ragho Talkar.
Ahmedabad City, General Urban	Mr. Balvantrai Perumdrai Thakore.
Nasik East, General Rural	Mr. Raosaheb Bhausaheb Thorat.
Poona West, General Rural	Rao Bahadur Vitthalrao Laxmanrao Thube.
Poona City, Women's General Urban	Mrs. Laxmibai Ganesh Thuse.
Poona West, General Rural	Mr. Hari Vitthal Tulpule, B.A., LL.B.
Bombay City (Girgaum), Women's Muhammadan Urban.	Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji.
Kaira District, General Rural	Mr. Bhaajibhai Ukabhai Vaghela.
Belgaum North, General Rural	Mr. Balwant Hanmant Varale.
Thana North, General Rural	Mr. Govind Dharmaji Vartak.
Deccan Sardars and Inamdars, Land-holders ..	Sardar Narayanrao Ganpatrao Vinchurkar, B.A.
Ahmedabad South, General Rural	Mr. Ishverlal Kalidas Vyas, B.A.
East Khandesh East, General Rural	Mr. R. B. Wadekar.
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Mr. Purshotam Vasudeo Wagh.
Poona East, General Rural	Mr. Balaji Bhawansa Walwekar.
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	Mr. Dattatraya Nathoba Wandrekar.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT

The Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Soman.

Elected Members.

Constituency.	Name.
Kolaba <i>cum</i> Ratnagiri, General Rural	Mr. Atmaram Mahadeo Atawane.
East Khandesh <i>cum</i> West Khandesh, General Rural.	Mr. Madhavrao Gopalrao Bhosle.
Bombay City <i>cum</i> Bombay Suburban District Muhammadan Rural.	Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.
Bombay City <i>cum</i> Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	Professor Sohrab R. Davar, Bar-at-Law.
Thana <i>cum</i> Nasik <i>cum</i> Ahmednagar, General Rural.	Mr. Narayan Damodhar Deodhekar, B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad <i>cum</i> Kaira, General Rural	Mr. Dadubhai Pursotamdas Desai.
Dharwar <i>cum</i> Kanara, General Rural	Mr. Narsingrao Shrinivasrao Desai.
Sholapur <i>cum</i> Belgaum <i>cum</i> Bijapur, General Rural.	Sardar Rao Bahadur Chandrapa Baswantrao Desai.
Bombay City <i>cum</i> Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi.
Dharwar <i>cum</i> Kanara, General Rural	Mr. Subray Ramchandra Haldipur.
Bombay City <i>cum</i> Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Rural.	Dr. K. A. Hamied, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin) A.I., F.R.C.S. (London).
Central Division, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Sahib A. A. Khan.
Bombay City <i>cum</i> Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	Mr. Behram Naoroji Karanjia.
Poona <i>cum</i> Satara, General Rural	Dr. Ganesh Sakharam Mahajani, M.A., Ph.D.
Northern Division, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Mahomed Ibrahim Makan.
East Khandesh <i>cum</i> West Khandesh, General Rural.	Mr. Premraj Shaligram Marwadi.
Ahmedabad <i>cum</i> Kaira, General Rural	Mr. Chinubhai Lallubhai Mehta.
Bombay City <i>cum</i> Bombay Suburban District, General Rural.	Mrs. Hansa Jivraj Mehta.
Broach and Panch Mahals <i>cum</i> Surat, General Rural.	The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa.
Sholapur <i>cum</i> Belgaum <i>cum</i> Bijapur, General Rural.	Mr. Bhoemji Balaji Potdar.
Thana <i>cum</i> Nasik <i>cum</i> Ahmednagar, General Rural.	Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan, B.A., LL.B.
Broach and Panch Mahals <i>cum</i> Surat, General Rural.	Mr. Shantilal Harjiwan Shah.
Poona <i>cum</i> Satara, General Rural	Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Soman.
Presidency, European	Mr. Frederick Stones, O.B.E.
Southern Division, Muhammadan Rural	Mr. Mahomed Amin Wazeer Mohomad Tambe.
Kolaba <i>cum</i> Ratnagiri, General Rural	Mr. Mahadeo Bajajee Virkar, B.A., LL.B.
(4 members to be nominated).	

(Nominated.)

Mr. T. M. Guido.

Mr. S. C. Joshi.*

Major Sardar B. N. Patankar.

Dr. P. G. Solanki.

Sind.

Sind is one of the two provinces created in 1936, the other being Orissa. Unlike the latter, which has been carved out on a linguistic basis from three older provinces, Sind was a compact unit and was considered a province within a province even before its separation. From the point of view of geography, ethnology and language, Sind has greater affinity to the Punjab than to Bombay. Nevertheless it has been attached to the Bombay Presidency administratively ever since its conquest by Sir Charles Napier in 1843.

The demand for its separation into a distinct political entity is of comparatively recent origin. It was only about a dozen years ago that Muslim leaders started the demand that Sind, where the Muslims are in an overwhelming majority, should have separate administrative machinery under the next reformed constitution, so that it might be a counterblast to provinces where the Hindus are in a majority. What was started as a bargaining point in inter-communal negotiations has now become an accomplished fact.

The Muslim delegation at the first Round Table Conference put forward the demand in London in the winter of 1930. The question was referred to a committee which accepted the principle of separation, suggested an expert inquiry to ascertain the financial aspect of the separation, and threw the burden of proving the feasibility of separation on those who asked for it. An expert inquiry was held and it drew a gloomy picture of the financial future of Sind. Its findings can best be summarised by its remark, "There is thus obviously no question of Sind standing surety for the Barrage—the problem is whether the Barrage can stand surety for Sind."

Demand for Separation.

A conference of representatives of the people of Sind met in 1932 to devise measures to meet the financial objections to the separation. Wide divergence of opinion prevailed at this conference, whose chairman eventually submitted a report according to which the annual deficit of the new province for the first six years of its life would be Rs. 80 lakhs, the revenue from the Barrage being eaten up by interest charges. Roughly from 1945 onwards, there would be a surplus from the Barrage to help the province. Based on this assumption the authorities set about perfecting the administrative machinery in preparation for the inauguration of the new regime.

With the stage set for the advent of the new province, an Order-in-Council was issued in January, 1936, announcing that the new province would start on its career on April 1, 1936, and creating transitional machinery for the conduct of government till provincial autonomy is inaugurated in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Of a permanent character are those provisions of the Order-in-Council which sever Sind from Bombay and settle the liabilities of the parent and the infant in respect of development loans incurred during the joint family period. Lands, forests, buildings, property, etc., will pass to the province where they are situated. Arrears of taxes will belong to the province where the taxed property is situated or the taxed transactions took place. Of the outstanding Bombay Irrigation Debt incurred before April 1, 1921, Rs. 2,74,96,384, including Rs. 73,687 of the debt on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, will be borne by Sind, and the rest by Bombay. Of the debt incurred on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, all except the portion relating to the Nasirabad section (which is chargeable neither to Bombay nor to Sind) will be borne by Sind. The outstanding Bombay debt on account of the Bombay Development Scheme will be the debt of Bombay alone. Other loan works will be chargeable to the province where the works are located.

The temporary provisions of the Order-in-Council relate to the period between April 1, 1936, and the inauguration of provincial autonomy. During this period the Governor will carry on the administration, assisted by two Advisers and a Council which will be purely advisory in character and will comprise members nominated by the Governor. Such provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 as relate to the composition and functions of the provincial legislative councils, the separation of provincial subjects into transferred and reserved subjects, the Ministers and Executive Councillors will not apply to Sind during the transitional period.

It is also understood that the Central Government will have to come to the rescue of Sind by providing the funds to meet the deficit in the first few years. In order to make arrangements for such a subvention to Sind and Orissa and for other weak provinces and generally to adjust the financial relations between the Central and the provinces under the provincial autonomy scheme, Sir Otto Niemeyer, a financial expert, was asked to conduct an inquiry. He has completed his investigations and submitted his report, according to which Sind will get a cash subvention of Rs. 105 lakhs for a period of ten years, after which the aid will be progressively decreased. While on the subject of help from the centre, it may be mentioned that, according to the Niemeyer recommendations, Sind will get after the first five years of provincial autonomy 2 per cent. of the distributable portion of the income-tax revenue.

Population.

Sind has an area of 46,378 square miles and a population of 3,887,000. Of this, the Hindus (including scheduled castes) number 1,015,000 and the Muslims 2,831,000. The rest of the population is made up of 1,930 Anglo-Indians, 6,576 Europeans and 6,627 Indian Christians.

The language of the province, Sindhi, though it bears many marks of Arabic and Persian influence and is written in a form of Perso-Arabic script, is nearer the original Sanskrit than any other Indian language. Few, however, are capable of writing it, for only 70 out of every 1,000 people in Sind are literate. The average for males is 106 per 1,000, that for females being as low as 21 per 1,000. The Hindus are far more advanced than the Muslims and enjoy a virtual monopoly of the trade of the province. As against 263 Hindu literate males per 1,000, only 44 Muslims per 1,000 are literate; 51 per 1,000 literate Hindu females compare against five literate Muslim females. The number of those literate in English are 119 per 10,000—186 per 10,000 males and 34 per 10,000 females.

Out of every 100 workers in Sind 59 are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. Ten per cent. are engaged in manufacturing industries, most of which are, however, of the cottage type, there being very few factories in Sind.

The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the recently constructed Sukkur Barrage and Sind canals, which, with other canals and the Indus river itself, supply water to 7,500,000 acres. The Barrage works have cost nearly 24 crores of rupees. The Sindhi agriculturist is gradually becoming alive to the perennial regulated supply of irrigation and his outlook is becoming brighter. The rapidity with which lands supplied by the Barrage system are being taken up augurs well for the success of the scheme and the prosperity of the province as a whole. Already there has been a growth in the production of long staple cotton, all of which is easily absorbed by Indian textile mills.

Lloyd Barrage.

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the zeal of Sir George (Now Lord) Lloyd, the then Governor of Bombay, whose name it bears. Started in July 1923, it was completed in January 1932. It was the completion of the dream of many an engineer and an almost incredible boon to the cultivator, who formerly carried on his agricultural operations in a haphazard manner, being unable to depend on the proverbial vagaries of the Indus. What it means to the Sindhi, the Sindhi alone knows, for the Barrage has converted—or hopes to convert—a waterless desert into a smiling garden flowing with milk and honey.

The magnificence of the achievement that is the Lloyd Barrage can be imagined when it is realised that it is a huge water regulator consisting of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the openings being regulated by steel gates, each weighing fifty tons. The Barrage is about a mile long, about five times the length of London Bridge. Thousands of miles of new channels were excavated varying in width from 346 feet in the case of main canals to only two or three feet in the case of water courses. The total length of Government channels which were excavated was over 8,000 miles, and that of water courses over 31,000 miles. The total lengths is thus some 37,000 miles, which means about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the circumference of the earth.

The total quantity of earthwork involved, excluding that for the watercourses was 569 crores cubic feet of earthwork which means a solid column measuring 100 feet by 100 feet extending to a height of over 550 miles.

The function of the Barrage is to lead up the river and store the water at Sukkur and from that to distribute it all the year round according to requirements of cultivators. The distribution is made through seven great canals, regulated through regulators on both banks of the river—four on the left bank, three on the right. Those on the left bank are Rohri, the Eastern Nara, the Khairpur Feeder East and the Khairpur Feeder West. Those on the right bank are the Perennial, the Central Rice and the South-Eastern Perennial or Dadu.

The total number of openings in all the canal Head Regulators is 55, each being of 25 feet span and each opening being equipped with three electrically operated gates. The total discharge of water into all the canals is approximately 45,750 cuses or 457,500 gallons per second. The total length of the main and branch canals is about 4,700 miles. To accomplish this staggering feat, excavation of earthwork to the extent of 3,000,000,000 cubic feet was involved, as much as would fill a drain 15 feet wide and four feet deep, dug round the equator. It was estimated that the ultimate area of annual cultivation on the scheme would be over 5,000,000 acres and this would be under various crops approximately as follows:

Wheat 2,440,000 acres; cotton 790,000 acres; rice 625,000 acres; *jawar*, *bajri*, etc., 695,000 acres; pulses 53,000 acres; and oilseeds 410,000 acres.

This denoted in produce would mean the following approximate quantities:

Wheat 1,133,000 tons; cotton 592,500 bales; rice 447,000 tons; *jawar*, *bajri*, etc., 298,000 tons; pulses 15,000 tons; and oilseeds 117,000 tons.

Inter-communal Co-operation.

Politically, the province is backward. Only the Hindu minority is politically minded, the Muslims owing allegiance to personalities rather than to principles. The Hindus are openly afraid of Muslim dominance and of being ousted from public life. They have already communicated this fear to the new Governor, Sir Lancelot Graham, who has assured them of his sympathy and determination to safeguard their legitimate interests. On the other hand, there is growing evidence of a desire on the part of the Muslim community to reassure the minority in regard to the continued enjoyment of its rights. Leaders of both communities are working for the creation of an understanding between the two which will bring about an era of inter-communal co-operation and goodwill so necessary for the successful working of the reformed constitution under unfavourable financial conditions.

Karachi.

No account of Sind will be complete without a reference to its capital, Karachi. It is a comparatively new town, for according to known

facts it was as recently as 1729 that a few traders of the neighbouring State of Kalat migrated to the "Kalachi" the land of the sand-dunes. It was several years later that its potentialities as a harbour were realised by the British—Sir Charles Napier, the Conqueror of Sind, is said to have forecast that Karachi would some day become the "Glory of the East." Recent developments in Karachi hold out fresh hopes of this prediction being fulfilled, for with the growth of aviation, Karachi, which is on the main line of imperial aerial communication between London and Australia right across India, is bound to become a vital airport, if it is not already one. In addition to being the capital of Sind, Karachi is the outlet for the products of the Punjab. If the Barrage becomes all that is expected of it, Karachi may have to handle in 1960 nearly 1,133,000 tons of wheat 500,000 bales of cotton, 447,000 tons of rice, 298,000 tons of *jowar*, *bajri*, etc. 15,000 tons of pulses and 117,000 tons of oilseeds. That this is not altogether Utopian is evident from the fact that within four years of the commencement of Barrage operations, that is, by the end of 1935, the following areas were under cultivation in Sind: 850,000 acres under wheat, 500,000 acres under cotton and 50,000 acres under rice.

GOVERNOR.

H. E. Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

J. M. Corin, Esquire, I.C.S., *Secretary to H.E. the Governor.*

Captain R. A. Shebbeare, *Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.*

Captain W. A. Salmon, A.D.C.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, *Premier.*

The Hon. Mr. Nihchaldas Vazirani, *Minister.*

The Hon. Pir Elahi Bux, *Minister.*

SECRETARIAT STAFF.

H. K. Kirpalani, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., *Chief Secretary to Government.*

C. B. B. Glee, Esquire, I.C.S., *Secretary to Government, Finance Department.*

G. F. S. Collins, Esquire, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., *Secretary, Revenue Department and Revenue Commissioner.*

A. Gordon, Esquire, I.S.E., *Secretary, Public Works Department and Chief Engineer.*

A. E. Sharpe, Esquire, *Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department.*

E. Rodrigues, Esquire, M.A., *Assistant Secretary, Home, General and Political Departments.*

N. V. Baghavan, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., *Assistant Secretary, Finance Department.*

Hardasmal Banasingh Hingorani, Esquire, B.A., LL.B., *Assistant Secretary, Legal Department.*

R. S. J. V. Muzumdar, B.A., *Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department.*

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER.

The Hon. Mr. Syed Miran-Mahomed Shah.

DEPUTY SPEAKER.

Khan Saheb Gabole.

Members.

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Dr. Popatlal A. Bhopatkar	General Urban, Karachi City (North).
Mr. Rustomji Khurshedji Sidhva	General Urban, Karachi City (South).
Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas	General Urban, Hyderabad City.
Mr. Nihchaldas Chatumal Vazirani	General Rural, Karachi District.
Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta	General Rural, Dadu District.
Rai Saheb Gokaldas Mewaldas	General Rural, Larkana District.
Mr. Hemandas Rupchand Wadhvani	General Rural, Upper Sind Frontier District.

Name.	Constituency by which elected.
Mr. Doulatram Moohandas	General Rural, Sukkur (West).
Mr. Valecha	General Rural, Sukkur (Central).
Mr. Hassaram Sunderdas Pamnani	General Rural, Sukkur (East).
Mr. Newandram Vishindas	General Rural, Nawabshah (North).
Mr. Hotchand Hiranand	General Rural, Nawabshah (South).
Mr. Ghansham Jethanand Shivdasani	General Rural, Hyderabad Suburbs and Taluka.
Mr. Ghanumal Tarachand	General Rural, Hyderabad (North).
Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing	General Rural, Hyderabad (South).
Mr. Partabrai Khalsukhdas	General Rural, Thar Parkar (West).
Mr. Sitaldas Perumal	General Rural, Thar Parkar (North).
Mr. Akhji Ratansing Sodho	General Rural, Thar Parkar (South).
Khan Sahib Allah Bakhsh Khudadad Khan Gabol.	Muhammadan Urban, Karachi City (North).
Mr. Muhammad Hashim Faiz Muhammad Gazdar.	Muhammadan Urban, Karachi City (South).
Mr. Muhammad Usman Muhammad Khan Sumro.	Muhammadan Rural, Karachi (North).
Mr. Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur Khair Muhammad Khan Chandio.	Muhammadan Rural, Karachi (South).
Pir Ghulam Hyder Shah Sahibdino Shah Buri.	Muhammadan Rural, Karachi (East).
Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Abdullah Khan Isran ..	Muhammadan Rural, Dadu (North).
Pir Mahibux Nawazali	Muhammadan Rural, Dadu (Central).
Sayed Ghulam Murtaza Shah Muhammad Shah.	Muhammadan Rural, Dadu (South).
Mr. Abdul Majid Lilaram	Muhammadan Rural, Larkana (North).
	Muhammadan Rural Larkana (East).
Khan Bahadur Haji Amirali Tharu Khan Lahori.	Muhammadan Rural, Larkana (South).
Mr Muhammad Khan Nawab Ghalibi Khan Chandio.	Muhammadan Rural, Larkana (West).
Mr. Mohamed Ami Khoso	Muhammadan Rural, Upper Sind Frontier (East).
Khan Sahib Sohrab Khan Sahibdino Khan Sarki.	Muhammadan Rural, Upper Sind Frontier (Central).
Khan Sahib Jaffer Khan Gul Muhammad Khan Burdi.	Muhammadan Rural, Upper Sind Frontier (West).
Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh Muhammad Umar, O.B.E.	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (North-West).

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Mr. Shamsuddin Khan Abdul Kabir Khan ..	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (South-West).
Mr. Abdus Satar Abdul Rahman	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (South-East).
Khan Sahib Pir Rasul Bakhsh Shah Mahbub Shah.	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (Central.)
Khan Bahadur Kaiser Khan Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (North-East).
Sayed Muhammad Ali Shah Allahando Shah ..	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (North).
Sayed Nur Muhammad Shah Murad Ali Shah.	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (North-West).
Mr. Rasul Bakhsh Khan Muhammad Khan Uner.	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (West).
S. B. Jam Jan Muhammad Khan Muhammad Sharif Junejo.	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (South).
Sayed Khair Shah Imam Ali Shah	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (East).
Makhdum Ghulam Haider Makhdum Zahir-ud-din.	Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad (North).
Mr. Miran Muhammad Shah Zainulabdin Shah.	Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad (North-West).
Mir Ghulam Allah Khan Mir Haji Hussain Bakhsh Khan Talpur.	Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad (South-West).
Mir Bandeali Khan Mir Haji Muhammad Hussain Khan Talpur.	Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad (East).
Mir Ghulamali Khan Bundehali Khan Talpur ..	Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad (South).
Sardar Bahadur Mir Allahbad Khan Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur.	Muhammadan Rural, Thar Parkar (West).
Khan Bahadur Sayed Ghulam Nabi Shah Moujali Shah, M.B.E.	Muhammadan Rural, Thar Parkar (North).
Mr. Arbab Togachi Mir Muhammad	Muhammadan Rural, Thar Parkar (South).
Miss Jethibai Tulsidas Sipahimalani	Women's General Urban, Hyderabad cum Karachi City.
Mrs. Jenubai Ghulamali Allana	Women's Muhammadan Urban, Karachi City.
Mr. J. J. Flockhart	European, Karachi City.
Col. H. J. Mahon	European, Sind.
Mr. Issardas Varindmal	Commerce and Industry, Karachi Chamber of Commerce.
Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Kt., K.C.S.I.	Land-holders.
Mr. Dalmal Doulatram	Land-holders.
Mr. Narayandas Anandjee Bechar	Labour.

The Madras Presidency.

The Madras Presidency occupies the whole southern portion of the Peninsula, and, excluding the Indian States, all of which have now come under the direct control of the Government of India, has an area of 124,363 square miles. It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coast line of about 1,250 miles; on the south on the Arabian Sea, a coast line of about 450 miles. In all this extent of coast, however, there is not a single natural harbour of any importance; the ports, with the exception of Madras, and perhaps of Cochin and Vizagapatam are merely open roadsteads. A plateau, varying in height above sea-level from about 1,000 to about 3,000 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the Presidency; on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats, which meet in the Nilgiris. The height of the western mountain-chain has an important effect on the rainfall. Where the chain is high, the intercepted rain-clouds give a heavy fall, which may amount to 150 inches on the seaward side, but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range. Where the chain is low, rain-clouds are not checked in their westward course. In the central table land on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive. The rivers, which flow from west to east, in their earlier course drain rather than irrigate the country; but the deltas of the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery are productive of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely.

Population.

The population of the Presidency was returned at the census of 1931 as 47,193,902, an increase of 10.4 per cent. over the figure of 1921. The increase was not uniform. The districts which had suffered most in 1921 tended to show large increases in 1931—Bellary and Agencies were marked illustrations. As a natural corollary to an increase in population the Presidency density has risen. Hindus account for 88 per cent. of the Madras population, Muhammadans 7 per cent. and Christians 3.8 per cent. The actual number in other communities is inconsiderable. The vast majority of the population is of the Dravidian race and the principal Dravidian languages, Tamil and Telugu are spoken by 19 and 18 million persons respectively, 40 per cent. of the population talk Tamil, 37 per cent. Telugu, 7.9 per cent. Malayalam, Oriya, Kanarese, Hindustani, Tulu follow in that order with percentages above 1.

Government.

The Madras Presidency is governed on the system generally similar to that obtaining in Bombay and Bengal. The executive authority of the Province is exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor. He is aided and advised by a Council of ten Ministers.

Agriculture and Industries.

The principal occupation of the province is agriculture engaging about 68 per cent. of the population. The principal food crops are rice,

cholam, ragi and kambu. The Industrial crops are cotton, sugarcane and groundnuts. The agricultural education is rapidly progressing in the Presidency. The activities of the Agricultural Department in matters educational consist in the running of a college at Coimbatore affiliated to the University of Madras, three farm labourers' schools numerous demonstration farms. As it was found that the present course of middle school education does not satisfy the needs of the ryots, the only school maintained by the department at Talpambra was closed with effect from 1st April 1932. A Middle School is however now maintained by the District Board of Madras at Ushampattil. The institution of short practical courses in farm management and allied subjects in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore have been sanctioned. While paddy which is the staple food of the population, occupies the largest cultivable area, cotton and sugarcane are by no means inconsiderable crops of the province and are receiving close attention at the hands of the local agricultural authorities. The area under cotton irrigated and unirrigated is estimated at 2,372,725 acres and, as in the case of paddy, efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities by means of both selection and hybridization. Side by side with an increase in the area under cotton, from existing good staple areas, improved varieties have been systematically introduced. A special feature of the agricultural activities in the Presidency is the large industry which the planting community have built up, contributing substantially to the economic development of the province. They have organised themselves as a registered body under the title of "The United Planters' Association of South India," on which are represented coffee, tea, rubber and a few other minor planting products. The aggregate value of seaborne trade of the Presidency which was Rs. 76,98,30,552 in 1931-35 and Rs. 76,09,69,826 in 1935-36 increased to Rs. 82,57,56,596 during 1936-37. As in other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government. There are close upon 18,533 square miles of reserved forests.

Forty-seven spinning and weaving mills were at work during the year and they employed 56,875 operatives. The number of jute mills at work was four. At the close of the year 1936 the number of the other factories in the Presidency was 1,651. These consisted of oil mills, rope works, tile works, etc. Tanning is one of the principal industries of the Presidency and there is considerable export trade in skins and hides. The manufacturing activities which are under the direction of the Department of Industries are mainly confined to the production of soap. There are a number of indigenous match factories run on cottage lines. It is expected that the levy of the excise duty on matches will drive off the market products of inferior quality and it is probable that only the very efficient units of the cottage industry will be able to continue the manufacture of matches once the full force of the excise duty is felt upon the industry. It is slowly becoming recognised that the Madras Presidency is one of the most suitable parts of India for sugarcane

cultivation and that the several deep-rooted varieties of cane which have been evolved at Coimbatore and require very little water are especially suited for the conditions which obtain in several areas of the Presidency where they grow better than in the north. The departments of Industries and Agriculture assist the development of the sugar industry by demonstration of the methods of manufacture of white sugar by centrifugals by getting trained sugar technologists, by the award of scholarships and by investigating schemes for starting sugar factories.

The Victoria Technical Institute continued to receive annual subsidy of Rs. 3,000 in connection with the appointment of an agent in London for the sale of products of Madras cottage industries in European markets.

Education.

The Presidency's record in the sphere of education has been one of continuous progress. There are at present about 48,300 public institutions, ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total strength being about 3,181,900. Special efforts are being made to provide education for boys belonging to the Scheduled Classes. The Legislative Council passed a resolution in the year 1929 that poor girls reading in any educational institution in the province—Government, local fund, Municipal, or aided—should be exempted from school fees in any Standard up to III Form. The total expenditure of the province on Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 547 lakhs. The principal educational institutions in the province are the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities, the Presidency College, the Christian College, the Loyola College, the Pachaiyappa's College, the Law College, and the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras; the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; the American College, Madras; the Government College, Kumbakonam, the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur; the Government College, Rajahmundry; the Agricultural College, Coimbatore; the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam, the Engineering College at Madras (Guindy), the Teachers' College, Saidapet and the Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

Cochin Harbour Scheme.

The importance of this project lies in the fact that a good harbour at Cochin would lead to the development of a valuable hinterland and provide a ready outlet for agricultural and other produce from an area which is at present not adequately served by a convenient or well-equipped harbour. The scheme involved cutting a passage through the bar, which previously blocked the entrance from the sea, to an extensive backwater; and then, by dredging and reclamation, forming a sheltered harbour, giving full protection and facilities at all seasons of the year. An agreement was reached in 1925 between the Governments of Madras, Travancore and Cochin indicating how the work was to be carried out and outlining the financial arrangements necessary. A trial cut was made in 1922-23 and the effects of the monsoon thereon was observed. The results recorded were examined by a Committee of Harbour Engineers in England who reported favourably on the prospects of the scheme.

The first cut through the bar 400 feet wide by 32½ feet deep was completed on 30th March 1928. The channel through the outer bar is now 3 miles long by 450 feet wide and during 1934-35 a minimum depth of 30 feet at L. W. O. S. T. was maintained throughout except for a small patch which had a depth of 29½ feet the dredging of the Mooring area has been completed. Since March 1930 the Harbour has been in constant and regular use by all ships and a regular passenger service has been inaugurated.

Proposals have been formulated for the next stage of the works which include the construction of deep water jetties with railway connections, construction of godowns and transit sheds, the installation of rapid handling cranes and other transport facilities. These improvements are to be made on the new reclamation of which about 300 acres have been formed already by dredging from the harbour. It is intended to connect this to the mainland by a railway bridge across the backwater. Reclamation, when completed, will provide sufficient space for about 20 or 30 large vessels to load or unload at the same time. The execution of the further work at the port has been held over pending settlement of certain questions connected with the harbour administration. The matter was discussed at a Conference held in November 1935 and in 1936 and an agreement was reached. The administration of the port has been taken over by the S. of I. with effect from 1-8-36. The Shoranur Ernakulam line has been converted from metre to broad-gauge and opened for traffic. The line is to be extended to the wharves at the reclamation. These developments will enhance the utility of the port to the planting and agricultural areas in that part of the Presidency. To facilitate navigation during the night, the channels have been lighted and, a hotel has been constructed to provide there accommodation for passengers calling at the port.

Local Administration.

Local bodies in the Madras Presidency are administered under the following Acts:—

The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, was amended by a comprehensive Amendment Act in 1936 and the main changes effected by the Amending Act which was brought into force on 21st April 1936 were as follows:—

- (1) the redistribution of the existing thirty divisions into forty territorial ones;
- (2) the provision for a Deputy Mayor;
- (3) the provision for aldermen;
- (4) the increase in the maximum strength of the council from 50 to 68 members consisting of 60 elected councillors, five aldermen elected by the council and not more than three special councillors appointed by Government for special subjects;
- (5) the reservation of three special seats for Adi Dravidas and two for Labour;
- (6) the widening of the franchise;
- (7) the abolition of the system of representation of minority communities by nomination;
- (8) the provision for better control over chert and hutting grounds;
- (9) the provision for the levy of a tax on advertisements;

(10) the fixing of the minimum and maximum rates of levy of the property tax at 15½ and 20 per cent. respectively of the annual value of buildings and lands, and

(11) the constitution of a new Taxation Appeals Standing Committee with a Chairman appointed by Government.

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 as amended by Madras Act X of 1930; and

The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by the Madras Act XI of 1930.

The amending Acts of 1930, which came into force on the 26th August 1930, provide, *inter alia*, for the abolition of the system of nominations to local bodies, for the inclusion of village panchayats within the scope of the Madras Local Boards Act with a view to making the village the unit of local self-government, for direct elections to district boards, for the creation of a municipal and local boards service for the Presidency of Madras, for the removal of the disqualification of women as such in respect of elections to municipal councils and for the cessation of office of the President of a district board or Chairman of a Municipal Council on a motion of non-confidence being passed against him by a prescribed majority. The Acts have undergone subsequent amendments. Taluk Boards have been abolished with effect from the 1st April 1934.

In the interests of administration, commissioners have been appointed to all the Municipalities in the presidency and these have replaced non-official chairmen as executive authorities.

Under an Amending Act of 1934, the taluk boards were abolished with effect from 1st April 1934. This step was undertaken as these bodies became financially embarrassed. Their functions have been entrusted to district boards; with a view to avoid extreme centralisation of administration of district boards, it was decided to bifurcate them. Up to the end of 1935, the number of district boards bifurcated was four. Eight district boards were bifurcated in 1936.

But, it was actually found later on that many of the bifurcated district boards were financially unstable so much so that the Government had to have recourse to a reversal of the policy of bifurcation and to amalgamate some of the bifurcated district boards.

By an Act of 1935, the local boards in the presidency have been divided into three groups for the purpose of elections, so that elections will be held to a third of the local boards every year. The object of this legislation was administrative convenience.

By an Act of 1936 ordinary courts of law have been debarred from issuing injunctions restraining proceedings which are being or about to be taken for the conduct of elections to local bodies and preparation of electoral rolls in connection therewith.

By an Act of 1938 the franchise of the territorial constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly were assimilated to that of the

local bodies in the Province of Madras, with a view to widen the franchise of local bodies and to effect economy in the cost of preparation of the electoral rolls of local bodies.

Local bodies are now enabled under the Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1926, to levy a tax on entertainments given within their jurisdiction.

Irrigation.

In March 1925, the Secretary of State sanctioned the Cauvery Reservoir Project, the estimated cost of which amounted to about £ 4½ millions. The project has been framed with two main objects in view. The first is to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery Delta irrigation of over a million acres; the second is to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres, which will, it is estimated, add 150,000 tons of rice to the food supply of the country. The scheme which was completed in 1934 provides for a large dam at Metur on the Cauvery to store 93,500 million cubic feet of water and for a canal nearly 83 miles long with a connected distributary system. Owing to the necessity for providing adequate surplus arrangements to dispose of floods similar to the phenomenal floods of 1924 and to other causes the estimate had to be revised and the revised estimate was about £5½ millions. The Project was however completed with a saving of nearly £½ million. Another important project is the Periyar project. Taking its rise in the Western Ghats, the river flows into the Arabian Sea through Travancore State territory. After prolonged negotiations, the Travancore Durbar consented to the water being caught and stored in the Travancore hills for being diverted towards the East. Some three thousand feet above sea-level a concrete and masonry dam has been constructed and nearly 50 feet below the crest-level of the dam a channel through the summit of the range carries the waters into the eastern water-shed where they are led into the river Vaigal. The total quantity of water impounded to crest level is 15,660 million cubic feet. By this work, a river ordained by Nature to flow into the Arabian Sea has been led across the Peninsula into the Bay of Bengal irrigating on its way well over 100,000 acres of land. The irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system is 143,000 acres, while the supply from the lake was sufficient only for 130,000 acres. To make up for this deficit, the effective capacity of the lake was increased in 1933 by lowering the water-shed cutting. The area already under irrigation in the Madras Presidency total about 7.5 million acres. Of this over 3 million acres are served by petty irrigation works numbering about 80,000.

Electric Schemes.

The first stage of the Pykara Hydro Electric project which was under construction by the Government of Madras has been completed and is in operation from 1st April 1933. It consists in utilising a fall of over 3,000 feet in the Pykara river as it descends the Nilgiris Plateau for the generation of electrical energy and its transmission for supply to the neighbouring districts, viz., the Nilgiris and Coimbatore, and parts of

Malabar, Salem, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. The Glen Morgan scheme started in 1923 with the object of supplying power to the main construction works of the Pykara project has been merged with it. In its present completed form the project consists of the main power house at Singara with an installed plant capacity of 32,700 B.H.P. and the transformer station, the receiving station at Coimbatore, 14 other sub-stations, 496 miles of 66 K.V. line, 318 miles of 22 K. V. line and 276 miles of 11 K. V. line. The booked cost up to 31st March 1937 is Rs. 2,00,08,254. The total number of units generated during the year ending March 1937 was over 75,500,000. Owing to the rapid increase in the demand for power steps have been taken to provide additional storage of water at Mukurti to supplement any shortage of water at the forebay during dry months. The revenue realised during 1936-37 is about Rs. 24.5 lakhs against Rs. 7.93 lakhs estimated at the time the scheme was submitted for sanction. The construction of the Mettur Hydro Electric Scheme is in progress. It is expected to commence supply in 1937. The estimated capital investment on the scheme is about Rs. 81 lakhs excluding the cost of the Hydro Electric pipes inserted in the Dam and the cost of the transmission lines and substations in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts which are now included in the Pykara System and which are proposed to be transferred to the Mettur System when it begins operations. The initial generation on a rough estimate is expected to be 23,000,000 units. Besides the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts to be transferred from the Pykara system, the area to be supplied by the Mettur scheme will cover Salem, South Arcot, North Arcot and Chittoor districts.

Co-operation.

The slight improvement in the economic condition of the people reflected in the record of the progress of the co-operative movement during 1935-36 was maintained during 1936-37. The loan transactions of agricultural societies steadily increased from the year 1934-35 and amounted during the year 1936-37 to Rs. 162.90 lakhs which was about the level of 1930-31. Excepting a slight increase in the overdues under arrear interest in agricultural societies, there was a marked fall in overdues in all societies. The policy of rectification and consolidation of existing societies was continued. As many as 326 societies were registered during the year as against 211 in the previous year, a good number being non-credit societies. The registration of 195 societies was cancelled as compared with 334 in 1935-36. Liquidation was resorted to only when all attempts proved futile to revive societies either by supersession of committees under section 43 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, or by application of by-law 62 and appointment of agents. Under of the scheme subvention to Central Banks for carrying on consolidation and rectification work, the Provincial Bank paid Rs. 12,411 to 21 Central Banks and the Central Banks in their turn spent Rs. 2,30,562 from their funds on this work. During the year, the Registrar's scheme of rectification was pursued by all central banks and

additional securitiles were obtained in respect of loans amounting to Rs. 10.77 lakhs which were ill-secured. The adequacy of the security for loans aggregating Rs. 298.25 lakhs given by as many as 6,864 societies has so far been examined. The strong reserves built up by central banks will enable them without detriment to their financial stability to write off ultimately some bad and irrecoverable debts which have been brought to notice. The first stage in the rectification programme viz., examination of individual loans has been completed and Central Banks have now been advised to take up the second stage of work viz., revival of dormant societies, with a liberal scheme of relief to borrowers. The Central Land Mortgage Bank recorded another year of steady and sustained progress. Thanks to cheap money, the Bank was able to float debentures at low rates of interest and no debentures carry interest exceeding 4 per cent. As in the past years, the benefit of low interest was passed on to ultimate borrowers and no loan bears more than six per cent. Debentures of the value of Rs. 37,21,000 were issued as against Rs. 46,57,900 in the previous year. Primary land mortgage banks which numbered 93 advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 88.10 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 81.41 lakhs in the previous year. Land Mortgage Banks have up to 30th June 1937 contributed a sum of Rs. 141.24 lakhs towards the redemption of debts by the ryots. There were 111 loan and sale societies at the end of the year against 74 at the beginning. These advanced loans to members to the extent of Rs. 26.16 lakhs. The Provincial Marketing Society started in 1935-36 is still feeling its way. The Provincial Handloom Weavers' Society made a net profit of Rs. 1,747 during the year.

Law and Order.

The Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court at Madras, which consists of a Chief Justice and thirteen puisne judges. The existing law provides for a maximum of 15 High Court Judges. For the administration of criminal justice there are 23 Sessions Judges in the Mufassal, (including two for agency tracts) Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges being provided to assist Courts in which the work is heavy. Then there are the District Magistrates, the Subordinate Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates. The administration of civil justice is carried on by 26 District Judges, and 37 Subordinate Judges and 141 District Munsiffs. In the Presidency Town there are a City Civil Court consisting of two Judges and Small Cause Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges. Madras is a litigious province and the records show one suit for every 85 persons. The Police department is under an Inspector-General who has six deputies, four in charge of ranges of the Presidency, one in charge of the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and one in charge of the Madras City Police as Commissioner of Police. A Superintendent is stationed at each district. The sanctioned strength of the Permanent police force is about 27,630 including the Malabar Special Police.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.
REVENUE.	Rs.	DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.	Rs.
IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax .. .. .	....	7.—Land Revenue ..	28,39,200
V.—Salt .. .. .	....	8.—Provincial Excise ..	32,58,000
VII.—Land Revenue ..	4,87,14,200	9.—Stamps	5,31,700
VIII.—Provincial Excise ..	3,87,05,900	10.—Forests	40,68,100
IX.—Stamps	1,95,32,800	11.—Registration	29,52,900
X.—Forest	47,33,200	12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts ..	43,45,100
XI.—Registration	30,91,000	13.—Other Taxes and Duties .. .. .	....
XII.—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	48,71,500		
XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties	2,12,500	17.—Irrigation—Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	84,38,000
XVII.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Gross Receipts ..	1,68,21,500	18.—Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues..	44,78,100
Deduct—Working Expenses	—44,35,000	19.—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	4,36,600
XVIII.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept ..	97,25,700	22.—Interest on Debt and other Obligations ..	—49,11,500
XX.—Interest	20,14,700	23.—Appropriation for Reduction of Avoidance of Debt	7,00,000
XXI.—Administration of Justice	16,30,500	25.—General Administration	2,85,28,500
XXII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	6,53,700	27.—Administration of Justice	97,37,200
XXIII.—Police	6,09,100	28.—Jails and Convict Settlements	24,12,000
XXVI.—Education	7,77,600	29.—Police	1,62,31,900
XXVII.—Medical	9,10,100	36.—Scientific Departments	40,800
XXVIII.—Public Health ..	2,43,700	37.—Education	2,58,83,700
XXIX.—Agriculture	4,09,400	38.—Medical	97,29,400
XXX.—Veterinary	67,800	39.—Public Health	83,75,500
XXXI.—Co-operative Credit ..	4,38,000	40.—Agriculture	23,30,500
XXXII.—Industries	17,45,600	41.—Veterinary	11,17,200
XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	6,72,900	42.—Co-operative Credit ..	14,33,000
XXXIX.—Civil Works	28,60,600	43.—Industries	27,45,100
XL.—Receipts from Electric Schemes—Gross Receipts ..	27,96,700	45.—Broadcasting	10,000
Deduct—Working Expenses	—9,33,300	47.—Miscellaneous Departments	21,60,300
Net Receipts	18,63,400	50.—Civil Works	1,34,46,200
		51.—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes	14,32,300
		54.—Famine	1,04,500

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.
REVENUE—contd.	Rs.	DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.—contd.	Rs.
XLIII.—Transfers from the Famine Relief Fund	1,93,000	55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	92,66,300
XLIV.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	2,08,600	55A.—Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues	(a)
XLV.—Stationery and Printing	3,88,800	56.—Stationery and Printing	17,39,800
XLVI.—Miscellaneous ..	17,06,700	57.—Miscellaneous ..	4,55,700
Total—Revenue ..	15,93,73,200	Total—Expenditure on Revenue Account	15,93,67,300
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit ..	.....	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure or Surplus ..	5,900
Grand Total ..	15,93,73,200	Grand Total ..	15,93,73,200
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	5,900	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	.....
RECEIPTS:		DISBURSEMENTS.	
I.—Permanent Debt	1,50,00,000	Capital Accounts not charged to Revenue—	
II.—Floating Debt—		68. Construction of Irriga- tion, Navigation, Treasury Bills	50,00,000
Other Floating Loans .. ..	.....	Embankment and Drainage Works	25,62,400
III.—Loans from the Central Government .. ..	.....	72. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development..	1,32,900
O. Unfunded Debt—		79. Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes	1,18,90,700
Special Loans .. ..	.....	81. Civil Works not charged to Revenue	18,79,700
State Provident Funds ..	66,79,000	83. Payments of Commuted value of Pensions ..	10,33,000
P. Deposits and Advances—		N. Public Debt Discharged—	
I.—Deposits bearing Interest—		I.—Permanent Debt .. ..	.....
Deposits of depreciation reserve of Government Commercial concerns ..	19,300	II.—Floating Debt—	
II.—Deposits not bearing Interest—		Treasury Bills	50,00,000
Famine Relief Fund ..	2,24,200	Other Floating Loans ..	.....
Appropriation for Reduc- tion or Avoidance of Debt	7,00,000	III.—Loans from the Central Government	7,00,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		O. Unfunded Debt—	
Government Presses ..	1,65,000	Special Loans .. ..	.....
General Police Fund ..	43,000	State Provident Funds ..	54,08,000
Deposits of Local Funds—		P. Deposits and Advances—	
District Funds	4,65,05,000	I.—Deposits Bearing Interests—	
Municipal and other Funds	2,95,00,100	Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial concerns ..	5,300
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—		II.—Deposits not Bearing Interest—	
Civil Deposits	5,38,58,000	Famine Relief Fund ..	3,60,000
Other Account—		Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Subventions from Central Road Fund .. ..	.....	Government Presses ..	60,000
Deposit Accounts of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	6,00,000	General Police Fund ..	40,200
		Deposits of Local Funds—	
		District Funds	4,64,05,000
		Municipal and other Funds ..	2,96,00,100
		Departmental and Judicial Deposits—	
		Civil Deposits	5,43,15,200
		Other Accounts—	
		Subventions from Central Road Fund	20,00,000

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.
P. Deposits and Advances— <i>contd.</i>	Rs.	P. Deposits and Advances— <i>contd.</i>	Rs.
Deposit Account of the grants made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	39,800	Deposit Account of Grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural areas	8,36,060
Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,21,800	Deposit Account of the grants made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	30,800
Deposit Account of contributions for Cattle Improvements	60,500	Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,21,500
Deposit Account of grant from the Central Government for the Development of Sericultural Industry ..	11,200	Deposit Account of Contributions for Cattle Improvements	60,500
Deposit Account of grant from the Central Government for the Development of Handloom Industry ..	68,800	Deposit Account of grant from the Central Government for the Development of Sericultural Industry ..	14,700
Deposit Account of grant from the Central Government for Cottage and Small Scale Woollen Industry	7,700	Deposit Account of grant from the Central Government for the Development of Handloom Industry ..	1,03,100
Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Fund	58,000	Deposit Account of grant from the Central Government for Cottage and Small Scale Woollen Industry	21,700
III.—Advances not bearing Interest—		Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Fund	57,700
Advances Repayable ..	34,41,500	III.—Advances not bearing Interest—	
Permanent Advances ..	5,000	Advances Repayable ..	33,43,900
Accounts with Foreign Governments and Indian States	8,98,000	Permanent Advances ..	5,000
Accounts with the Government of Burma .. ..	....	Accounts with Foreign Governments and Indian States	8,98,000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank .. ..	....	Accounts with the Government of Burma .. ..	....
IV.—Suspense—		Accounts with the Reserve Bank .. ..	....
Suspense Accounts	6,34,000	IV.—Suspense—	
Cheques and Bills	2,41,00,000	Suspense Accounts	6,34,000
Departmental and Similar Accounts	47,000	Cheques and Bills	2,38,00,000
R. Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—		Departmental and Similar Accounts	42,000
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, Cultivators, etc.	34,54,500	R. Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—	
Loans to Government Servants	1,92,000	Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, Cultivators, etc.	73,49,100
S. Remittances—		Loans to Government Servants	2,03,000
Cash Remittances	3,26,34,000	S. Remittances—	
Remittances by Bills	63,22,000	Cash Remittances	3,19,84,000
Total—Receipts ..	23,03,95,300	Remittances by Bills	62,47,000
V.—Opening Cash Balance ..	1,29,55,739	Total—Disbursement ..	23,68,88,900
Grand Total ..	24,33,51,039	V.—Closing Cash Balance ..	64,62,139
		Grand Total ..	24,33,51,039

Governor.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E.

Personal Staff.

Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, G. T. Boag, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Private Secretary, D. H. Elwin, I.C.S.

Military Secretary, Major T.F.H. Kelly, O.B.E.

Surgeon, Major D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C. (Retd.).

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. W. Madoe; Lt. S. J. Cuthbert; Lieut. E. T. E. Jenyns; Capt. G. H. Cole.

Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Khub Singh.

Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, Major R. F. Rutledge, M.C.

Council of Ministers.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Prime Minister, (Home and Finance).

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Prakasam, (Revenue).

The Hon'ble Dr. T.S.S. Rajan, (Public Health).

The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbarayan, (Education and Law).

The Hon'ble Mr. Yakub Hassan, (Public Works).

The Hon'ble Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai, (Agriculture, Excise and Rural Development).

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ramanathan, (Public Information).

The Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Giri, (Industries and Labour).

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Raman Menon, (Courts and Prisons).

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Gopala Reddy, (Local Administration).

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, C. F. Brackenbury, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Secretary, Finance Department, C. E. Jones, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary, Local Administration Department, L. J. MacIver, I.C.S.

Secretary, Home Department, H. M. Hood, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary, Public Works Department, K. Ramunni Menon, I.C.S.

Secretary, Development Department, Rao Bahadur C. J. Paul.

Secretary, Revenue Department, B. G. Holdsworth, I.C.S.

Secretary, Education and Public Health Department, C. H. Masterman, I.C.S.

Secretary, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Rao Sahib P. Appu Nair.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Members of the Board of Revenue.

(1) J. F. Hall, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

(2) C. A. Henderson, C.S.I., V.D., I.C.S.

(3) F. W. Stewart, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Director of Public Instruction, B. M. Statham.

Inspector-General of Police, F. Sayers, C.I.E.

Surgeon-General, Major General N. M. Wilson, O.B.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Ganapathy, M.C., I.M.S.

Accountant-General, L. B. Ward.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lieut.-Col. S. C. Contractor, M.B., I.M.S.

Postmaster-General, G. B. Power, C.I.E.

Collector of Customs, C. R. Watkins, C.I.E.

Commissioner of Excise, F. W. Stewart, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Inspector-General of Registration, Diwan Bahadur B. V. Sri Hari Rao Nayudu.

Directors, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories T. Royds, D.Sc.; A. L. Narayan, M.A., D.Sc.

Supdt., Govt. Central Museum and Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library, Dr. F. H. Gravely.

Director of Agriculture, D. Ananda Rao.

Director of Industries, L. B. Green.

Director of Fisheries, Dr. B. Sundara Raj.

Chief Conservator of Forests, T. A. Whitehead, I.F.S.

Director of Veterinary Services, P. T. Saunders, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., J.V.S.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, T. Austin, I.C.S.

Commissioner of Labour, T. G. Rutherford, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Director, Cinchona Dept., H. Wheatley.

Chief Engineer (General Buildings & Roads), M. O'Brien, B.E., A.M.I.C.E.

Chief Engineer for Irrigation, F. M. Dowley, M.I.C.E.

Chief Engineer for Electricity, H. G. Howard, C.I.E.

Sanitary Engineer to the Government, G. V. Rao B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

Presidency Port Officer, Captain B. Gordon, R.I.N.

Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, D. N. Strathie, I.C.S.

Principal, Indian Medical School, Vaidyaratna G. Srinivasamurthi, B.A.B.L., M.B.C.M.

Presidents and Governors of Fort St. George in Madras.

William Gyfford	1684
Ellhu Yale	1687
Nathaniel Higginson	1692
Thomas Pitt	1698
Gulston Addison	1709

Died at Madras, 17 Oct., 1709.

Edmund Montague (Acting)	1709
William Fraser (Acting)	1709
Edward Harrison	1711
Joseph Collet	1716
Francis Hastings (Acting)	1720
Nathaniel Elwick	1721
James Macrae	1725
George Morton Pitt	1730
Richard Benyon	1735
Nicholas Morse	1744
John Hinde .. .. .	..

Charles Floyer	1747
Thomas Saunders	1750
George Pigot	1755
Robert Palk	1763
Charles Bouchler	1767
Josias DuPre	1770
Alexander Wynch	1773
Lord Pigot (Suspended)	1775
George Stratton	1776
John Whitehill (<i>Acting</i>)	1777
Sir Thomas Rumbord, Bart.	1778
John Whitehill (<i>Acting</i>)	1780
Charles Smith (<i>Acting</i>)	1780
Lord Macartney, K.B.	1781

Governors of Madras.

Lord Macartney, K.B.	1785
Alexander Davidson (<i>Acting</i>)	1785
Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B.	1786
John Holland (<i>Acting</i>)	1789
Edward J. Holland (<i>Acting</i>)	1790
Major-General William Medows	1790
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.	1792
Lord Hobart	1794
Major-General George Harris (<i>Acting</i>)	1798
Lord Clive	1799
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck	1803
William Petrie (<i>Acting</i>)	1807
Sir George Hillar Barlow, Bart., K.B.	1807
Lieut.-General the Hon. John Abercromby.	1813
The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot	1814
Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B. Died 6 July, 1827.	1820
Henry Sullivan Gröme (<i>Acting</i>)	1827
Stephen Rumbold Lushington	1822
Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.	1832
George Edward Russell (<i>Acting</i>)	1837
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B., P.C.	1837
Lieut.-General the Marquess of Tweeddale, Kt., C.B.	1842
Henry Dickinson (<i>Acting</i>)	1848
Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.	1848
Daniel Elliott (<i>Acting</i>)	1854
Lord Harris	1854
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B.	1859
William Ambrose Morehead (<i>Acting</i>)	1860
Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G.	1860
Died at Madras, 2 August, 1860.	
William Ambrose Morehead (<i>Acting</i>)	1860
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B.	1861
(<i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General 1863 to 1864.)	
Edward Maitby (<i>Acting</i>)	1863
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, Kt. (a)	1866
(<i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General, 1872).	
Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1872
(<i>Acting</i>).	

Lord Hobart	1872
Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875.	
Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I.	1875
(<i>Acting</i>).	
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1875
The Right Hon. W. P. Adam, P.C., C.I.E.	1880
Died at Ootacamund, 24 May, 1881.	
William Hudleston, C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	1881
The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1881
The Right Hon. Robert Bourke, P.C.	1886
Lord Connemara, 12 May, 1887 (by creation).	
John Henry Garstin, C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	1890
Baron Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.	1891
Sir Arthur Ellbank Havelock, G.C.M.G.	1896
Baron Amphil, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.	1900
(<i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General. 1904)	
Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	1904
Sir Gabriel Stokes, K.C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	1906
Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	1906
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.C.M.G. (b).	1911
Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April.	1912
Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1912
(<i>Acting</i>).	
Right Hon. Baron Pentland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1912
Baron Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (c).	1918
Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	1919
Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I. (<i>Acting</i>)	1924
Lord Goschen, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E.	1924
(<i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General, 1929).	
Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1929
(<i>Acting</i>)	
Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G.	1929
(<i>Acting</i> Viceroy and Governor-General, 1934).	
Sir Muhammad Usman, K.C.I.E., (<i>Acting</i>)	1934
Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G.	
Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E.	1934
Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, Kt., (<i>Acting</i>)	1936
Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E.	
(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.	
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling.	
(c) Afterwards Earl of Willingdon.	

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER.

The Hon. Mr. B. Sambamurthi.

DEPUTY SPEAKER.

Srimathi Rukmini Lakshmiopathi.

Elected Members.

Constituency.	Names.
Madras City North.. .. .	Mr. P. M. Adikesavalu Nayagar.
Madras City North-Central	Mr. G. Rangiah Naidu.
Madras City South-Central	The Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam.
Do.	Mr. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai.
Madras City South	Mr. N. S. Varadachariar.
Vizagapatam Town	Mr. T. Viswanadham.
Cocanada Town	The Hon. Mr. B. Sambamurthi.
Bezawada cum Masulipatam Towns	Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
Guntur cum Tenali Towns	Mr. Konda Venkateppayya.
Tanjore cum Kumbakonam Towns	Mr. V. Bhuviraghava Ayyangar.
Trichinopoly cum Srirangam Towns	Mr. P. Ratnavelu Tevar.
Madura Town	Mr. N. M. R. Subbarama Ayyar.
Tinnevely cum Palamecottah Towns	Mr. K. P. Yegneswara Sarma.
Coimbatore Town	Mr. P. Subbiah Mudaliyar.
Salem Town.. .. .	Mr. V. R. Perumal Chetti.
Tekkali	Mr. P. Syamasundara Rao.
Chicacole	Mr. C. Narasimham.
Do.	Mr. S. Guruvulu.
Bobbili	The Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri.
Palakonda	Mr. Y. V. Bhaskara Rao Mahasayo.
Vizianagram	Mr. Alluri Jogi Naidu.
Do.	Mr. P. L. Narasimharaju.
Sarvasiddhi	Mr. D. L. Narasimharaju.
Viravalli	Mr. D. Venkataramaswami.
Vizagapatam	Mr. V. J. Gupta.
Rajahmundry	Mr. B. Raja Rao.
Do.	Mr. K. Veeraraghavaswami Naidu.
Amalapuram	Mr. K. Venkata Rao.
Do.	Mr. P. Lakshmanaswami.
Cocanada	Mr. M. Pallamaraju.
Do.	Mr. B. S. Murti.
Ellore	Mr. M. Bapineedu.
Do.	Mr. G. Venkanna.
Bhimavaram	Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
Narasapur	Mr. G. Venkatreddi.
Bandar	Raja of Challapalli.
Do.	Mr. Vemula Kurmayya.
Bezawada	Sri Raja Vasi Reddi Durga Sadasivees Prasad Bahadur Manne Sultan Garu.
Do.	Mr. K. Venkatanarayana Rao.

Constituency.	Names.
Guntur	Mr. A. Ramireddi.
Narasaraopet	Mr. K. Venkatarreddi.
Tenali	Mr. K. Chandramouli.
Ongole	Mr. P. Buchappa Naidu.
Do.	Mr. P. Subbayya.
Gudur	Mr. B. Venkatanarayana Reddi.
Do.	Mr. K. Shanmugam.
Nellore	Mr. V. Venkatasubbaia.
Kavali	The Hon. Mr. B. Gopala Reddi.
Kandukur	Mr. B. Perumalla Naidu.
Rajampet	Mr. N. Ranga Reddi.
Cuddapah	Mr. K. Koti Reddi.
Do.	Mr. S. Nagayya.
Penukonda	Mr. K. Subba Rao.
Do.	Mr. D. Kadirappa.
Gooty	Mr. R. Venkatappa Naidu.
Anantapur	Mr. C. Obi Reddi.
Bellary	Mr. H. Sitharama Reddi.
Do.	Mr. Govinda Das.
Hospet	Mr. B. Anantachar.
Kurnool	Mr. O. Lakshmanaswami Rao.
Do.	Mr. S. Nagappa.
Nandyal	Mr. G. Venkata Reddi.
Chandragiri	Mr. K. Varadachari.
Tiruttani	Mr. R. B. Ramakrishna Raju.
Do.	Mr. M. Doraikannu.
Madanappalle	Mr. N. Ramakrishna Reddi.
Chittoor	Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
Conjeevaram	Mr. P. S. Srinivasa Ayyar.
Chingleput	Mr. K. Bhasyam Ayyangar.
Do.	Rao Bahadur M. Chinnathambi Raja.
Saklapet	Mr. P. Natesa Mudaliyar.
Tiruvallur	Mr. M. Bhaktavatsala Mudaliyar.
Do.	Mr. O. Chengam Pillai.
Tirupattur (North Arcot)	Mr. K. A. Shanmuga Mudaliyar.
Gudiyattam	Mr. B. T. Seshadriachariar.
Vellore	Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
Ranipet	Mr. B. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu.
Do.	Mr. J. Adimoolam.
Chheyar	Mr. D. Ramalinga Reddiar.
Tiruvannamalai	Mr. N. Annamalai Pillai.
Do.	Mr. A. Ramalingam.
Tindivanam	Mr. R. Venkatasubba Reddiar.
Do.	Mr. K. Kulasekaran.
Villupuram	Mr. S. Chidambara Ayyar.
Chidambaram	Mr. R. Ponnusami Pillai.
Do.	Mr. A. S. Sahajanandam.
Cuddalore	Mr. K. Sitharama Reddiar.
Tirukkoyilur	Mr. A. Subrahmanian.
Do.	The Hon. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
Tanjore	Mr. V. Nadimuthu Pillai.
Do.	Mr. M. Marimuthu.

Constituency.						Names.
Kumbakonam	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. P. Venkatarama Ayyar.
Mayavaram	..	..	..	..	..	The Hon. Mr. S. Ramanathan.
Mannargudi	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. A. Vedaratnam Pillai.
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. K. Kolandavelu Nainar.
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. A. M. P. Subbaraya Chettiyar.
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. K. Periasami Kavandar.
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. N. Halasyam Ayyar.
Musiri	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. St. P. Marimuthu Pillai.
Ariyalur	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. B. Venkatachalam Pillai.
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. R. Maruthai.
Dindigul	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. K. Kuppusami Ayyar.
Palni	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. R. S. Venkatarama Ayyar.
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. K. Balakrishna Kudumban.
Periyakulam	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. K. Saktivadivelu Kavandar.
Trumangalam	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. A. K. A. Ramachandra Reddiyar.
Melur	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. L. Krishnaswami Bharathi.
Srivilliputtur	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja.
Sattur	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Kamaraja Nadar.
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. R. S. Manikkam.
Ramnad	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar.
Tirupattur (Ramnad)	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. V. S. R. M. Vallappa Chettiar.
Sivaganga	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Muthu Kr. Ar. Kr. Arumachalam Chettiar.
Tuticorin	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. A. R. A. S. Duraisami Nadar.
Kolpatti	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. L. S. Karayalar.
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Pal Chinnaiah.
Sermadevi	..	..	..	..	..	Srinasti Lakshmi Ammal.
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. T. S. Chokkalingam Pillai.
Pollachi	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Palanisami Kavandar.
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Krishna Kudumban.
Palladam	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Kavandar.
Erode	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. K. S. Periaswami Kavandar.
Dharapuram	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Venudaya Kavandar.
Gobichettipalayam	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. K. N. Nanjappa Kavandar.
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. D. Sreenivasaler.
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. V. C. Palaniswami Kavandar.
The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
Hosur	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. P. T. Venkatachari.
Dharmapuri	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. M. G. Natesa Chetti.
Tiruchengode	..	..	..	..	..	The Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan.
Omair	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. K. A. Nachappa Kavandar.
Namakkal	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. N. Nagaraja Ayyangar.
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. M. P. Periasami.
Salem	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. S. C. Venkatappa Chettiar.
Coondapoor	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetty.
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. K. Ishwara.

Constituency.	Names.
Puttur	Mr. K. R. Karant.
Mangalore	Mr. B. Venkataraya Baliga.
Chirakkal	Mr. P. Madhavan.
Kottayam	Mr. M. P. Damodaran.
Malappuram	Mr. A. Karunakara Menon.
Do.	Mr. E. P. Kannan.
Calicut	Dr. A. Chandu.
Kurumbranad	Mr. C. K. Govindan Nayar.
Palghat	Mr. R. V. Raghava Menon.
Ponnani	The Hon. Mr. K. Raman Menon.
Madras City	Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Calicut cum Cannanore cum Tellicherry Towns	Hajee P. I. Kunhammad Kutty Sahib Bahadur.
Vizagapatam cum East Godavari	Mir Akram Ali Sahib Bahadur.
West Godavari cum Kistna	Mahaboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Guntur	Shaik Muhammad Laljan Sahib Bahadur.
Nellore	Muhammad Abdus Salam Sahib Bahadur.
Cuddapah	S. Ghouse Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.
Kurnool	K. Abdur Rahiman Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Bellary	D. Abdur Rawoof Sahib Bahadur.
Anantapur	Muhammad Rahmatullah Sahib Bahadur.
Chittoor	The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan.
Chingleput cum South Arcot	Basheer Ahmed Saiyed Sahib Bahadur.
North Arcot	Mr. M. Ahmed Badshah Saheb.
Tanjore	Ahmad Thambi Muhammad Mohideen Maricar Sahib Bahadur.
Trichinopoly	Khan Bahadur P. Kalifullah Sahib Bahadur.
Madura	K. S. Muhammad Abdul Kadir Rowther Sahib Bahadur.
Ramnad	Saiyed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
Tinnevely	V. S. T. Shaik Mansoor Tharaganar Sahib Bahadur.
Salem cum Coimbatore cum the Nilgiris	Khan Sahib K. A. Shaik Dawood Sahib Bahadur.
Chirakkal	Arakal Sultan Abdur Rahiman Ali Raja Sahib Bahadur.
Kottayam	Arinhal Karuvante Valappil Kadirakutty Sahib Bahadur.
Calicut	Puthiya Maliyakkal Saiyed Ahamad Jeffri Attakoya Thangal Sahib Bahadur.
Malappuram	Muhammad Abdur Rahiman Sahib Bahadur.
Do.	Kalladi Unkammnu Sahib Bahadur.
Palghat	Mukkanaparambu Sheik Rowthan Sahib Bahadur.
Do.	Pallimanayalil Moldeenkutty Sahib Bahadur.

Constituency.	Names.
Puttur	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Schammad Sahib Bahadur.
Mangalore	Hajee Saiyed Hussain Sahib Bahadur.
Madras City	Srimathi Rukmani Lakshmiipathi.
Elore Town	Srimathi Gamdham Ammanna Raja.
Tellicherry cum Calicut Towns	Srimathi A. V. Kuttimalu Amma.
Cuddalore	Srimathi Anjalai Ammal.
Bellary	Srimathi N. Lakshmi Devamma.
Dindigul	Srimathi K. Lakshmi Ammal.
Madras City	Mrs. Khadija Yakub Hassan.
Tinnevelly cum Palamcottah cum Tuticorin towns.	Mrs. Jebamony Masilamony.
Anglo-Indian	Mr. E. H. M. Bower, I.S.O.
Do.	Mr. E. M. D'Mello.
European	Mr. G. E. Walker.
Do.	Mr. G. B. Reade.
Do.	Mr. J. Nuttal.
Northern Circars	Mr. D. R. Issaac.
Guntur cum Nellore	Mr. J. Raja Rao.
Central districts	Mr. M. Samuel Jonathan.
Madras cum Chingleput	Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai, I.S.O.
South Arcot cum Trichinopoly cum Salem cum Colmbatore.	Mr. V. J. Samu Pillai.
Tanjore cum Madura cum Ramnad	Rao Bahadur Sir A. T. Pannirselvam.
Tinnevelly	Mr. J. L. P. Roche Victoria.
West Coast	Mr. C. J. Varkey.
Backward Tribal	Mr. P. Pedda Padalu.
European Commerce	Sir William Owen Wright.
Do.	Mr. G. L. Orehard.
Do.	Mr. John Mackenzie Smith.
Madras Planters	Mr. William Kenneth Macaulay Langley.
The Southern India Chamber of Commerce	Mr. T. T. Krishnanachariar.
The Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association	Mr. Kumararaja M. A., Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad.
Northern Landholders I	Vyricherla Narayana Gajapathi Raju Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Chemudu.
Do. II	Sri Raja Meka Venkataramiah Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Mirzapuran.
Northern Central Landholders	Mr. G. Krishna Rao.
Southern Central Landholders	Mr. K. S. Saptharishi Reddiyar.
Southern Landholders	Mr. T. V. Kandasami Nayakar Kanaraja Pandiya Nayakar, Zamindar of Bodinayakanur.
West Coast Landholders	Mr. R. M. Palat.
Railway Trade Union	Mr. G. Krishnamurthi.
Textile Workers Trade Union	Mr. G. Chelvapathi Chetti.
Textile Workers	Mr. N. G. Ramaswami Nayudu.
The Madras City Dock and Factory Labour (excluding textile and railway labour).	Mr. P. R. K. Sarma.
Vizagapatam cum East Godavari Dock and Factory Labour.	Mr. Subba Rao Karunakaram.
West Godavari cum Kistna cum Guntur Factory Labour.	Mr. V. V. Narasimham.
University	The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mr. K. Venkataswami Nayudu.

Constituency.	Names.
Madras City.. ..	Mr. K. Venkatasami Nayudu.
Do.	The Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao.
Vizagapatam	Mr. N. Venkatachalamaji.
Do.	Mr. V. V. Jogayya Pantulu.
Do.	Mr. P. Veerabhadraswami.
East Godavari	Mr. N. Subba Raju.
Do.	Mr. D. Sriramamurti
Do.	Mr. L. Subba Rao.
West Godavari	Mr. P. Peddiraju.
Do.	Mr. V. Gangaraju <i>alias</i> Gangayya.
Kistna	Mr. B. Narayanaswami Nayudu.
Do.	Mr. K. Poorna Mallikarjunudu.
Guntur	Mr. V. Venkatasunnayya.
Nellore	Mr. L. Subbarami Reddi.
Cuddapah	Rao Bahadur V. Vasanta Rao.
Anantapur	Mr. M. Narayana Rao.
Bellary	Mr. B. Bheema Rao.
Kurnool	Mr. N. Sankara Reddi.
Chingleput	Rao Bahadur K. Daivasigamani Mudaliyar.
Chittoor	Rao Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Reddi.
North Arcot.. ..	Mr. C. Perumalswami Reddiyar.
South Arcot.. ..	Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyanagar.
Tanjore	Mr. S. A. S. R. M. Ramanatham Chettliyar.
Do.	Mr. N. R. Samlappa Muddaliyar.
Do.	Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
Trichinopoly	Mr. K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Madura	Rao Sahab A. S. Alaganan Chottliyar
Ramnad	Mr. A. Rengasami Ayyangar.
Do.	Mr. T. G. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Tinnevelly	Mr. M. D. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar.
Salem	Mr. S. K. Satagopa Mudaliyar.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—contd.

Constituency.	Names.
Coimbatore <i>cum</i> the Nilgiris	Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.
Malabar	Mr. K. Madhava Menon.
Do.	Mr. M. Narayana Menon.
South Kanara	Mr. D. M. Hegde.
Madras North	Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
Madras North Central	Syed Abdul Wahab Bukhari Sahib Bahadur.
Madras South Central	Khan Bahadur Moudvi Gulam Jilani Quraishi Sahib Bahadur.
Do.	Khan Bahadur Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.
Madras South	S. K. Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Madras West Coast	Chowwakkaran Pazhukkatha Mammu Kapi Sahib Bahadur.
Do.	Khan Bahadur Thayyilekandi Makkathil Moidu Sahib Bahadur.
European	Mr. D. M. Reid.
Indian Christian	Diwan Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan.
Do.	Mr. S. J. Gonsalves.
Do.	Mr. Jerome Saldanha.

Nominated Members.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry, P.C., C.H.

Mrs. H. S. Hensman.

Rao Bahadur M. Raman.

Diwan Bahadur R. Srinivasan.

Dr. P. J. Thomas.

Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E.

Dr. Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K.C.I.E., D. Litt.

The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.

Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi.

The Bengal Presidency.

The Presidency of Bengal comprises the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, the district of Darjeeling and the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. The area of the Presidency is 82,955 square miles, with a population of 51,087,338. Included in the geographical unit of Bengal are the Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tripura, which are in direct political relationship with the Government of India. The area of the British territory is 77,521 square miles. The general range of the country is very low, and a great fertile plain extends southward from Jalpaiguri to the forests and swamps known as the Sunderbans, which lie between the area of cultivation and the Bay of Bengal.

The People.

Of the inhabitants of the Presidency 27,810,100 or 54.44 per cent. are Mahomedans and 22,212,069 Hindus. These two major religions embrace all but 2.09 per cent. of the population, Christians, Buddhists and Animists combined, number 1,043,049.

Bengali is spoken by ninety-two per cent. of the population of the Presidency and Hindi and Urdu by 3.7 per cent.

Industries.

According to the returns of the census of 1931 10,583,384 persons or 20.7 per cent. of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture, and of these 6,041,495 are cultivators, and 2,718,939 are agricultural labourers. The area under jute in 1936 is estimated at 2,180,800 acres against 1,917,500 in 1935. Bengal is the most important rice-producing area in Northern India, and it is computed that 87 per cent. of the cultivated area of the Presi-

dency is devoted to its production. Other crops include barley, wheat, pulses and oil-seeds. Sugar is produced both from the sugar-cane and from the date-palm, and tobacco is grown for local consumption in nearly every district of Bengal. The area under tea in 1933 was 209,638 acres. There were 440 plantations employing a daily average of 184,762 permanent and 7,841 temporary hands.

Manufacture and Trade.—Agriculture is the principal industry of Bengal. In addition to this there are the jute mill industry, the tea industry (confined to the districts of Jalpaiguri including the Dooars and Darjeeling), the coal mining industry and the sugar industry. The jute mills in and around Calcutta and in the tripurian tracts of the districts of Howrah and Hooghly constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Presidency.

There was some improvement in the jute trade of Bengal (which began to decline since the year 1925-29) owing to a rise in the price of raw jute, as a result of the policy of voluntary restriction of jute crop, undertaken by the Government of Bengal.

The trade of Bengal during 1936-37 showed an improvement over the previous year owing to the gradual lifting of the world-wide depression. The aggregate value of the total trade of the province (excluding treasure) with foreign countries and other Indian ports increased from Rs. 1,23.57 crores in 1935-36 to Rs. 1,32.01 crores in 1936-37. Imports of private merchandise decreased from Rs. 37.74 crores in 1935-36 to Rs. 34.76 crores in 1936-37, while exports of private merchandise increased from Rs. 61.22 crores in 1935-36 to Rs. 69.94 crores in 1936-37.

Statement showing the trade of Calcutta & Bengal separately during 1934-35, 1935-36 & 1936-37.

	1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Calcutta.	Bengal.	Calcutta.	Bengal.	Calcutta.	Bengal.
	Rs. crores.	Rs. crores.	Rs. crores.	Rs. crores.	Rs. crores.	Rs. crores.
Aggregate value of the total trade (Ex: treasure)	1,19.20	1,29.73	1,23.57	1,32.02	1,32.01	1,41.14
Imports—Private Merchandise—Foreign trade	35.32	36.15	37.74	38.63	34.76	35.76
Exports—Private Merchandise—Foreign trade	57.30	62.72	61.22	66.40	69.94	75.37

Administration.

The present form of administration in Bengal dates from January 1937. In 1912 the Government of the Province underwent an important change, when, in accordance with the Proclama-

tion of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi, the Province was raised from the status of a Lieutenant-Governor to that of a Governor-in-Council, thus bringing it into line with the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. In 1921,

under the Reform Scheme, the Local Government was reconstituted, certain of the departments being placed under the control of Ministers appointed from among elected members of the Legislative Council. There are normally four members of the Executive Council who are in charge of the "reserved subjects", and three Ministers, who are in charge of the "transferred subjects." With the enforcement of the Government of India Act of 1935 on April 1, 1937, complete provincial autonomy came into being. The entire administration vests in the Governor who is assisted by a Council of Ministers holding office during his pleasure but answerable to a wholly elective legislature comprising two houses. Except in regard to his special responsibilities, the Governor corresponds to a constitutional monarch. The services no longer find a place in the legislatures and are subordinate to the Ministers. Dyarchy has disappeared and there is complete responsible Government.

The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector. As Collector he supervises the ingathering of the revenue and is the head of all the Departments connected with it, while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district. The immediate superior of the District Magistrate is the Divisional Commissioner. Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and the Government. In certain revenue matters they are, in their turn, subject to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta; in other matters they are under the direct control of Government.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta which consists of the Chief Justice who is a Barrister and 18 Puisne Judges including three additional judges who are Barristers, Civilians or Vakils. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of Subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only. Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. On its appellate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts. Calcutta has six Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates, including one temporary Additional Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court. One of the Presidency Magistrates is in charge of the Children's Court, is helped by Hony. Women Magistrates. It has also two Municipal Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England.

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

Local Self-Government.

By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal bodies in the interior, the powers of Commissioner

of municipalities were increased and the elective franchise was extended. Bengal Act III of 1884 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which material changes have been introduced, e.g., the franchise of the electors have been further widened, women have been enfranchised, the proportion of elected commissioners has been increased and the term of office of the Commissioner has been extended from three to four years. Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions, employment of health officers, vaccinators and sanitary inspectors, the training and employment of female medical practitioners, the provision of model dwelling houses for the working classes, the holding of industrial, sanitary and health exhibitions and the improvement of breed of cattle. The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings.

The Municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923. This Act, which replaces Act III of 1890, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, and Executive Officer, and Deputy Executive officers, all elected by the Corporation. The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of Government. The total number of councillors, after the enactment of the Calcutta Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1932, is 91 with 5 Aldermen elected by the Councillors. Of the 91 seats, 81 are elected, of which 21 are reserved for Muhammadans. Ten of the councillors are nominated by Government and the rest elected by the general or special constituencies. In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers. In the mofussil, district and local boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to public works, education and medical relief.

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduces the new system of self-government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, called the union board, replaces gradually the old chaukdars panchayats and the union committees and deals with the village police, village roads, water supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the union boards, village benches and courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union. The Act has been extended to all districts in the Presidency and up to March 1934 over 4,737 Union Boards were actually constituted.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of Secretary to Government in the Department of Agriculture and Industries.

The Public Works Department deals with questions regarding the construction and maintenance of public buildings and also regarding roads, bridges, etc.

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects.

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal professional adviser of Government.

N. B.—Under the New Constitution, the present organisation of Public Works (including Railways) together with Irrigation as well as Road Fund and Bengal Motor Vehicles Act transferred from the Local Self-Government Department will form the Department of Communication and Works.

Marine.

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the administration of the port of Calcutta and the Government Dockyard, Narayanganj, and inland navigation, including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches.

Irrigation.

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of embankments and drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available.

Police.

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police, and the Railway Police. The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Imperial Police Service. Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General for the Dacca range, the Rajshahi range, the Presidency range, the Burdwan range and the Bakarganj range and also one Deputy Inspector-General in Charge of the C.I.D. and the Intelligence Branch. Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have one or more Additional Superintendents. The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges, each under a Superintendent. The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. There is also a Village Police, composed of daffadars and chowkidars, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Pandhayat or Union Board. There is a training college and school at Sarlahi in the district of Rajshahi where newly appointed officers and men of the Bengal Police learn their duties. The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta. The annual cost of the Police is over 228 lakhs.

The head of the Medical Department is the Surgeon General with the Government of Bengal. In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible

for medical work. There are 44 hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta, 11 of which are supported by the Government and 860,540 persons were treated at these institutions of whom 57,177 were in-patients. In the Mofussil districts there are 1,200 hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated in them as well as in several huts, fairs, melas, subsidised and temporary dispensaries and in various medical centres was 9,083,248.

Education.

In the Presidency of Bengal education is imparted partly through Government agency and partly through private bodies, assisted to some extent by Government grants-in-aid. Government maintains four Arts Colleges in Calcutta (of which one is a college for women, one is for Mahomedans and one the Sanskrit College), one at Hughli, one at Krishnagar, three, including the Islamic Inter College, at Dacca, one at Rajshahi and one at Chittagong. It also maintains two training colleges, one at Calcutta and one at Dacca, for teachers who teach in secondary schools through the medium of English, and 5 normal schools, one in each division, for the training of teachers in secondary schools who teach through the medium of the vernacular; also an engineering college at Silpur and an engineering school at Dacca, two medical colleges, a veterinary college, a school of art and a commercial school in Calcutta, and a weaving school at Serampore. It also provides at the headquarters of all districts, except Burdwan and Midnapore, and also at certain other mofussil centres, English high schools for the education of boys, while to some Government Arts Colleges high schools are attached. In Calcutta there are five Government high schools for boys, two of which are attached to the Presidency College and one to the Sanskrit College. Government high schools for girls exist only in the headquarters stations of Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, Comilla and Chittagong. The other secondary schools, with the exception of a few middle schools managed either by Government or by municipal and district boards, are under private control. The administration of primary education in all areas, which are not under municipalities, rests with the district boards, grants being given from provincial revenues to the boards, which contribute only slightly from their own funds. Only in backward localities are such schools either entirely managed, or directly aided, by Government. Apart from the institutions referred to above, 80 institutions called Guru Training Schools are maintained by the Department for the training of primary school teachers. For the education of Mahomedans, there are senior Madrasas at Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Hughli and Rajshahi which are managed by Government. There are also certain Government institutions for technical and industrial education. All institutions for technical and industrial education (except B. B. College, the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, the Government Commercial Institute and the Government School of Art, Calcutta) are now under the control of the Director of Industries. A large proportion of educational work of every grade is under the control of various missionary bodies, which are assisted by Government grants-in-aid.

The municipalities are required to expend a certain proportion of their ordinary income on education. They are mainly responsible for primary education within their jurisdiction, but schools in these areas are eligible also for grants from Government. These bodies maintain a high school at Burdwan, a high school at Santipur, a high school at Kushtia and a high school at Chittagong.

In 1935-36 there were in the Presidency :—
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

	Institutions.	Scholars.
Universities	2	1,832
Arts Colleges	43	24,518
Professional Colleges	14	5,186
High Schools	1,188	295,449
Middle Schools	1,883	172,556
Primary Schools	44,596	1,917,419
Special Schools	2,567	119,580

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.

Arts Colleges	6	705
Professional Colleges	3	77
High Schools	83	21,917
Middle Schools	90	11,597
Primary Schools	17,644	508,925
Special Schools	47	3,468

UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS.

Males	1,069	49,974
Females	231	12,903

The Department is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by an Assistant Director, a special officer appointed temporarily, an Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education and a Director of Physical Education. Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain

number of Additional or Second Inspector and Assistant Inspectors for Mahommedan Education according to the requirements of the several divisions. Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis. High education is controlled by the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca established in 1857 and 1921, respectively administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal), the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio, elected and nominated fellows. The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College, called University Law College, Calcutta. Dacca University also has a Law Department attached to it. Calcutta University is mainly an examining body, but it has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated Colleges.

The University at Dacca is of the residential type. There is a Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education at Dacca. It conducts the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the students of Institutions at Dacca and also the Islamic Matriculations and Intermediate Examinations.

The Education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency, assisted by Government grants. Government however maintain a special Inspector, and also a school for boys, a school for girls (both residential) at Kurseong, and attached to the latter a Training College (for women only).

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL.

After a sequence of deficit budgets for several years, Bengal is now looking forward hopefully to an improvement in her financial position. This improvement is a direct result of the special steps taken by the Central Government and by Parliament through the India Act to alleviate Bengal's plight. Under Provincial Autonomy she is better off to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs a year than before. In the year 1935-36, despite the grant from Central revenues of an amount equal to half the proceeds of the jute export duty, the budget showed a deficit of Rs. 51½ lakhs. The Niemeyer report, however, as subsequently implemented, gave a further sum of Rs. 42 lakhs annually from an increased share in the jute export duty, and also an annual relief of Rs. 33 lakhs by cancelling the province's accumulated debt to the Centre. Thus Bengal was able to face the future with more confidence. The Budget for the year 1937-38 was a surplus Budget. The revised estimates for the same year as presented, along with the Budget for 1938-39, showed, however, an improvement of Rs. 63 lakhs over the original estimates. Despite this improvement the Budget for 1938-39 has again shown a deficit of Rs. 11 lakhs.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1938-39.

The figures are in Thousands of Rs.

Heads of Revenue.	Sanctioned Estimate 1937-38.	Sanctioned Estimate 1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.
Customs	2,23,00	2,39,50
Taxes on Income .. ..	..	25,60
Salt	59	61
Land Revenue	3,51,85	3,50,70
Provincial Excise	1,37,00	1,50,00
Stamps	3,07,85	2,90,00
Forest	18,25	19,36
Registration	24,00	24,00
Receipts under Motor Vehicles-Taxation Acts	20,31	20,78

Heads of Revenue.	Sanctioned Estimate 1937-38.	Sanctioned Estimate 1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.
Other Taxes and Duties..	39,49	20,49
Subsidised Companies ..	41	18
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	— 37	— 2,81

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1938-39.

The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.

Heads of Revenue.	Sanctioned Estimate 1937-38.	Sanctioned Estimate 1938-39.	Heads of Revenue.	Sanctioned Estimate 1937-38.	Sanctioned Estimate 1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
no Capital Accounts are kept	2,15	3,11	State Provident Fund ..	66,65	66,50
Interest	7,22	30,98	Famine Relief Fund ..	..	..
Administration of Justice.	14,48	15,04	Deposits not bearing interest—		
Jails and Convict Settlements	6,53	6,94	Fund for Economic Development and improvement of rural areas ..	6,72	Nil.
Police	7,78	8,00	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government presses ..	1,04	85
Ports and Pilotage	1,22	1,23	Deposits of Local Funds—		
Education	14,59	15,51	District Funds ..	1,70,00	1,68,00
Medical	9,51	9,53	Other Funds ..	87,44	86,10
Public Health	1,75	5,13	Civil Deposits.. } ..	6,17,64	{ 5,95,30
Agriculture	1,43	3,49	Other Accounts. } ..		{ 11,58
Veterinary	1,31	1,41	Advances	13,75	12,65
Co-operation	5,22	5,36	Accounts with the Government of Burma ..	..	3,00
Industries	13,84	14,56	Accounts with Reserve Bank ..	..	1,50
Miscellaneous Departments	1,76	1,85	Suspense Accounts ..	8,00	7,15,07
Civil Works	28,68	34,16	Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments	27,24	13,91
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	3,15	3,08	Total Receipts ..	10,32,46	16,72,06
Stationery and Printing	4,95	5,12	Opening Balance ..	97,78	1,90,84
Miscellaneous	9,45	9,43	Grand Total ..	11,30,24	18,63,80
Extraordinary receipts ..	85	5			
Total Revenue receipts	13,12,73	12,55,03			

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1938-39.

The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.

Heads of Expenditure.	Sanctioned Estimate 1937-38.	Sanctioned Estimate 1938-39.	Heads of Expenditure.	Sanctioned Estimate 1937-38.	Sanctioned Estimate 1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Salt .. .. .	..	2	Jails and Convict Settlements	44,49	37,79
Land Revenue	37,70	32,40	Police	2,27,69	2,25,55
Provincial Excise	19,20	20,78	Ports and Pilotage.. ..	5,56	6,13
Stamps	5,35	4,84	Scientific Departments ..	40	30
Forest	15,93	17,16	Education.—General ..	1,26,68	1,42,66
Registration	18,81	18,99	Anglo-Indian		
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation	4,50	4,50	Medical	11,02	11,25
Other Taxes and Duties ..	43	30	Public Health	54,45	58,92
Interest on works for which Capital accounts are kept ..	22,73	22,70	Agriculture	33,98	46,71
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	16,21	20,86	Veterinary	11,74	16,27
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Famine Relief Fund .. .. .	..	..	Co-operation	5,43	5,59
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works ..	4	—4	Industries	13,94	14,74
Interest on Debts and other Obligations	—7,55	15,42	Miscellaneous Departments ..	18,69	20,64
General Administration ..	1,53,08	1,75,98	Civil Works.. .. .	5,38	5,44
Administration of Justice..	1,08,89	1,02,78	Famine Relief	1,81,15	1,46,75
			Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	2,00	2,00
			Stationery and Printing ..	90,88	95,83
			Miscellaneous	22,18	21,84
			Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues	27,07	18,22
				..	11,00
			Total Revenue Expenditure	12,21,05	13,24,27

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1938-39—*contd.*

The figures are in Thousands of Rs.

Heads of Expenditure.	Sanctioned Estimate 1937-38.	Sanctioned Estimate 1938-39.	Heads of Expenditure	Sanctioned Estimate 1937-38.	Sanctioned Estimate 1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works not charged to Revenue	3,70	— 50	Deposits of Local Funds—		
Civil works not charged to Revenue .. ..	..	..	District Funds	1,65,00	1,65,00
Commuted value of pension (not charged to revenue)	8,60	— 2,48	Other Funds	85,90	86,70
State Provident Fund ..	45,00	55,00	Civil Deposits	6,04,78	5,83,10
Famine Relief Fund ..	..	..	Other Accounts .. ..	..	38,37
Subvention from the Road Development Fund ..	22,23	..	Advances	13,79	12,59
Fund for economic development and improvement of rural areas ..	9,59	..	Accounts with the Government of Burma .. ..	..	3,00
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government presses ..	57	47	Accounts with Reserve Bank .. ..	..	2,80
General Police Fund ..	..	..	Suspense	8,40	7,11,07
			Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments ..	24,74	22,16
			Total expenditure ..	9,92,28	16,88,82
			Closing balances ..	1,37,98	1,74,98
			GRAND TOTAL ..	11,30,24	18,63,80

Administration.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency The Right Hon. Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, L. G. Pinnell, I.C.S.

Asst. Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, R. J. Pringle, I.C.S.

Military Secretary, Colonel R. B. Butler, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C.

Honorary Physician, Lt.-Col. E. H. Vere-Hodge, I.M.S., Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta.

Honorary Surgeon, Major J. C. Drummond, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling.

Aides-de-Camp:—Lt. H. C. McGilDowny, The Irish Guards. (On leave).

Lt. J. A. Hopwood, The Black Watch.

Lt. Low Ardee, Grenadier Guards.

Lt. P. H. W. Brind, The Dorsetshire Regiment.

Hony. Aides-de-Camp:—Captain C. R. Blinett, R.I.N., Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department.

Lieut.-Col. W. R. Elliot, M.C., Commanding the Calcutta Scottish.

Lieut.-Col. G. I. Maitland-Heriot, M.C., Commanding, The Calcutta Light Horse.

Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Ishar Singh, Hudson's Horse.

Hony. Indian Aide-de-Camp, Sardar Bahadur Ganesh Bahadur Chettri, M.B.E., late Subedar Major, Eastern Frontier Rifles.

Commandant, H. E. The Governor's Body Guard:—Major T. M. Lunham, Poona Horse (17th Queen Victoria's Own Cavalry).

Superintendent, H. E. Governor's Estate:—E. F. Watson, C.B.E., A.M. I.M.E.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abul Kasem Fazlul Haq, Minister in charge of the Education Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nalin Ranjan Sarker, Minister in charge of the Finance Department.

The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C.I.E., Minister in charge of the Home Department.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt., Minister in charge of the Revenue Department.

The Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Habibullah Bahadur, of Dacca, Minister in charge of the Department of Agriculture and Industries.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sri Chandra Nandy, of Keshimbazar, Minister in charge of the Department of Communication and Works.

The Hon'ble Mr. Huseyn Shahceed Suhrawardy, Minister in charge of the Department of Commerce and Labour.

The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruff Hossain, Khan Bahadur, Minister in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Nausher Ali, Minister in charge of the Department of Public Health and Local Self-Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Prasanna Deb Raitkut, Minister in charge of the Forest and Excise Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mukunda Behary Mullick, Minister in charge of the Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Department.

ADMINISTRATION—contd.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Secretary, Home Department, G. P. Hogg, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Additional Secretary, Home Dept., J. R. Blair, I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, Home Department and Press Officer, O. M. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary, Revenue Department and Secretary, Forest and Excise Department, S. Basu, I.C.S.

Secretary, Finance Department, D. Gladding, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary, Legislative Department, H. D. Benjamin, I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Department, E. W. Holland, I.C.S.

Secretary, Agriculture and Industries, H. S. E. Stevens, I.C.S.

Secretary, Department of Public Health and L. S. G. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S.

Secretary, Judicial Department, N. G. A. Edgley, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.

Secretary, Education Department, T. M. Dow, I.C.S.

Secretary, Department of Communications and Works, S. K. Halder, I.C.S.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Member, Board of Revenue—F. A. Sachse, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Director of Public Instruction, J. M. Bottomley, B.A. (Oxon), C.I.E., I.E.S.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterji, I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Police, J. C. Farmer, I. P.

Commissioner, Calcutta Police, L. H. Colson, C.I.E.

Surgeon-General, Major-General D. P. Goll, I.M.S.

Collector of Customs, Calcutta, G. N. Bower, B.A., I.C.S.

Commissioner of Excise and Salt, D. Macpherson, I.C.S.

Accountant-General, S. C. Das Gupta.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. R. E. Flowerdew, I.M.S.

Postmaster-General, Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukerji, C.B.E.

Inspector-General of Registration, Babu Sukumar Chaturji, M.A., M.B.E.

Director of Agriculture, M. Carbury, M.A., B.Sc., D.S.O., M.C.

Director of Industries, S. C. Mitter, B.Sc. (Eng.).

Protector of Emigrants, Lt.-Col. Keshav Shadashiv Thakur, I.M.S.

Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, C. C. Calder.

Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce and Labour, R. L. Walker, I.C.S.

Reforms Commissioner, R. N. Gilchrist, C.I.E., I.E.S.

Curator of Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kallipada Biswas.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Frederick J. Halliday 1854

John P. Grant 1859

Cecil Beadon 1862

William Grey 1867

George Campbell 1871

Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I. .. 1874

The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I. .. 1877

Sir Stuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I. (Offg.) .. 1879

A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E. .. 1882

H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I. (Officiating) .. 1885

Sir Stuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. .. 1887

Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I. .. 1890

Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (Offg.) .. 1893

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. .. 1895

Retired 6th April 1898.

Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I. (Offg.) .. 1897

Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I. .. 1898

Died, 21st November 1902.

J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I. (Officiating) .. 1902

Sir A. H. Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I. .. 1903

Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Offg.) .. 1906

F. A. Slacke (Officiating) 1906

Sir E. N. Baker, K.C.S.I. 1908

Retired 21st September 1911.

F. W. Duke, C.S.I. (Officiating) 1911

The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal

was raised to a Governorship.

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL

William IN BENGAL.

The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. 1912

The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E. 1917

The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton 1922

The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson, P.C., G.C.I.E. 1927

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E. 1932

The Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C. 1937

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque, C.I.E.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Mr. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhury, Bar-at-Law.

Elected Members

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Babu Jatindra Nath Basu	Calcutta North.
Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu	Calcutta East.
Mr. Prohuddoyal Himatsinha	Calcutta West.
Dr. J. M. Das Gupta	Calcutta Central.
Mr. Jogesh Chandra Gupta	Calcutta South Central.
Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose	Calcutta South.
Mr. Barada Prosanna Paln	Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal.
Mr. Tulsi Chandra Goswami	Burdwan Division North Municipal.
Rai Harendra Nath Choudhury	24-Parganas Municipal.
Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, Ph. D. (Lond.)	Presidency Division Municipal.
Mr. Surendra Mohan Maitra	North Bengal Municipal.
Mr. Birendra Nath Mazumdar	East Bengal Municipal.
Maharaja Kumar Uday Chand Mahtab	Burdwan Central.
Babu Adwaita Kumar Maji	Do.
Mr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee	Burdwan North-West.
Mr. Banku Behari Mandal	Do.
Dr. Sharat Chandra Mukherji	Birbhum.
Babu Debendra Nath Dass	Do.
Srijut Ashutosh Mullick	Bankura West.
Srijut Manindra Bhusan Sinha	Do.
Mr. Kamalkrishna Ray	Bankura East.
Mr. Debendra Lal Khan	Midnapore Central.
Mr. Krishna Prasad Mondal	Do.
Babu Kishori Pati Roy	Jhargram cum Ghatal.
Babu Harendra Dolui	Do.
Mr. Gobinda Chandra Bhawmik	Midnapore East.
Mr. Iswar Chandra Mal	Midnapore South-West.
Mr. Nikunja Behari Maiti	Midnapore South-East.
Srijut Gourhari Som	Hooghly North-East.
Babu Radha Nath Das	Do.
Mr. Sukumar Dutt	Hooghly South-West.
Mr. Manmatha Nath Ray	Howrah.
Mr. Pulin Behary Mullick	Do.
Rai Jogesh Chandra Sen Bahadur	24-Parganas South-East.
Mr. Hem Chandra Nasker	Do.
Mr. P. Banerji	24-Parganas North-West.
Mr. Anukul Chandra Das	Do.
Babu Haripada Chattopadhyay	Nadia.
Babu Lakshmi Narayan Biswas	Do.

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Mr. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal, M.A., B.L.	Murshidabad.
Mr. Kirit Bhushan Das	Do.
Babu Atul Krishna Ghose	Jessore.
Mr. Rasik Lal Biswas	Do.
Babu Nagendra Nath Sen, B.L.	Khulna.
Mr. Mukunda Behary Mullick, M.A., B.L. ..	Do.
Babu Patiram Ray	Do.
Mr. Satyapriya Banerjee	Rajshahi.
Mr. Atul Chandra Kuinar	Malda.
Mr. Tarinicharan Pramanik	Do.
Babu Prem Hari Barman, B.L.	Dinajpur.
Mr. Shyama Prasad Barman	Do.
Mr. Nishitha Nath Kundu	Do.
Mr. Khagendra Nath Das Gupta	Jalpaiguri cum Siliguri.
Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikat	Do.
Babu Upendranath Barman	Do.
Mr. Jotindra Nath Chakrabarty	Rangpur.
Babu Kshetra Nath Singha	Do.
Mr. Puspajit Barma	Do.
Mr. Narendra Narayan Chakravarty	Dogra cum Pabna.
Babu Madhu Sudan Sarkar, B.L.	Do.
Babu Monoranjan Bannerjee	Dacca East.
Mr. Dhananjoy Roy	Do.
Mr. Kiron Sankar Roy Chowdhury	Dacca West.
Mr. Charu Chandra Roy, B.L.	Mymensingh West.
Mr. Amrita Lal Mondal	Do.
Mr. Birendra Kishore Roy Choudhury, B.L. ..	Mymensingh East.
Mr. Mono Mohan Das	Do.
Babu Surendra Nath Biswas	Faridpur.
Mr. Birat Chandra Mandal	Do.
Mr. Promatha Ranjan Thakur, M.A., BAR-AT-LAW	Do.
Mr. Narendra Nath Das Gupta	Bakarganj South-West.
Mr. Upendra Nath Edbar, M.A., B.L.	Do.
Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal	Bakarganj North-East.
Mr. Dharendra Nath Datta	Tippara.
Babu Jagat Chandra Mandal, B.L.	Do.
Mr. Harendra Kumar Sur, B.L.	Noakhali.
Mr. Mahim Chandra Das, B.L.	Chittagong.
Mr. Dambar Singh Gurung	Darjeeling.
(Vacant)	Calcutta North.
Mr. M. A. H. Isphani	Calcutta South.
Mr. K. Nooruddin	Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal.
Maulvi Md. Solaiman	Barrackpore Municipal.
Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, M.A. (Oxon and Calcutta), B. Sc., B.C.L. (Oxon), BAR-AT-LAW ..	24-Parganas Municipal.
Nawab K. Habibullah Bahadur	Dacca Municipal.

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Moulvi Abul Hashim, B.L.	Burdwan.
Maulvi Md. Abdur Rasheed	Birbhum.
Mr. Mahammad Siddique Syed	Bankura.
Khan Bahadur Alfaz-ud-din Ahmed, M.A. ..	Midnapore.
Maulvi Abdul Quasem	Hooghly.
Mr. Abdur Rouf	Howrah.
Mr. Jasimuddin Ahmed	24-Parganas South.
Mr. Quara Hossain Yousuff Mirza	24-Parganas Central.
Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdur Rahman ..	24-Parganas North-East.
Mr. M. Shamsuddin Ahmed	Kushtia.
Mr. Mohammad Mohsin Ali	Meherpur.
Maulvi Aftab Hossain Joarder	Nadia East.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Huq, C.I.E.	Nadia West.
Maulvi Abdul Bari, M.A., B.L.	Berhampore.
Sahibzada Kawan Jah Syed Kazem Ali Meerza	Murshidabad South-West.
Mr. M. Farhat Reza Chowdhury	Jangipur.
Maulvi Syed Nausher Ali	Jessore Sadar.
Maulvi Wallar Rahman	Jessore East.
Moulvi Serajul Islam, B.L.	Bongaon.
Khan Sahib Maulana Ahmed Ali Enayetpuri .	Jhenidah.
Mr. Abdul Hakeem, M.A., B.L.	Khulna.
Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy	Satkhira.
Mr. Mostagawsal Huque Syed	Bagerhat.
Mr. Ashrafali Khan Chaudhuri, BAR-AT-LAW .	Nator.
Maulvi Maniruddin Akhand, B.L.	Rajshahi North.
Maulvi Muhammad Amir Ali Miah	Rajshahi South.
Maulvi Md. Moslem Ali Molla	Rajshahi Central.
Maulvi Mafjuddin Chowdhury	Balurghat.
Maulvi Hafizuddin Chowdhury	Thakurgaon.
Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, B.L.	Dinajpur Central East.
Khan Bahadur Mahtabuddin Ahmed	Dinajpur Central West.
Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur	Jaipalguri cum Darjeeling.
Khan Bahadur A. M. L. Rahaman	Nilphamari.
Haji Saifuddin Ahmed	Rangpur North.
Mr. Shah Abdur Rauf, B.L.	Rangpur South.
Kazi Emdadul Haque	Kurigaon North.
Mr. Abdul Hafiz	Kurigaon South.
Maulvi Abu Hossain Sarkar, B.L.	Gaibandha North.
Mr. Ahamed Hossain, B.A. (Alig.), B.L. ..	Gaibandha South.
Maulvi Rajib Uddin Tarafder	Bogra East.
Maulvi Mohammad Ishaque	Bogra South.
Dr. Mafiz Uddin Ahmed, M.B.	Bogra North.
Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ali	Bogra West.
Maulvi Azhar Ali	Pabna East.
Mr. A. M. Abdul Hamid	Pabna West.

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Mr. Abdur Raschid Mahmood	Seraiganj South.
Mr. Abdullah-Al-Mahmood, M.A., B.L. . .	Seraiganj North.
Mr. Md. Barat Ali	Seraiganj Central.
Mr. Z. A. Choudhury	Maida North.
Moulvi Idris Ahammad Mia, B.A. . .	Malda South.
Mr. Khwaja Shahabuddin	Narayanganj South.
Maulvi Abdul Aziz	Narayanganj East.
Mr. Syed Abdul Salim	Narayanganj North.
Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Hakim Vikrampur	Munshiganj.
Mr. Rezaur Rahman Khan, B.L. . .	Dacca South Central.
Maulvi Anlad Kossain Khan	Manikganj East.
Maulvi Abdul Latif Biswas	Manikganj West.
Maulvi Mahammad Abdus Shaheed	Dacca North Central.
Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul Hafiz	Dacca Central.
Mr. Fazlar Rahaman Muktear	Jamalpur East.
Mr. Muhammad Abdul Jabbar Palwan ..	Jamalpur North.
Mr. Glasuddin Ahamed	Jamalpur West.
Maulvi Abdul Karim, M.A., B.L. . .	Jamalpur cum Muktagacha;
Maulvi Abdul Majid	Mymensingh North.
Moulvi Abdul Wahed	Mymensingh East.
Moniana Shamsul Huda	Mymensingh South.
Maulvi Abdul Hakim	Mymensingh West.
Monlvi Masud Ali Khan Panni	Tangail South.
Moulvi Mirza Abdul Hafiz, B.L. . .	Tangail West.
Mr. Syed Hasan Ali Choudhury	Tangail North.
Khan Sahib Moulvi Kabiruddin Khan, B.L. . .	Netrakona South.
Mr. Abdul Husain Ahmed	Netrakona North.
Moulvi Md. Israil, M.A., B.L. . .	Kishoreganj South.
Moulvi Abdul Hamid Shah	Kishoreganj North.
Khan Sahib Hamiduddin Ahmed	Kishoreganj East.
Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed Khondakar	Gopalganj.
Moulvi Ahmed Ali Mridha, B.L. . .	Goalundo.
Moulvi Tamizuddin Khan, M.A., B.L. . .	Faridpur West.
Mr. Yusuf Ali Choudhury	Faridpur East.
Mr. Mohammad Abdul Fazl.	Madaripur West.
Moulvi Gyasuddin Ahmed Choudhury ..	Madaripur East.
Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq	Patuakhali North.
Mr. Abdul Kader	Patuakhali South.
Khan Sahib Hatenally Jamadar	Pirojpur South.
Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq	Pirojpur North.
Khan Bahadur Moulvi Hashem Ali Khan ..	Bakarganj North.
Mr. Sadaruddin Ahmed	Bakarganj South.
Moulvi Abdul Wahab Khan, B.L. . .	Bakarganj West.
Moulvi Mohammed Mozammel Huq, B.A. . .	Bhola North.
Haji Moulvi Tufel Ahmed Chowdhury, B.A. . .	Bhola South.
Moulvi-Dewan Mastufa Ali	Brahmanbaria North.

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Nawabzada K. Nasirullah	Brahmanbaria South.
Mr. Maqbul Husain	Tippera North-East.
The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Mohiuddin Faruqi, Kt., of Ratanpur.	Tippera North.
Mr. Ramizuddin Ahmed, M.A., B.L.	Tippera West.
Mr. Asimaddin Ahmmed	Tippera Central.
Moulvi Muhammed Hasanuzzaman	Tippera South.
Moulvi Jonab Ali Majumdar	Chandpur East.
Khan Bahadur Abidur Reza Choudhury ..	Chandpur West.
Mr. Sahedali, M.A., B.L.	Matlabbar.
Moulvi Mahammad Ibrahim	Noakhali North.
Moulvi Amin Ullah	Noakhali Central.
Mr. Shahia Syed Golam Sarwar Hossain ..	Ramganj cum Raipur.
Mr. Sayed Ahamad Kha.	Noakhali West.
Moulvi Sayed Abdul Majid	Noakhali South.
Maulvi Abdur Razzak	Feni.
Khan Bahadur Jalaluddin Ahmad	Cox's Bazar.
Maulvi Ahmad Kabir Chowdhury.	Chittagong South.
Moulana Md. Manruzzaman Islamabadi ..	Chittagong South Central.
Al-hajj, Moulana, Dr. Sanaullah, PH.D. (Lond.), BAR-AT LAW;	Chittagong North-East.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fazlul Qadir	Chittagong North-West.
Miss Mira Dutta Gupta	Calcutta (General).
Mrs. Hemaprova Majumdar	Dacca (General).
Mrs. Hasina Murshed	Calcutta (Muhammadan).
Begum Farhut Bano Khanam	Dacca (Muhammadan).
Mr. J. W. Chippendale, M.A., B.L.	Anglo-Indian.
Mr. L. T. Maguire	Do.
Mr. C. Griffiths	Do.
Mrs. Ellen West	Do.
Mr. W. L. Armstrong	Burdwan Division.
Mr. J. R. Walker	Hooghly cum Howrah.
Mr. F. C. Brasher	Calcutta and Suburbs.
Mr. C. S. MacLachlan	Do.
Mr. Curtis Millar	Do.
Mr. W. W. K. Page	Do.
Mr. G. Morgan, C.I.E.	Presidency Division.
Mr. R. H. Ferguson	Rajshahi Division.
Mr. William C. Patton	Darjeeling.
Mr. J. E. Ordish	Dacca Division.
Mr. L. M. Crossfield	Chittagong Division.
Dr. H. C. Mukherjee	Calcutta cum Presidency Division.
Mr. S. A. Gomes	Dacca Division.
Mr. E. Studd	Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. David Hendry	Do.
Mr. A. G. MacCrimmon	Do.
Mr. Ian A. Clark	Do.

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Mr. J. M. Sassoon	Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. A. P. Blair	Do.
Mr. W. C. Wordsworth	Do.
Mr. K. A. Hamilton	Calcutta Trades Association.
Mr. H. R. Norton	Do.
Mr. C. G. Cooper	Indian Jute Mills Association.
Mr. T. B. Nimmo	Do.
Mr. H. C. Bannerman	Indian Tea Association.
Mr. C. W. Miles	Do.
Mr. J. B. Ross	Indian Mining Association.
Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt.	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker	Do.
Mr. Debi Prasad Khaitan	Indian Chamber of Commerce.
Rai Mungtoolal Tapuria Bahadur	Marwari Association.
Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi	Muslim Chamber of Commerce.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt.	Burdwan Landholders.
Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, M.A., of Kasimbazar.	Presidency Landholders.
Kumar Shib Shekharaswar Ray	Rajshahi Landholders.
Maharaja Shahshi Kanta Acharjya Chandhury of Muktagacha.	Dacca Landholders.
Rai Kshirod Chandra Roy Bahadur, B.A.	Chittagong Landholders.
Mr. J. N. Gupta	Railway Trade Union.
Mr. Aftab Ali	Water Transport Trade Union.
Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerji	Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered factories).
Mr. Niharendu Dutta Mazumdar	Barrackpore (Registered factories).
Mr. Sibnath Banerjee	Howrah (Registered factories).
Mr. A. M. A. Zaman	Hooghly cum Serampore (Registered factories).
Mr. B. Mukherjee	Colliery (Coal Mines).
Babu Litta Munda Sirdar	Bengal Dooars (Western).
Mr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., BAR-AT-LAW.	Calcutta University.
Mr. Fazlur Rahman	Dacca University.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hamidul Haque Chowdhury.

Elected Members.

Community.	Name.
General	Dr. Radha Kumud Mukherjee.
Muhammadan	Khan Sahib Subid Ali Molla.
General	Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutt.
Muhammadan	Mr. Muhammad Hossain.
General	The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury, Kt., of Santosh.
General	Rai Radhika Bhushan Roy Bahadur.
European	Mr. T. Lamb.
European	The Hon'ble Sir George Campbell, Kt.
General	Seth Hanuman Prasad Poddar.
General	Mr. Bankim Chandra Datta.
General	Mr. Naresn Nath Mookerjee.
Muhammadan	Mr. Muhammad Akram Khan.
General	Mr. Sachindra Narayan Sanyal.
Muhammadan	Mr. Hamidul Haque Chowdhury.
Muhammadan	Mr. Mestahuddin Ahmed.
Muhammadan	Mr. Kader Baksh.
General	Mr. Saileswar Singh Roy.
General	Mr. Nagendra Narayan Roy.
General	Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra.
Muhammadan	Khan Bahadur Syed Muazzanuddin Hosain.
General	Mr. Narendra Chandra Datta.
Muhammadan	Mr. Humayun Z. A. Kabir.
General	Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur.
Muhammadan	Mr. Kamruddin Haider.
European	Mr. E. C. Ormond.
Muhammadan	Mr. M. Shamsuzzoha.
General	Rai Surendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur.

The United Provinces.

The United Provinces lies in practically the centre of Upper India. It is bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and south-east by Bihar, on the south by two of the Chota-Nagpur States of the Central India Agency and the Saugor district of the Central Provinces, and on the west by the States of Gwalior, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Shirmoor, and Jubbai, and by the provinces of Delhi and the Punjab. Its total area amounts to 106,248 square miles, to which may be added the area of the three Indian States of Rampur, Tehri-Garhiwal and Benares with an area of 5,943 square miles, giving a total of 112,191 square miles. The total population is 49,614,833.

The Province, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877, was named the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902 and received its present designation on April 1937. It includes four distinct tracts of country: portions of the Himalayas, including the Kumaon division which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the hills and one is half in the submontane belt, the sub-Himalayan tract; the great Gangetic plain, and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand. The Gangetic plain is protected by an extensive Canal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought. The first two of these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equally infertile, though better populated. The soil of the Gangetic plain, however, possesses an extreme fertility and here the density of population varies from 542 persons per square mile in the west to 555 in the centre and 753 in the east, which gives the Province as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other Province in India save Delhi and Bengal. In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spurs of the Vindhyan mountains, covered with stunted trees and jungle, and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affording excellent big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until it reached the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the province consists of level plain, teeming with highly-cultivated fields and watered by three rivers—the Ganges, Jumna, and Gogra.

The People.

The population is mainly Hindu, 84.4 per cent. ranking as such whilst Mahomedans number 15 per cent., the total of all other religions being 0.6 per cent. composed of Christians (Europeans and Indians), Jains, Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists and Jews. Included among the Hindus are the Arya Samajists, followers of the Arya Samaj sect, which obtains widely in the Punjab and has extended its influence to the United Provinces. The three main physical types are Dravidian, Aryan and Mongoloid, the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan districts and

the former to South Mirzapur and Bundelkhand, whilst the high-caste Aryans frequent the Western districts of the Province. Most of the people, however, show a mixed Arya-Dravidian origin. Two languages are spoken by the majority of people in the plains, Urdu, and Hindi. Urdu being more common in the urban areas and because of its close relationship with Persian and Arabic on the one hand and Hindi on the other, forming the *lingua franca* of the Province.

Agriculture.

The chief industry is agriculture, which is the principal source of livelihood of 71.1 per cent. of the population and a subsidiary source of income to a further 8.2 per cent. The soils of the Province fall into three groups: the valley soils of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium; the chief characteristic soil of the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant, though here also there are light loams and gravel. The Himalayan soils are of local origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils are sand, clay and loam, the loam being naturally the most productive. The soil generally yields excellent crops of rice, millet, maize, linseed, cotton, wheat, sugarcane, pulses, and barley, rice being grown mostly in low-lying, heavy clays. The greater part of the Province is highly cultivated, the rainfall varies from 50 to 60 inches in the Hills to 40 inches in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, whilst the Agra Division receives only about 25 to 30 inches annually. Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Divisions, in the past; improved drainage and irrigation facilities have effected considerable improvements. In the latter area, however, shortage of water in the canals and the general lowering of the water table still continue to react against full agricultural returns. Steps are being taken to increase the amount of water passing down the canals. The commodity prices generally showed appreciable improvement over those prevailing in 1936 upto November 1937. Figures for December 1937 indicate a fall as compared with the corresponding period of 1936 except in the case of *arhar dal*. The area under important crops also increased, with corresponding increase in production except cotton. The position of the agriculturist, however, remains more or less the same. Land is held on zamindari tenure in Agra and taluqdari tenure in Oudh. The principal land-owners in Oudh are the Taluqdars, some of whom own very large estates. The area held in taluqdari tenure amounts to 54 per cent. of the total area in Oudh.

Manufactures.

The province is not rich in minerals. Iron and copper are found in the Himalayan districts, and there were mines of importance there formerly, but owing to high cost of production and inaccessibility, most of them have been closed. Gold is found in minute quantities by washing the sands in some of the rivers in the hills. Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the Etawah district, and stone is largely quarried in the Mirzapur district.

Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the Western districts of the province as a home industry; and weaving by means of handlooms is carried on in most districts. Cawnpore is the chief centre for cotton spinning and weaving mills. According to the census of 1931, 45,128 persons were employed on cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing and 408,033 on spinning and weaving. Silk weaving used to be confined to Benares (where the famous 'Kimkhab' broads is made) but considerable work is now done at Etawah, Sandila and Mau and some at Agra and Shahjahanpur as well. Embroidery work is done at Lucknow, where the noted 'Chikan' work of cotton on muslins is produced, and in Benares, where gold and silver work on silk, velvet, crepe and sarson obtains. Benares uses local gold thread for embroidery work and 'Kimkhab' weaving. The glass industry is important at Firozabad, Bahjoi, Balawali, Sasni, Hathras, Harangan, Shikohabad, Makhanpur and Naini (Allahabad). Moradabad is noted for its lacquered brass-work, Benares for brassware-engraving and repousse. Farrukhabad and Pilkhawa (in Meerut district) for their calico prints and Agra for its carpets and marble and alabaster articles; glazed pottery is made at Chunar and Khurja and clay figures of men and fruits at Lucknow and carpets at Mirzapur.

The making of brass utensils at Mirzapur, Farrukhabad and Oel (District Kheri): the carving and inlay work of Nagina and Saharanpur, the art silk industry of Tanda, Bilari (Moradabad) and Mau, the lock and brass fittings industry of Aligarh, the copper utensil industry of Almorah, the duries of Agra and Bareilly, the pottery of Nizamabad (District Azamgarh) and the Ivory work of Lucknow also deserve mention.

Cawnpore is the chief industrial centre. It has tanneries, soap factories, oil mills, cotton, woollen and other mills. The woollen mill is the largest in India. Lucknow possesses an important paper-mill and also a cotton mill. There are cotton ginning and pressing factories at Aligarh, Meerut, Saharanpur and Bareilly and cotton mills at Agra, Hathras, Lucknow, Benares and Moradabad. There are now some 70 Sugar Factories in the province worked by the vacuum pan process; they are situated mainly in the Gorakhpur, Rohilkhand and Meerut divisions. A certain amount of Sugar is also made by the open pan process and a large quantity of gur is made in the villages. Excellent furniture is made at Bareilly mostly on cottage lines.

There is a card board manufacturing factory and a cigarette factory at Saharanpur. *Itrs.* and perfumes are made at Lucknow, Kanauj and Jaunpur. Dayalbagh (Agra) has a tannery, a dairy and a factory for making door bolts, lanterns, electrical goods, fountain pens, chemical balances, etc. Fountain pens are made in Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares. Shoe laces, elastic, and electric fans are made in Cawnpore.

The largest trade centres are Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Lucknow, Meerut, Aligarh, Hathras, Muttra, Agra, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Chandauli, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghazilabad, Khurja, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur.

Administration.

The Province was until the close of 1920 administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, chosen from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Reform scheme the Province was raised to the status of a Governor-in-Council, the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and two Ministers in charge of the Transferred Subjects. With effect from April 1, 1937, provincial autonomy was inaugurated in this Province and a Cabinet of 7 Ministers to assist the Governor was formed, under the G. I. Act of 1935. The present Cabinet consists of 6 Ministers. The medium for the transaction of public business is the Secretariat, the staff of which consists of 7 Secretaries (including Chief Secretary), and 8 Deputy Secretaries including the Director of Public Instruction and the Deputy Legal Remembrancer who are *ex-Officio* Deputy Secretaries in the Education and Judicial Departments respectively. There is also 1 Under-Secretary (the Deputy Director of Public Instruction who is *ex-Officio* Under-Secretary in the Education Department) and 4 Assistant Secretaries. The Chief Secretary is in charge of Appointment, General Administration, Secretarial Administration, Political, Newspaper and Police Departments; the Finance Secretary deals mainly with the Finance Department; the Revenue Secretary is in charge of the Revenue, Scarcity, Ecclesiastical and Forest Departments; the Education Secretary is in charge of the Education, Industries, Agriculture and Exotic Departments; the L. S. G. Secretary is in charge of the Local Self-Government, Municipal, Medical and Public Health Departments and the Judicial Secretary is in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments. The seventh Secretary is in charge of Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) and (Irrigation). Government spends the cold weather, October to April, in Lucknow and Allahabad, mostly in Lucknow, though the Secretariat remains throughout the year at Lucknow. The Governor and the Secretaries spend the hot weather in Naini Tal, but during the monsoon the Governor tours the plains, as he does also in the cold weather. The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases lying within its jurisdiction, being the chief revenue authority in the province. There are forty-eight British districts, thirty-six in Agra and twelve in Oudh, average area 2,200 square miles and average population a million. Each district is in charge of a District Officer, termed a Magistrate and Collector in Agra and a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh and Kumaon. The districts are grouped together in divisions. Each division is under a Commissioner, except the Jhansi and Kumaon divisions the charge of which is held by the Collector of Jhansi and that of Kumaon by the Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, in addition to their duties. There are ten divisions having an average area of nearly 10,000 square miles and an average population of nearly 5 millions. The districts are sub-divided into *tahsils*, with an average area of 500 square miles and an average population of 230,000. Each

Tahsil is in charge of a *Tahsildar*, who is responsible for the collection of revenue, and also exercises judicial powers. *Tahsils* are divided into *parganas* which are units of importance in the settlement of land revenue. Subordinate to the *Tahsildars* are *naib tahsildars* and *kanungos*. Ordinarily there are three *kanungos* and one *naib tahsildar* to a *tahsil*. The *Kanungos* supervise the work of the *patwaris*, or village accountants, check their papers and form a link direct between the villagers and Government. For judicial purposes (revenue and criminal), the District Officer assigns a sub-division, consisting of one or more *tahsils*, as the case may be to each of his subordinates, who may be covenanted civilians (Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Collectors) or members of the Provincial Service (Deputy Collectors and Magistrates).

Justice.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in the province of Agra and by the Chief Court of Oudh sitting at Lucknow which are the final appellate authorities in both criminal and civil cases. The former consists of a Chief Justice and ten permanent six of whom are Indians, and the latter consists of a Chief Judge and four judges three of whom are Indians. There are thirty-two posts (twenty-four in Agra including two posts temporarily held in abeyance and eight in Oudh) of district and sessions judges of which nine are held by Indians not belonging to the Indian Civil Service as they have been listed to the provincial service and the bar. They have both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and occasional appellate jurisdiction in rent cases. District Officers and their assistants, including *tahsildars*, preside in criminal courts as magistrates and as collectors and assistant collectors, in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work. Kumaon has been brought under the Civil jurisdiction of the High Court from 1st April 1926. The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has no separate civil courts. In the rest of the province there are civil judges, judges of small cause courts and munsifs who dispose of a large number of civil suits. In Agra the jurisdiction of a civil judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a munsif can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs. 2,000, and if specially empowered up to Rs. 5,000. In Oudh the ordinary jurisdiction of a civil judge extends to suits valuing not more than Rs. 20,000 and the ordinary jurisdiction of a munsif to suits of Rs. 2,000 value, provided that in special cases the limit of pecuniary jurisdiction can be removed altogether in the case of a civil judge and that of the munsif raised up to Rs. 5,000. Appeals from munsif always lie to the district judge while those from the civil judges go to the High Court or the Chief Court except in cases of a value of Rs. 5,000 or less which are heard by the district judge. Small cause court judges try suits to the value of Rs. 500, but the Senior Judge of Small Causes at Lucknow is empowered to try suits of a civil nature of which the value does not exceed Rs. 1,000. There are also honorary munsifs limited to Rs. 200

suits, and village munsifs whose jurisdiction is fixed at Rs. 20.

Local Self-Government.

The main units of local self-government are the district and municipal boards which, with the exception of one municipal board, have non-official Chairmen. Most of the municipal boards having an annual income of Rs. 50,000 or over have executive officers to whom certain administrative powers are reserved. The administrative functions of the municipal and district boards are performed by the Chairman and Executive Officer or the Secretary, but the boards themselves are directly responsible for most of the administration. The district boards obtain 41.8% of their income from Government grants. The other chief sources of income is the local rate levied from the landowners. Some of the boards have recently imposed a tax on circumstances and property. The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Taxation Act came into force with effect from January 1st, 1930. The tax realised under this Act will also be utilised in the payment of grants to local authorities for purposes of expenditure on the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads. The chief source of municipal income is the octroi or terminal tax and toll which is an octroi in modified form. Local opinion is strongly in favour of indirect as opposed to direct taxation for municipal purposes.

Public Works Department.

The Buildings and Roads branch is administered by a Civilian Secretary and the principal administrative officer is a Chief Engineer. The Province is divided into circles and divisions. Each circle is in charge of a Superintending Engineer and each division is in charge of an Executive Engineer. All metalled roads maintained from Provincial funds and construction of all buildings costing more than Rs. 5,000 are in charge of the Buildings and Roads branch.

2. (a) The Irrigation branch is administered by the same Secretary and the principal administrative officers are two Chief Engineers. The province is divided into circles and divisions.

(b) The Irrigation branch administers the various irrigation works, of the province as well as Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid, and the tube-well irrigation scheme, and the Fyzabad Electricity and Gogra Pumping schemes. The Ganges, the Eastern Jumna and the Agra Canals, the Hydro-electric works and the tube-wells are in charge of the Chief Engineer (West), and the Sarda Canal, the Gogra pumping scheme and the Bundelkhand Canals, in charge of the Chief Engineer (East).

3. (a) The Sarda Canal a work of the first magnitude was opened in 1923 for introducing irrigation into Oudh. Its head works are situated at Banbassa on the border of Nepal. The length of the main canal and branches, including distributaries, drainage cuts and escapes, is 5,928 miles, and the area irrigated is over 10 lakhs of acres annually including over 2½ lakhs acres of Sugarcane.

(b) The Ganges Canal—Upper and Lower. The head works of the former are situated at Hardwar in the Saharanpur district and of the latter at Narora in the Aligarh district. The Upper Ganges canal came into operation in the year 1855-56, and its total mileage of channels is 5,905 miles. The area irrigated annually is nearly 12 lakhs of acres. The lower Ganges canal was opened in 1879-80 and the total mileage of its channels is 5,029 miles. This system also irrigates nearly 10 lakhs of acres.

4. (a) The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power at attractive rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of province, and to Shahdara in Delhi province. Seven of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and a stand-by steam power station at Chandaul of 9,000 kilowatts has been constructed. During 1938 no less than 29,700 kilowatts in all will be available. Besides supplying some 75 towns with cheap current for light and fans and minor industries, the grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from rivers and open and tube wells. The Ganges Valley State well Scheme comprises about 1,500 tube wells, covering the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budhau, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irrigation. This supply of cheap power from some 2,000 sub-stations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres.

(b) The steam power house at Sohwal is capable of supplying 1800 kilowatts. The energy will be used to electrify Fyzabad and Ayodhya and to pump 160 cusecs from the Gogra into the Fyzabad canal system 120 miles in length.

(c) Investigations into the electrical and financial possibilities of a Grid Project for the eastern districts of the province have been completed and the recommendations of an expert Committee, appointed in November 1937, are under consideration.

Police.

The Police Force is administered by an Inspector-General, with three Deputies and three Assistants, forty-seven Superintendents, forty-four Assistant Superintendents and sixty Deputy Superintendents excluding five temporary officers. There is a Police Training College at Moradabad under a Superintendent of Police as Principal. There is a C.I.D. forming a separate department, under a Deputy Inspector-General with three Assistants. The armed police of the three police ranges have recently been rearmoured with the '410 musket, the '476 musket and the Martini Henri rifle having formed their previous armament. The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

Education.

Education is maintained in part by the State and partly by means of grants-in-aid. There are five universities, the four residential universities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the affiliating University of Agra. The last named was established in 1927 and consists, besides six affiliated colleges situated outside the United Provinces, of the eight colleges, formerly associated with Allahabad University on its external side, viz., the Agra and St. John's College at Agra, the Christ Church, D.A.V. and Sanatan Dharam College at Cawnpore, the Meerut College, Meerut, the Bareilly College, Bareilly and St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur. There are Intermediate Colleges and anglo-vernacular high and middle schools which prepare boys for the high school and intermediate examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, which prescribes courses for high school and intermediate education.

There are 48 Government High Schools and 8 Government Intermediate Colleges; the remainder are under private management and are aided by Government.

The Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow and the Crosthwaite Girls' College at Allahabad impart university education to Indian girls and the Theosophical National Girls' School and Women's College at Benares, the Muslim Girls' Intermediate College at Aligarh, Malidia Vidyalaya Intermediate College at Lucknow, Pratap Singh Hindu Girls' Intermediate College, Moradabad, Muslim Girls Intermediate College, Lucknow and Balika Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Cawnpore teach up to the intermediate stage. In addition to these there are A. V. High Schools, English Middle and vernacular Lower Middle schools and primary schools throughout the province for the education of Indian Girls; they are controlled by a Chief Inspectress of Girls' schools under the Director of Public Instruction. The St. George's Intermediate College, Mussoorie, the Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, the St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal, Sherwood Intermediate College, Naini Tal, and La Martinlere College, Lucknow, are the well-known institutions for European and Anglo-Indian children in the province which teach up to the intermediate stage. Besides these, there are many excellent educational institutions for European boys and girls both in the hills and plains which are attended by students from all over India. Government maintain Training Colleges for teachers in Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra, and a training department is attached to Christian Intermediate College, Lucknow. There are training departments attached to the Aligarh Muslim University and the Benares Hindu University. There is a College of Mining and Metallurgy in the Benares Hindu University where four-year courses of training are provided, leading to degrees in the two subjects. This is the only University in India where training in these two industrial subjects is available. There is a Government Engineering College at Roorkee (Thomason College), a School of Art and Crafts in Lucknow and an Agricultural College, and a Technological Institute at Cawnpore; and an Agricultural

School at Bulandshahr, there is also a non-Government Agricultural Institute at Naini, Allahabad. Education in law is given at four residential universities and at the Agra and Meerut colleges, and at the Dayanand Anglo-Vedle and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Cawnpore and at the Bareilly College. Instruction in commerce for the B. Com. degree of the Agra University is given in the Sanatan Dharma and the D. A. V. Colleges at Cawnpore and in the St. John's College at Agra; a commerce department for B. Com. degree is also attached to Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, now merged in the Lucknow University, prepares candidates for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Lucknow University. Besides this there are two medical schools at Agra for men and women, and also a College of Ayurveda and Tibbiya is attached to the Benares Hindu and the Aligarh Muslim Universities respectively. Public schools for secondary and primary vernacular education are almost entirely maintained or aided by district and municipal boards and vernacular education is administered through them and the expenditure of grants for vernacular education is in their hands. Government maintains eight Normal Schools and seventeen Central Training Schools for the training of vernacular teachers. Each district has a deputy inspector of schools who is the Secretary of the Education Committee of the district board, assisted by several sub-deputy inspectors. There are seven inspectors who supervise both anglo-vernacular and vernacular education in their circles.

Medical.

The Medical Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is assisted by a lady Superintendent for Medical aid to women in the administration of the Dufferin fund affairs. A post of Personal Assistant to the I. G. Civil Hospitals has also been created from December 8, 1934, to relieve the I. G. of the routine duties in connexion with the control of his office. A Civil Surgeon is in charge and is responsible for the

medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant. In two stations (Ranikhet and Roorkee) Medical Officers in military employ hold collateral civil charge. There are 104 Provincial Medical service officers in charge of important Mofussil dispensaries and on the reserve list and a large number of Provincial subordinate medical service officers. Lady doctors and women sub-assistant surgeons visit *pardanashin* women in their own homes and much good work is done in this manner.

The best equipped hospitals for Indian patients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra, King George's Hospital and the Balrampur Hospital at Lucknow, the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cawnpore, King Edward VII Hospital, Benares, the Civil Hospital at Allahabad (for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians living in European style) and Saint Mary's Cottage Hospital, Mussoorie. The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Naini Tal is a first-class institution and there are also the Lady Dufferin Hospitals. King George's Medical College, Lucknow, is one of the best equipped colleges in the country, with a staff of highly efficient professors, and the hospital attached to it is the first in the Province. The Queen Mary's Hospital for women and children, completed in 1932, is also attached to the King George's Medical College and provides clinical material for the instruction of students in midwifery and gynaecology. There are also male and female medical schools at Agra. The X-Ray Institute at Dehra Dun has been closed, but a scheme for the appointment of a Provincial Radiologist and the training of Medical Officers in X-Ray at the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, where every facility for such work would be forthcoming is under the consideration of the Government. There are sanatoria for British soldiers in the hills. The King Edward VII Sanatorium at Bhowali in the district of Naini Tal is an up-to-date and well-equipped institution for the treatment of European and Indian consumptives. A new T. B. clinic has been opened at Allahabad.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of the United Provinces.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue.</i>	Rs.	<i>Direct Demands on the Revenue.</i>	Rs.
IV.—Other Taxes on Income	800	5.—Salt	89,16,264
V.—Salt	6,00,47,655	7.—Land Revenue	11,91,307
VII.—Land Revenue	1,50,50,000	8.—Provincial Excise	2,85,714
VIII.—Provincial Excise	1,53,18,000	9.—Stamps	29,07,600
IX.—Stamps	47,70,000	10.—Forest	Forest Capital outlay met from Revenue
X.—Forest	12,00,000	11.—Registration	4,69,579
XI.—Registration	10,00,000	12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	10,00,000
XII.—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	3,00,000	13.—Other Taxes and Duties	10,000
XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties		<i>Railway Revenue Account.</i>	
<i>Railway Revenue Account.</i>		15.—State Railways—Interest on Debt	6,700
XVI.—Subsidized Companies.	1,00,000	15C.—Subsidized Companies .. ..	....
<i>Irrigation, Etc.</i>		<i>Irrigation Revenue Account.</i>	
XVII.—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Receipts	2,47,50,700	17.—Interest on Irrigation works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1,12,45,597
<i>Less—Working Expenses</i>	<i>1,04,25,628</i>	18.—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues	1,55,237
	1,43,25,072	<i>Irrigation Capital Account (Met from Revenue).</i>	
XVIII.—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	11,900	19.—Construction of Irrigation Works—	
<i>Debt Services.</i>		B—(1) Financed from Ordinary Revenues	
XX.—Interest	12,67,729	B—(2) Financed from Ordinary Revenues	26,800
<i>Civil Administration.</i>		<i>Debt Services.</i>	
XXI.—Administration of Justice	10,99,466	22.—Interest on debt and other obligations	4,99,412
XXII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	5,47,455	23.—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
XXIII.—Police	6,32,285	(i) Sinking Fund	21,55,084
XXVI.—Education	12,47,300	(ii) Payments to the Central Government	31,32,318
XXVII.—Medical	3,30,573	<i>Civil Administration.</i>	
XXVIII.—Public Health	2,84,072	25.—General Administration	1,47,46,520
XXIX.—Agriculture	8,51,825	27.—Administration of Justice	71,41,457
XXX.—Veterinary	1,34,984	28.—Jails and Convict Settlements	30,88,684
XXXI.—Co-operative Credit	1,46,800	29.—Police	1,67,60,844
XXXII.—Industries	5,44,800	36.—Scientific Departments	28,600
XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	1,09,925	37.—Education	2,07,53,108
		38.—Medical	35,33,434
Carried over	11,93,20,621	39.—Public Health	23,82,489
		40.—Agriculture	39,13,206
		41.—Veterinary	4,73,402
		42.—Co-operative Credit	6,00,839
		43.—Industries	18,13,757
		44.—Aviation	4,000
		47.—Miscellaneous Departments	92,935
		Carried over .. ..	....

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.
	Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ..	11,93,20,621	Brought forward ..	....
<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>		<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>	
XXXIX.—Civil Works—		50.—Civil Works—	
(a) Ordinary ..	3,49,600	(a) Provincial expenditure ..	55,63,859
(b) Transfer from Central Road Development Account ..	13,29,370	(b) Improvement of Com- munications from Central Road Development Account ..	13,29,370
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
XLIII.—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ..	61,560	54.—Famine Relief—	
XLIV.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ..	1,56,200	A—Famine Relief ..	61,560
XLV.—Stationery and Print- ing	8,90,950	B—Transfers to Famine Relief Fund ..	2,65,000
XLVI.—Miscellaneous ..	7,98,923	55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	1,00,22,632
<i>Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.</i>		56.—Stationery and Printing ..	12,15,406
XLIX.—Grants-in-aid from Central Govern- ment	25,00,000	57.—Miscellaneous Charges ..	8,81,089
Total Revenue ..	12,54,07,224	<i>Extraordinary Items.</i>	
<i>Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads.</i>		63.—Extraordinary charges ..	3,000
PUBLIC DEBT.		Total expenditure met from Revenue	12,66,74,753
A.—RUPEE DEBT.		<i>Capital accounts not met from revenue.</i>	
I.—Permanent Debt—		68.—Construction of Irrigation works	55,16,885
(i) Provincial Loans bearing interest—		68.—Capital outlay on Hydro- Electric works ..	38,79,820
3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961-86 .. ..	....	81.—Civil works not met from revenue	18,33,250
New Loan	1,00,00,000	83.—Payments of commuted value of pensions	5,56,700
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds ..	1,00,00,000	85.—Payments to Retrenched Per- sonnel	—23,500
(ii) Loans not bearing interest .. ..	....	Total ..	1,17,63,155
II.—Floating Debt—		<i>Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads.</i>	
Treasury Bills ..	....	PUBLIC DEBT.	
Other Floating Loans .. ..	....	A.—RUPEE DEBT.	
III.—Loans from the Central Government .. ..	....	I.—Permanent Debt—	
Total ..	2,00,00,000	(i) Provincial Loans bear- ing interest—	
Carried over ..	....	3 per cent. United Provinces Loan 1961- 86	2,63,600
		Carried over ..	....

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.
Brought forward ..	Rs.	Brought forward ..	Rs.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		<i>Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads—contd.</i>	
Special Loans .. .. .	....	(ii) Loans not bearing interest.	....
State Provident Funds—		6 per cent. United Pro- vinces Development Loan.	25,000
General Pro- vident Fund {	Rupee Branch ..	II.—Floating Debt—	
	Sterling Branch..	Treasury Bills .. ..	....
Indian Civil Service Pro- vident Fund {	Rupee Branch ..	Other Floating Loans ..	....
	Sterling Branch..	III.—Loans from the Central Government	38,54,118
Indian Civil Service (Non- European Members) Provident Fund {	Rupee Branch ..	Total ..	39,42,718
	Sterling Branch..	UNFUNDED DEBT.	
Contributory Provident Fund {	Rupee Branch ..	Special Loans .. .. .	....
	Sterling Branch..	State Provident Funds—	
Other Mis- cellaneous Provident Funds {	Rupee Branch ..	General Pro- vident Fund {	Rupee Branch .. 24,00,000
	Sterling Branch	Sterling Branch..	1,06,000
Total ..	Rupee Branch ..	Indian Civil Service Pro- vident Fund {	Rupee Branch .. 20,000
	Sterling Branch..	Sterling Branch..	1,00,000
Total ..	Rupee Branch ..	Indian Civil Service (Non- European Members) Provident Fund {	Rupee Branch .. 3,000
	Sterling Branch	Sterling Branch..	....
Total ..	49,46,000	Contributory Provident Fund {	Rupee Branch
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.		Other Mis- cellaneous Provident Funds {	Rupee Branch
<i>Deposits Bearing Interest.</i>		Sterling Branch..	....
(A) RESERVE FUNDS.		DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.	
A—Famine Relief Fund—		<i>Deposits Bearing Interest.</i>	
Transfers from the Revenue Ac- count	2,65,000	(A) Reserve Funds—	
Interest Receipts	1,54,250	A—Famine Relief Fund—	
<i>Deposits not Bearing Interest.</i>		Transfers to the Revenue Account	61,560
(A) Sinking Funds—		B—Investment Account	2,65,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		<i>Deposits Not Bearing Interest.</i>	
5 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1944, Sinking Fund	10,00,000	(A) Sinking Funds—	
3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961-66, Sinking Fund	2,55,084	3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961-66	2,55,084
Other Appropriations	31,32,318	Carried over ..	....
(B) Reserve Funds—			
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Irri- gation	4,29,000		
Carried over ..	....	

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.
	Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ..	....	Brought forward ..	....
(B) Reserve Funds— <i>contd.</i>		<i>Deposits not bearing interest—</i>	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		<i>contd.</i>	
Government Press	45,000	Sinking Fund Investment Ac-	
United Provinces Road Fund ..	10,00,000	count—	
General Police Fund	1,33,270	5 per cent. United Provinces Loan,	
Transfers from Famine Relief		1944	19,00,081
Fund	95,000	(B) Reserve Funds—	
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—		Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Deposits of Local Funds—		Irrigation .. ..	....
District Funds	1,96,11,000	Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Municipal Funds	53,05,000	Government Press	33,000
Other Funds	17,56,000	United Provinces Road Fund ..	7,50,000
<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits.</i>		General Police Fund	1,33,270
Civil Deposits—		Transfers from Famine Relief	
Revenue deposits	34,23,000	Fund	95,000
Civil Court deposits	68,15,000	(C) Other Deposit Accounts—	
Criminal Court deposits	1,63,000	Deposits of Local Funds—	
Personal deposits	2,85,94,000	District Funds	1,98,16,000
Forest deposits	85,000	Municipal Funds	54,50,000
Public Works deposits	16,25,000	Other Funds	17,38,000
Trust Interest Funds	4,94,000	<i>Departmental and Judicial</i>	
Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund..	7,000	<i>Deposits—</i>	
Deposits for work done for pub-		Civil Deposits—	
lic bodies or individuals	1,46,000	Revenue deposits	34,75,000
Unclaimed deposits in the Gene-		Civil Court deposits	63,84,000
ral Provident Fund	2,000	Criminal Court deposits	2,02,000
Deposit of fees received by		Personal deposits	2,85,65,000
Government servants for		Forest deposits	99,000
work done for private bodies	6,000	Public Works deposits	14,79,000
Deposits on account of contract		Trust Interest Funds	3,86,000
price of liquor	6,39,000	Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund..	5,000
<i>Other Accounts.</i>		Deposits for work done for	
Subventions from Central Road		public bodies or individuals.	2,30,000
Fund	11,56,780	Unclaimed deposits in the Gene-	
Deposit account of grants from the		ral Provident Fund .. ..	....
Central Government for Econo-		Deposit of fees received by	
mie Development and Improve-		Government servants for	
ment of Rural Areas .. ..	....	work done for private bodies.	6,000
Deposit account of grants from		Deposits on account of contract	
the Central Government for		price of liquor	6,55,000
Economic Development and		Carried over ..	....
Improvement of Rural Areas—			
Co-operative Training and Edu-			
cation	33,649		
Carried over ..	....	

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.
	Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ..	....	Brought forward ..	....
<i>Other Accounts—contd.</i>		<i>Other Accounts.</i>	
Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee .. .. .	....	Subventions from Central Road Fund	13,29,370
Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,14,441	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas ..	4,50,000
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of handloom industry	86,400	Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—Co-operative Training and Education	38,222
Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	4,76,000	Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee .. .. .	....
Central Cotton Committee Research Fund	12,000	Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,34,441
Advances not bearing interest—		Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand-loom industry	1,23,900
Advances Repayable	25,97,000	Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	3,36,324
Permanent Advances	3,000	Central Cotton Committee Research Fund	14,000
Account with Foreign Governments .. .. .	....	Advances not bearing interest—	
Account with the Government of Burma .. .. .	....	Advances Repayable	27,83,000
Account with the Reserve Bank	....	Permanent Advances	5,000
Suspense—		Account with Foreign Governments .. .. .	....
Suspense Account	56,000	Account with the Government of Burma .. .. .	....
Cheques and Bills .. ..	....	Account with the Reserve Bank	....
Departmental and similar Accounts—		Suspense—	
Civil Departmental Balances ..	83,000	Suspense Account	53,000
Miscellaneous—		Cheques and Bills .. ..	....
Government Account	2,63,600	Departmental and similar Accounts—	
Total ..	....	Civil Departmental Balances ..	85,000
LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.		Miscellaneous—	
<i>Loans to Municipalities, Etc.</i>		Government Account	4,26,800
Loans to Municipalities	6,64,000	Total	7,77,62,052
Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	16,000	Carried over .. ..	....
Carried over .. ..	....	

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimates, 1937-38.
Brought forward ..	Rs.	Brought forward ..	Rs.
<i>Loans to Municipalities, etc.—</i> contd.		LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.	
Loans to landholders and other notabilities	2,37,000	<i>Loans to Municipalities, Etc.—</i>	
Advances to Cultivators	25,00,000	Loans to Municipalities	16,85,000
Advances under Special Laws ..	10,000	Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	3,15,000
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	60,000	Loans to landholders and other notabilities .. .. .	....
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	2,14,000	Advances to Cultivators	21,00,000
<i>Loans to Government Servants.</i>		Advances under Special Laws ..	....
House building advances	2,40,000	United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	1,00,00,000
Advances for purchase of motor cars	2,00,000	Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	8,000
Advances for purchase of other conveyances	8,000	<i>Loans to Governments Servants.</i>	
Passage advances	2,300	House building advances	1,70,000
Other advances .. .. .	....	Advances for purchase of motor cars	2,25,000
Total .. .. .	....	Advances for purchase of other conveyances	10,000
<i>Remittances.</i>		Passage advances	4,000
Remittances within India—		Other advances	1,500
Local Remittances and Adjust- ments—		Total	1,45,18,500
P. W. Remittances .. .. .	....	<i>Remittances.</i>	
Other Local Remittances and Adjustments—		Remittances within India—	
Remittances by Bills .. ..	....	Local Remittances and Adjust- ments—	
Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Govern- ments .. .. .	....	P. W. Remittances .. .. .	....
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	....	Other Local Remittances and Adjustments .. .. .	....
Total .. .. .	....	Remittances by Bills .. .. .	....
Total, Debt and Deposit Heads Etc.	10,09,69,092	Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Govern- ments .. .. .	....
<i>Reserve Deposit.</i>		Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	....
Reserve Bank Deposit .. .. .	....	Total .. .. .	....
Total Receipts	23,53,76,316	Total, Debt and Deposit Heads, Etc.	9,88,52,270
Opening Balance	*75,12,361	<i>Reserve Deposit.</i>	
Grand Total	24,28,88,677	Reserve Bank Deposits .. ..	....
		Total Disbursements	23,72,90,178
		Closing Balance	55,98,499
		Grand Total	24,28,88,677

* Including Rs.55 lakhs taken in the form of cash in treasuries and credit with the Reserve Bank from our decentralized deposits.

Administration.

Governor.—His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.O.S.

STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Secretary to the Governor.—J. C. Donaldson, M.C., I.O.S.

Military Secretary.—Major D. A. Brett, M.C. R.G.M.

Aides-de-Camp.—Capt. R. Caulfield; Capt. R. W. Burkis.

Honorary European Aides-de-Camp:

Lt.-Col. C. F. Bull, V.D., *Vacant*, Lt.-Col. J. D. Westwood.

Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp:

Subedar Major and Honorary Captain Dhun Singh Chauhan, Sardar Bahadur; Risaldar Major and Honorary Captain Amir Muhammad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, I.D.S.M.; Subedar Major and Honorary Captain Dan Singh Lama, I.O.M., Sardar Bahadur; Subedar Major Nazir Khan.

Head Assistant, Military Secretary's Office.—C. W. Jones.

Superintendent, Office of Secretary to the Governor.—D. R. Jahans.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, B.A., LL.B., Premier & Minister of Home Affairs & Finance. (Appointed July 17, 1937).

The Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmad Qidwai, Minister of Revenue and Jails. (Appointed July 17, 1937).

The Hon'ble Dr. Kallash Nath Katju, M.A., LL.B., Minister of Justice, Development, Agriculture and Veterinary. (Appointed July 17, 1937).

The Hon'ble Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Minister of Local Self-Government & Health. (Appointed July 17, 1937).

The Hon'ble Mr. Sampurnanand B. Sc., Minister of Education.

The Hon'ble Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., LL.B., Minister of Communications and Irrigation. (Appointed July 28, 1937).

Dr. Narayan Prasad Asthana, M.A., LL.D., Advocate-General. (Appointed July 31, 1937).

U. P. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Chairman.

Sir Digby Livingstone Drake-Brockman, B.A., KT., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Members.

Man Singh, B.A., C.D.E., Rai Bahadur; S. Abu Muhammad, M.A., Khan Bahadur.

Secretary.

Rai Sahib Pandit Mahesha Nand Gildyal, B.A., Allahabad, April 26, 1937.

Superintendent.

Gorakh Prasad Sinha, B.A., Allahabad, April 28, 1937.

CIVIL SECRETARIAT.**SECRETARIES.**

C. W. Gwynne, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.O.S.	Chief Secretary.
A. C. Turner, M.B.E., I.O.S.	Finance Secretary.
A. A. Waugh, I.O.S.	Revenue Secretary. (Granted leave.)
S. P. Shah, I.O.S.	Secretary, Local Self-Government and Public Health.
Rai Bahadur Phul Chand Mogha, B.A., LL.B.	Judicial Secretary. (Offg.)
P. M. Kharegat, C.I.E., I.O.S.	Secretary, Industries and Education.
Wajahat Hussain, I.O.S.	Secretary, P. W. D. (B. & R.) & (I. B.)

DEPUTY SECRETARIES.

S. H. Zaheer, I.O.S.	General Branch.
J. Johnston, I.O.S.	Revenue Branch (Tempy.).
J. B. Langford, I.O.S.	Revenue Branch (Tempy.).
Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Din Bajpai, B.Sc., LL.B.	Finance Branch.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Mushtaq Ali Khan, B.A.	Local Self-Government and Public Health Branch. (Tempy.).
Ratan Lal, B.A., LL.B. (Ex-officio) ..	Judicial Branch. (Offg.).
Bhagwan Sahay, I.O.S.	Industries Branch. (Tempy.).
R. S. Weir, M.A., B.Sc., I.E.S. (Ex-officio).	Education Branch.

UNDER SECRETARY.

J.C. Powell Price, M.A., I.E.S. (Ex-officio). Education Branch.

LAW OFFICERS TO GOVERNMENT.

Rai Bahadur Phul Chand Mogha, B.A., Legal Remembrancer, in addition to his duties as Judicial Secretary. (Offg.).
 Ratan Lal, B.A., LL.B. Deputy Legal Remembrancer and ex-officio Deputy Secretary, Judicial Branch. (Offg.).

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY.

K. B. Bhatia, I.C.S. Finance Department.
 G. A. Haig, I.C.S. General Branch.
 S. A. T. Naqvi, I.C.S. Do.
 T. P. Bhalla, I.P. Headquarter of the Government, Lucknow.
 D. P. Mukerji Director of Public Information, U.P.
 Sitla Sahai, B.A. Deputy Director of Public Information, U.P.
 Abdul Rashid Do. do.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B. 1836
 The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Auckland). 1838

T. C. Robertson 1840
 The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Ellenborough). 1842

Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B. 1843
 James Thomson. Died at Bareilly 1843
 A. W. Begbie, *In charge* 1853
 J. R. Colvin. Died at Agra 1853

E. A. Reade, *In charge* 1857
 Colonel H. Fraser, C.B., Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Provinces. 1857

The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General administering the N.-W. Provinces (Viscount Canning). 1858
 Sir G. F. Edmonstone 1859
 R. Money, *In charge* 1863
 The Hon. Edmund Drummond 1863
 Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I. 1868
 Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I. 1874
 Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B. 1876

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH.

Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I. 1877
 Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.S. 1882
 Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. 1887

Sir Chas. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I. 1892
 Alan Cadell (*Officiating*) 1895
 Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (a) 1895
 Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I. 1901
 (a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I. 1902
 Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1907
 L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I. (*Officiating*) 1912
 Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S.I. 1912
 Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1918

GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1920
 Sir William Marris, K.C.I.E. 1921

Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (*Officiating*) 1926
 Sir Alexander Muddiman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1928
 Died at Naini Tal.

Capt. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, C.I.E., M.B.E., *In-charge*. 1928

Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. 1929
 Sir George Bancroft Lambert, K.C.S.I. 1930
 Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. 1931

Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan of Chhatari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D. 1933

Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. 1933
 Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., (afternoon Dec. 6.) 1934

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER:

THE HON'BLE MR. PURUSHOTTAMDAS TANDON, M.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:

MR. ABDUL HAKEEM, M.A., LL.B.

Elected Members.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Bareilly - cum - Pilibhit - cum - Shahjahanpur - cum - Budann cities.	The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, B.A., LL.B., Premier.
Bahraich district (South) (Muhammadian rural).	The Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Minister for Revenue.
Allahabad district (Doaba)	The Hon'ble Dr. Kallias Nath Katju, M.A., LL.D., Minister for Development and Justice.
Cawnpore district (North-East) (General rural) ..	The Hon'ble Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government.
Benares city	The Hon'ble Mr. Sampurnanand, B.Sc., Minister for Education.
Garhwal and Bijnor (North-West) districts (Muhammadian rural).	The Hon'ble Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Communications.
University	Dr. S. Hunsain Zahoor, B.A., Ph.D., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education.
Saharanpur-cum-Hardwar-cum-Dehra Dun-cum-Muzaffarnagar cities.	Mr. Ajit Prasad Jais, M.A., LL.B., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Revenue.
Muttra-cum-Aligarh-cum-Hathras cities ..	Acharya Jugal Kishore, M.A. (Oxon.), Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Justice.
Farrukhabad-cum-Etawah-cum-Jhansi cities ..	Mr. Atmaram Govind Kher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Local Self-Government.
Bahraich district (North)	Thakur Hukam Singh, B.A., LL.B., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Revenue.
*Agra city	Mr. Karan Singh Kane, B.A., I.C.R.A. (Glasgow), Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education.
Cawnpore district (North-East)	Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tiwary, M.A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier.
*Saharanpur district (South-East)	Mr. Bihari Lal Chaudhri, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Justice.
Ghazipur and Ballia districts	Mr. Muhammad Sulaiman Ansari, M.A., LL.B., Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier.
Lucknow district	Mr. Gopal Nath Srivastava, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Revenue.
Lucknow city	Mr. Chandra Bhaun Gupta.
*Lucknow city	Mr. Narain Das.
Cawnpore city	Dr. Jawahar Lal Rohatgi.
*Cawnpore city	Bhagat Dayal Das JI.
Agra city	Seth Achal Singh, M.C., M.C.B.
Bulandshahr-cum-Meerut-cum - Hapur - cum - Khurja-cum-Nagina cities.	Pandit Pyare Lal Sharma, M.A., LL.B.
Allahabad city	The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, M.A., LL.B.
*Allahabad city	Mr. Hari.
Moradabad-cum-Amroha-cum-Sambhal-cum-Chandausi cities.	Professor Ram Saran.
Fyzabad - cum - Bahraich - cum - Sitapur cities.	Acharya Narendra Deva.
Jaunpur-cum-Mirzapur-cum - Ghazipur-cum-Gorakhpur cities.	Babu Bindhyabasini Prasad Verma, B.A., LL.B., Advocate and Chairman, Municipal Board, Gorakhpur.

* Scheduled Castes.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Dehra Dun district.	Pandit Mahabir Tyagi.
Saharanpur district (South-East)	Thakur Phool Singh, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Saharanpur district (North-West)	Chaudhri Mangat Singh, Vakil.
Muzaffarnagar district (East)	Babu Keshav Gupta, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Muzaffarnagar district (West)	Srimati Satyavati Devi (Snatika).
Meerut district (South-West)	Mr. Charan Singh, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B.
Meerut district (North)	Chaudhri Khushi Ram, B.A., LL.B.
Meerut district (East)	Chandhri Raghuvansh Narayan Singh.
Bulandshahr district (North)	Chaudhri Vijaypal Singh.
Bulandshahr district (East)	Mr. Brij Behari Lal, Advocate.
Bulandshahr district (South-West)	Thakur Manak Singh, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Bulandshahr district (South-East)	Chaudhry Bhim Sen.
Aligarh district (West)	Thakur Todar Singh Tomar.
Aligarh district (East)	Mr. Jwala Prasad Jigyasu.
Aligarh district (Centre)	Thakur Malkhan Singh Bhal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Muttra district (West)	Professor Krishna Chandra, B.Sc.
Muttra (East) and Etah (West) districts	Chaudhri Shiva Mangal Singh, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Agra district (North-East)	Mr. Ram Chand Pallwal.
*Agra district (North-East)	Dr. Manik Chand Jatav Vir.
Agra district (South-West)	Pt. Jagan Prasad Rawat, B.Sc., LL.B.
Mathura district (North-East)	Pandit Jiva Lal.
Mathura district (North-West)	Chandhri Mijaji Lal.
Mathura district (South-West)	Chandhri Bireswar Singh, B.A., B.L.
Etah district (North)	Mr. Babu Ram Verma, Pleader.
Etah district (South)	Srimati Vidyavati Rathore.
Bijnor district (West)	Kunwar Shansher Jang alias Kr. Charat Singh.
Bijnor district (East)	Chandhri Khub Singh.
Moradabad district (East)	Mr. Dan Dayal Khanna.
Moradabad district (West)	Pandit Shankar Dutt Sharma.
Bareilly district (South-West)	Thakur Prithvi Raj Singh.
Bareilly district (North-East)	Pandit Dwarka Prasad, B.Sc., LL.B., Chairman, District Board.
Shahjahanpur district (East)	Pandit Deo Narayan Bhattiya.
Shahjahanpur district (West)	Thakur Sadho Singh, B.A., Landholder.
Budann district (East)	Kunwar Rukum Singh Rathor.
Budann district (West)	Mr. Lakhan Dass Jat.
Budann district (South)	Chandhri Badan Singh, Landholder.
Pilibhit district (South)	Thakur Bhagwan Singh, B.A.
Pilibhit district (North)	Pandit Rameshwar Dayal.
Farrukhabad district (North)	Mrs. Uma Nehru.
Farrukhabad district (South)	Mr. Balwant Singh.
Etawah district (West)	Chandhri Buddhu Singh.
Etawah district (East)	Babu Hoti Lal Agrawal, M.A., LL.B.
Cawnpore district (South)	Babu Ram Sarup Gupta, M.A.

* Scheduled Castes.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Cawnpore district (West)	Dr. Murari Lal, M.B.
Fatehpur district (East)	Mr. Banshgopal, Advocate.
Fatehpur district (West)	Pandit Sheo Dayal Upadhyaya.
Allahabad district (Jannunapar)	Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-law.
Allahabad district (Gangapar)	Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri.
Jhansi district (South)	Pandit R. V. Dhulekar, M.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Jhansi district (North)	Pandit Bhagwat Narayan Bhargawa, B.A., Pleader.
Jalaun district	Pandit Manni Lal Pandey, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
*Jalaun district	Chandhri Lotan, Contractor.
Hanirpur district	Diwan Shatrughan Singh.
Banda district (North)	Thakur Keshava Chandra Singh Chandhri, M.Sc., LL.B., Advocate.
Banda district (South)	Thakur Har Prasad Singh, Pleader.
Benares district (West)	Pandit Yajna Narayan Upadhyaya, M.A., L.T., LL.B., Kavya Tirth.
Benares district (East)	Pandit Kamalapati Tewari.
Mirzapur district (North) (General rural)	Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya, Kt., of Vizianagram.
Mirzapur district (North)	Babu Vishwanath Prasad.
Mirzapur district (South)	Raja Sharda Mahesh Prasad Singh Shah.
Jaunpur district (East)	Professor Birbal Singh, B.A.
Jaunpur district (West)	Pandit Keshava Deva Malaviya, M.Sc.
Ghazipur district (East)	Mr. Parasram Rai.
Ghazipur district (West)	Pandit Indradeo Tripathi.
Ballia district (South)	Thakur Radha Mohan Singh, B.Sc., LL.B., Vakil.
Ballia district (North)	Thakur Surya Narayan Singh, <i>Rais</i> and Zamindar.
Gorakhpur district (South-West)	Thakur Sinhasan Singh, M.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Gorakhpur district (South-East)	Pandit Mohan Lal Gautam.
Gorakhpur district (West)	Mr. Biswanath Mukherji, L.M.S.
Gorakhpur district (Centre)	Thakur Prayag Dwaj Singh, B.A., LL.B.
Gorakhpur district (North)	Professor Shibban Lal Saksena, M.A.
Gorakhpur district (North)	Mr. Purnamasi.
*Gorakhpur district (North-East)	Pandit Ram Dhari Pande.
Basti district (South-East)	Mr. Kashi Prasad Rai.
Basti district (North-East)	Pandit Ram Kumar Shastri.
Basti district (South)	Pandit Sita Ram Shukla.
*Basti district (South)	Mr. Harnath Prasad.
Basti district (West)	Pandit Ram Charitra Pande.
Azamgarh district (West)	Mr. Sita Ram Ashthana, B.A., LL.B., Pleader.
Azamgarh district (West)	Mr. Gajadhar Prasad.
Azamgarh district (South)	Pandit Radha Kant Malaviya.
Azamgarh district (North-East)	Pandit Aign Rai Shastri.
Naini Tal district	Kunwar Anand Singh of Kashipur.
Ahmora district	Pandit Har Govind Pant, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

* Scheduled Castes.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
*Almora district	Mr. Ram Prasad Tanta, B.A., LL.B., Vakil and Municipal Commissioner.
Garhwal district (South-East)	Thakur Jagmohan Singh Negi, B.A., LL.B.
Garhwal district (North-West)	Pandit Anusuya Prasad Bahuguna, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate.
Unao district (West)	Pandit Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, M.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Unao district (East)	Pandit Jata Shankar Shukla.
Unao district (South)	Lal Surendra Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar.
Rae Bareilly district (North-East)	Mrs. Shunitidevi Mitta, B.A.
*Rae Bareilly district (North-East)	Mr. Bhawani.
Rae Bareilly district (South-West)	Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Bajpai.
Hardoi district (North-West)	Mr. Chheda Lal Gupta, M.A.
Hardoi district (South-East)	Pandit Shanti Swarup.
Hardoi district (Centre)	Rai Sahib Thakur Bibhuti Singh, Special Magistrate.
Sitapur district (North-West)	Pandit Shiva Ram Duvedi, Vaid.
Sitapur district (North-West)	Mr. Parag Lal.
Sitapur district (East) (General rural)	B. Jagannath Prasad <i>alias</i> Jagan.
Sitapur district (South)	Thakur Lalit Bux Singh, Taluqdar.
Kheri district (South-West)	Pandit Banshi Dhar Misra, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Kheri district (North-East)	Kunwar Khushwaqt Rai <i>alias</i> Bhalya Lal, M.A., B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Advocate, <i>Rais</i> and Zamindar.
Fyzabad district (West)	Shrimati Maharani Jagdamba Devi of Ajodhya.
Fyzabad district (East)	Pandit Krishna Nath Kaul, Advocate.
*Fyzabad district (East)	Mr. Paltn Ram.
Sultanpur district (East)	Thakur Ram Naresh Singh.
Sultanpur district (West)	Raj Kumar Jang Bahadur Singh of Amethi.
Sultanpur district (Centre)	Mr. Sunder Lal Gupta.
Bahraich district (South)	Pandit Bhagwan Din Misra, Vaidya.
Gonda district (West)	Mr. Lal Behari Tandon.
Gonda district (South)	Mr. Ishwar Saran.
Gonda district (North-East)	Kunwar Raghvendra Pratap Singh.
*Gonda district (North-East)	Rai Sahib Hari Prasad Tanta.
Partabgarh district (West)	Pandit Harish Chandra Bajpai.
Partabgarh district (East)	Pandit Govind Malaviya.
Bara Banki district (South)	Mr. Krishnanand Nath Khare, B.A., LL.B.
Bara Banki district (North)	Shrimati Rajmata Parbati Kunwari.
*Bara Banki district (North)	Mr. Chet Ram.
Meerut - <i>cum</i> - Hapur - <i>cum</i> - Bulandshahr - <i>cum</i> - Khurja - <i>cum</i> - Nagina cities.	Mr. Muhammad Ismail Khan, B.A. (Cant.), Barrister-at-Law.
Dehra Dun - <i>cum</i> - Haridwar - <i>cum</i> - Saharanpur - <i>cum</i> - Muzaffarnagar cities.	Shaikh Ghali Rasul, <i>Rais</i> , and Honorary Assistant Collector.
Moradabad - <i>cum</i> - Auroha - <i>cum</i> - Chandausi cities..	Khan Bahadur Hafiz Ghazanfarullah, Contractor and Landholder.
Bareilly - <i>cum</i> - Pilibhit cities	Mr. Aziz Ahmad Khan, Advocate.
Rudraun - <i>cum</i> - Shahjahanpur - <i>cum</i> - Sambhal cities.	Maulvi Karimul Raza Khan, M.A., LL.B., Pleader.
Agra - <i>cum</i> - Farrukhabad - <i>cum</i> - Etawah cities ..	Khan Bahadur Mr. Akhtar Adil, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court and Government Pleader.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Aligarh-cum-Hathras-cum-Muttra cities ..	Captain Haji Nawab Bahadur Muhammad Abdus-Sami Khan, Khan Bahadur.
Cawnpore city	Dr. Abdus Samad, B.A., M.B.
Allahabad-cum-Jhansi cities	Mr. Zahur Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law.
Benares-cum-Mirzapur cities	Mr. Muhammed Ekram Khan, Bench Magistrate.
Ghazipur-cum-Jaunpur-cum-Gorakhpur cities ..	S. M. Rizwan Allah, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate.
Lucknow city	Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-zaman, B.A., LL.B., Advocate and Chairman, Municipal Board.
Fyzabad-cum-Sitapur-cum-Bahraich cities ..	Mr. Muhammad Wasim, Barrister-at-Law.
Dehra Dun and Saharanpur (East) districts ..	Qazi Abdul Wali.
Saharanpur district (North)	Maulvi Munfai Ali Sahib, Advocate.
Saharanpur district (South-West)	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Ziaul Ifaq, Special Magistrate.
Muzaffarnagar district (East)	Sahibzada Sayed Hasan Ali Khan Rais.
Muzaffarnagar district (West)	Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan, M.A., (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.
Meerut district (East)	Mr. Tahir Hussain, B.Sc., LL.B.
Meerut district (West)	Captain Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan, M.B.E.
Bulandshahr district (East)	Mr. Muhammad Shaukat Ali Khan.
Bulandshahr district (West) (Muhammadian rural).	Nawab Dr. Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.B., of Chhatari.
Aligarh district	Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan.
Muttra and Agra districts.	Khan Bahadur Badrudin, O.B.E., Honorary Magistrate.
Mainpuri and Etah districts	Mr. Mohamed Jan Khan.
Nani Tal, Alnora and Bareilly (North) districts ..	Khan Bahadur Sheikh Khalil-ud-din Ahmad, Special Magistrate.
Bareilly district (East, South and West) ..	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan.
Bijnor district (South-East)	Chaudhri Islam Ullah Khan, B.Sc., Rais.
Moradabad district (North-West)	Mr. Akhtar Hasan Khan.
Moradabad district (North-East)	Chandhry Jafar Hasan Khan, B.Sc. (Hons.), LL.B.
Moradabad district (South-East)	Maulana Muhammad Ismail.
Budaun district (West)	Sh. Zahirul Abedin, Honorary Assistant Collector.
Budaun district (East)	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Fasih-ud-din, B.A.
Shahjahanpur district	Khan Bahadur Mr. Muhammad Fazl-ur-Rahman Khan, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Pilibhit district	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Imtiaz Ahmad.
Farrukhabad district	Khan Bahadur Lieutenant M. Sultan Alam Khan.
Etawah and Cawnpore districts	Mr. Nafisul Hasan, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Fatehpur and Banda districts	Mr. Mahmud Hussain Khan, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Allahabad district (South-West) (Muhammadian rural).	Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, K.T., Barrister-at-Law.
Jhansi, Jabal and Hamirpur districts	Mr. Rafi-ud-din Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law.
Jaunpur and Allahabad (North-East) districts ..	Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad Hasan.
Benares and Mirzapur districts	Mr. Muhammad Athar, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Gorakhpur district (West)	Mr. Muhammad Farooq, M.Sc.
Gorakhpur district (East)	Mr. Zahirul Hasnain Jari, M.A., Advocate.
Basti district (West)	Qazi Muhammad Adil Abbasi, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Basti district (South-East)	Mr. Abdul Hakeem, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Basti district (North-East)	Mr. Muhammad Isaq Khan, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Azamgarh district (West)	Maulvi Iqbal Ahmad Khan "Sohail," M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Azamgarh district (East)	Shaikh Zahiruddin Faruki, Barrister-at-Law.
Lucknow and Unao districts (Muhammadian rural).	Raja Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvi, C.B.E.
Rae Bareilly district	Chaudhri Hyder Husein, M.A., LL.B. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law.
Sitapur district	Mr. Mubashir Husain Kidwai, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Taluqdar.
Hardoi district	Saiyid Aizaz Rasul, Taluqdar.
Kheri district	Raja Syed Sajid Husain.
Fyzabad district	Raja Syed Mohammad Mahdi, of Pirpur.
Gonda district (South-West)	Mirza Mahmud Beg, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Gonda district (North-East)	Mr. Ghulam Hasan, Advocate.
Bahraich district (North)	Raja Syed Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan of Naupata.
Sultanpur district	Raja Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khan.
Partabgarh district	Khan Bahadur Shaukh Said Uddin Ahmad, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Bara Banki district	Raja Sir Mohammad Ejza Rasul Khan, K.C.I.E., Kt., C.S.I.
Benares city	Dr. Bolar Thungamma, F.R.C.S.E.
Meerut district (North)	Shrimati Prakash Vati Sud.
Fyzabad district (West)	Shrimati Lakshmi Devi.
Lucknow city	Begum Habibullah.
Moradabad district (North-East)	Begum Shahid Husain, Municipal Commissioner.
The United Provinces Anglo-Indian Constituency.	Mr. H. G. Walford, Barrister-at-Law.
The United Provinces European Constituency. {	Mr. Desmond Young, M.C.
	Captain S. R. Pocock, M.C.
The United Provinces Indian Christian Constituency. {	Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt., C.I.E.
	Mr. S. C. Chatterji.
Upper India Chamber of Commerce	Dr. Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Kt., M.Sc., D.Litt., A.M.S.T.
The Upper India Chamber of Commerce	Mr. Edward M. Souter, C.I.E.
The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Chamber of the United Provinces.	Lala Padampat Singhania.
The British Indian Association of Oudh	Rai Bahadur Lala Prag Narayan, Taluqdar.
	Shaikh Muhammad Habibullah, O.B.E., Taluqdar.
	Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh, Taluqdar.
	Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, B.Sc., F.C.S., Taluqdar.
The Agra Province Zamindars' Association, Allahabad. {	Major Raja Durga Narayan Singh of Tirwa.
	Rai Govind Chandra, M.A.
Trade Union Constituency	Pandit Raja Ram Shastri.
Cannanore Industrial Factory Labour Constituency.	Pandit Suraj Prasad Avasthi.
Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Aligarh and Allahabad.	Mr. B. K. Mukerjee.

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT :

Hon'ble Dr. Sir Sita Ram, M.A., LL.B., D.LITT., Rai Bahadur.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT :

Begum Aizaz Rasul.

Members.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Dehra Dun-cum-Saharanpur-cum-Meerut-cum-Moradabad-cum-Aligarh-cum-Muttra cities (General Urban.)	Mr. Baij Nath, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum-Allahabad cities (General Urban.)	Rai Amar Nath Agarwal.
Jhansi-cum-Cawnpore cities (General Urban.)	Rai Bahadur Brijendra Swarup, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Lucknow-cum-Shahjahanpur-cum-Bareilly cities (General Urban.)	Mr. Mohan Krishna Varma.
Benares-cum-Mirzapur-cum-Fyzabad cities (General Urban.)	Mr. Chandra Bhal.
Saharanpur district (General Rural)	Rai Sahib Lala Mathura Das, Special Magistrate.
Muzaffarnagar district (General Rural)	Lala Janardan Sarup, B.A., <i>Rais</i> .
Bulandshahr district (General Rural)	Lala Babu Lal, B.Sc., LL.B., <i>Rais</i> .
Meerut district (General Rural)	Mr. Lakshmi Narayan, B.A. (Hons.).
Moradabad district (General Rural)	Lala Har Sahai Gupta, B.A.
Budaun and Bareilly districts (General Rural) ..	Lala Radhey Ramnan Lal, Zamindar and Banker.
Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur districts (General Rural).	Thakur Gopal Singh.
Dehra Dun and Bijnor districts (General Rural)	Mr. Ratan Lal Jain, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Farrukhabad and Etawah districts (General Rural.)	Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Badan Singh Tewari, Special Magistrate and <i>Rais</i> .
Cawnpore district (General Rural)	Rai Sahib Lala Roop Chandra Jain, Special Magistrate.
Allahabad district (General Rural)	Kunwar Rameshwar Pratap Singh.
Fatehpur and Banda districts (General Rural.)	Mr. Badri Prasad Kakkar, <i>Rais</i> and Special Magistrate.
Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun districts (General Rural).	Pandit Beni Madho Tiwari.
Aligarh district (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Thakur Lakshmi Raj Singh.
Muttra and Agra districts (General Rural) ..	Mr. Ram Chandra Gupta, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Malnpur and Etah districts (General Rural) ..	Rai Bahadur Lala Raghuraj Singh.
Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal districts (General Rural).	Lala Mohan Lal Sah, M.A., LL.B., Banker.
Gorakhpur district (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Seth Kedar Nath Khetan.
Basti district (General Rural)	Raja Ashtbhuj Prasad, O.B.E., Rai Bahadur, of Chamera.
Azamgarh and Ballia districts (General Rural) ..	Mr. Madho Prasad Khanna, B.A., LL.B.
Jaunpur and Mirzapur districts (General Rural).	Dr. Ram Ugraj Singh, LL.B.
Benares and Ghazipur districts (General Rural) ..	Pandit Rama Kant Malaviya, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Rae Bareilly district (General Rural)	Raj Bahadur Thakur Hanuman Singh.
Lucknow and Unao districts (General Rural) ..	Raja Sri Ram, Taluqdar.
Sitapur district (General Rural)	Kunwar Diwakar Prakash Singh, Taluqdar.
Hardoi and Kheri districts (General Rural) ..	Raj Bahadur Mohan Lal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Fyzabad and Bara Banki districts (General Rural).	Mr. Rup Narayan.
Bahraich and Gonda districts (General Rural) ..	Bhaiya Durga Prasad Singh, <i>Rais</i> .
Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts (General Rural).	Raj Bajrang Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar.
Dehra Dun-cum-Saharanpur-cum-Meerut-cum-Moradabad-cum-Bareilly-cum-Shahjahanpur cities (Muhammadian Urban).	Nawab Islam Ahmad Khan, B.A.
Aligarh-cum-Muttra-cum-Agra-cum-Farrukhabad-cum-Jhansi cities (Muhammadian Urban).	Mr. Muhammad Faiyaz Khan.
Allahabad-cum-Cawnpore cities (Muhammadian Urban).	Dr. Mahmud Ullah Jung, Barrister-at-Law.
Lucknow city (Muhammadian Urban)	Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmad Husain Rizvi, M.B.E., Special Magistrate.
Benares-cum-Mirzapur-cum-Gorakhpur-cum-Fyzabad cities (Muhammadian Urban)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Zakir, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Syed Agha Haider, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law.
Bulandshahr district (Muhammadian Rural) ..	Khan Bahadur Syed Akbar Ali Khan, <i>Rais</i> .
Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Mulapuri, Etah, Farrukhabad, Etawah and Cawnpore districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Mr. Muhammad Abid Khan Sherwani, <i>Rais</i> .
Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Khan Bahadur Shalikh Masood-uz-Zaman, Barrister-at-Law.
Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly and Garhwal districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Hafiz Ahmad Husain.
Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Naini Tal and Almora districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Mr. Waheed Ahmad.
Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Ballia districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Mr. Muhammad Faruq.
Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Khan Bahadur Haji Maulvi Muhammad Nisarullah, B.A.
Lucknow, Unao and Rae Bareilly districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Syed Kalbe Abbas.
Sitapur, Hardoi and Kheri districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Begum Aizaz Rasul.
Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Chaudhri Akhtar Husain, Advocate.
Bara Banki district (Muhammadian Rural) ..	Mr. Izhar Ahmad Faruqi, B.A.
United Provinces European	Sir Tracey Gavin Jones, O.B.E.
(Nominated)	The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Sita Ram, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., Raj Bahadur.
(Nominated)	Mr. C. St. L. Teyen, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O.
(Nominated)	Mrs. Mona Chandravati Gupta.
(Nominated)	Raj Bahadur N. K. Mukerji.
(Nominated)	Risaldar Major and Honorary Captain Amir Muhammad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, I.D.S.M.
(Nominated)	Mr. Ram Sahai
(Nominated)	Lady Wazir Hasan.
(Nominated)	Pandit Harihar Nath Shastri.

The Punjab.

The Punjab or land of the five rivers, is so called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Together with the North-West Frontier Province and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north, the Punjab occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the above-mentioned province comprises all of British India north of Sind and Rajputana and west of the river Jumna. Previous to October 1912, the Punjab with its feudatories embraced an area of 136,330 square miles and a population at the Census of 1911 of 24,187,750 (inclusive of 28,587 trans-frontier Baluchis), that is to say, about one-thirteenth of the area and population of the Indian Empire. But the formation of a separate province of Delhi reduced the area and population of the Punjab by about 450 square miles and 380,000 souls, respectively. The total population of the Province in 1931, including the Baluch tribes on the border of the Dehra Ghazi Khan District, was 28,490,857 of whom 4,910,005 were in the Indian States.

Physical Features.

The greater part of the Punjab consists of one vast alluvial plain, stretching from the Jumna in the east to the Suleman Range in the west. The north-east is occupied by a section of the Himalayas and the Salt Range forms its north-western angle. A few small spurs of the Aravalli mountain system traverse the extreme south-east and terminate in the Ridge at Delhi. The Punjab may be divided into five natural divisions. The Himalayan tract includes an area of 22,000 square miles, with a scanty population living scattered in tiny mountain hamlets. The Salt Range tract includes the districts of Attock, Rawalpindi and Jhelum and part of Shahpur district. Its physical configuration is broken and confused and the mountainous tracts of Murree and Kahuta approximate closely in characteristics to the Himalayan tract. Except in the hills, the rainfall leaves little margin for protection against distress in unfavourable seasons and irrigation is almost unknown. Skirting the base of the hills and including the low range of the Siwaliks, runs the narrow sub-montane tract. This tract, secure in an ample rainfall, and traversed by streams from the hills, comprises some of the most fertile and thickly populated portions of the province. Its population of over four millions is almost agricultural and pastoral but it includes one large town in Sialkot. Of the plains of the Punjab, the eastern portion covers an area of some 36,000 square miles with a population of 10½ millions. East of Lahore, the rainfall is everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation is possible without irrigation in fairly favourable seasons, but over the greater part of the area the margin is so slight that, except where irrigation is employed, any material reduction in the rainfall involves distress, if not actual famine. Within the eastern plains lie the large cities of Lahore and Amritsar, and the popula-

tion in comparison with the western Punjab is largely urban. The western plains cover an area of 59,000 square miles, with a population of a little over six millions. The rainfall in this area, heaviest in the north and east and decreasing towards the west and south is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only possible with the aid of artificial irrigation or upon the low-lying river-banks left moist by the retreating floods. In this very circumstance, these tracts find their security against famine, for there cultivation is almost independent of rain, a failure of which means nothing worse than a scarcity of grass. So little rain is sufficient, and absolute drought occurs so seldom that the crops may be said never to fail from this cause. The western plains embrace the great colony areas on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals which now challenge the title of the eastern plains as the most fertile, wealthy and populous portions of the province. Multan and Lyallpur are the largest towns in the western area. Owing to its geographical position, its scanty rainfall and cloudless skies, and perhaps to its wide expanse of untilled plains, the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of both heat and cold than any other portion of India. The summer, from April to September, is scorchingly hot, and in the winter, sharp frosts are common. But the bright sun and invigorating air make the climate of the Punjab in the cold weather almost ideal.

States.

The Indian States of the Punjab were formerly in the Political charge of the Punjab Government. In 1921, however, the thirteen most important States, including Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind and Nabha, were formed into a separate "Punjab States Agency" under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. The only States remaining in the charge of the Punjab Government were the Shikha Hill States, for which the Deputy Commissioner of Simla was Political Officer, and three small States in the Ambala Division, Kalsia, Patand and Dujana, which were supervised by the Commissioner of Ambala. From 1st October 1936 with the formation of a new Political Agency at Simla all these States have been transferred to the Punjab States Agency.

The People.

Of the population roughly one-half is Mahomedan, three-eighths Hindu and one-eighth Sikh. Socially the landed classes stand high, and of these the Jats, numbering nearly five millions, are the most important. Roughly speaking, one-half the Jats are Mahomedan, one-third Sikh and one-sixth Hindu. In distribution they are ubiquitous and are equally divided between the five divisions of the province. Next in importance come the Rajputs, who number over a million and a half. The majority of them are Mahomedans by religion about a fourth are Hindus and a very few Sikhs. They are widely distributed over the province. Both Jats and Rajputs of the Punjab provide many of the best recruits for the

Indian Army. In fact all the agricultural classes of the Punjab, except in the south-western districts, made a magnificent response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and the province's contribution of upwards of 400,000 men to the man power of the Empire speaks for itself. The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe; chiefly found in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north-west. In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe. There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmans, Sayads and Kureshis), most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Banias), the trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Parachas and Khakhas), and the numerous artisan and menial castes. There are also vagrant and criminal tribes, and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about half a million and maintain their tribal system; and the Pathans of the Attock and Mianwali districts. Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horse-dealing, labour and trade. A small Tibetan element is found in the Himalayan districts.

Languages.

The main language of the province is Punjabi, which is spoken by more than half the population. Western Punjabi may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west. The next most important languages are Western Hindi, which includes Hindustani and Urdu (the polished language of the towns) Western Pahari, which is spoken in the hill tracts; and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana. Baluchi, Pushto, Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small sections of the population.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is the staple industry of the province affording the main means of subsistence to 65.6 per cent. of the population. It is essentially a country of peasant proprietors. About one-sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property, the remaining five-sixths belonging to private owners, and a large part of the Government land is so situated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extensive irrigation. Thus the Lower Chenab Canal irrigates 1,945,000 acres of what was formerly waste land, the Lower Jhelum Canal, 4,18,000 acres, and the Lower Bari Doab Canal, adds 1,016,000 acres to this total. On account of the opening of the Sutlej Valley canals an area of about 1,302,000 acres more has been brought under cultivation. Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands, the total extent of which is about 9,000 square miles. Of the crops grown, wheat is the most important and the development of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area. Next in importance to wheat is gram. Other important staples are barley, rice, millets, maize, oilseeds (rape, toria and sesamum), cotton and sugarcane. In the canal

colonies large areas of American cotton are grown but in the other cotton-growing districts the short staple indigenous varieties are predominant. The country being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in live-stock. Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in Kuln and Kangra and throughout the plains generally. The production of hides and skins is also an important industry.

Industries.

The mineral wealth of the Punjab is small, rock salt, saltpetre and limestone for road building being the most important products. There are some small coal mines in the Jhelum, Shahpur and Mianwali districts. Gold washing is carried on in most of the rivers not without remunerative results. Iron and copper ores are plentiful but the difficulty of carriage and the absence of fuel have hitherto prevented smelting on a large scale. The Punjab is not a large manufacturing province, the total number of factories being only 802 the majority of which are cotton spinning and pressing factories. Handloom weaving is one of the most important industries, both as regards the number of workers engaged and the value of products. Blankets and woollen rugs are produced in considerable quantities and the carpets of Amritsar are famous. Silk weaving is also carried on and the workers in gold, silver, brass, copper and earthenware are fairly numerous. Ivory carving is carried on extensively at Amritsar and Leiah and also in the Patiala State. Mineral oil is being extracted and refined in the Attock and Rawalpindi Districts and a cement factory is established at Wah near Hasanabdal. There are three match factories in the Punjab, one pulp and paper mill at Abdullapur and one factory for the hydrogenation and refining of oils at Lyallpur.

Administration.

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration was a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Act of 1919 the province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governor-in-Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects. With the introduction of part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, this Executive Council has been substituted by a Council of Ministers and the Legislative Council by an enlarged Legislative Assembly with wide powers of legislation and control. The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries, designated (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, and (4) Medical and Local Government Departments. (5) Electricity and Industries Deptt., two Deputy Secretaries, two Under-Secretaries, and two Assistant Secretaries. In the Public Works Department, there are five Chief Engineers (Secretaries except in the case of Electricity Branch) one in the Buildings and Roads Branch, one in the Electricity Branch and three in the Irrigation Branch, while

the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of the Education Department an Under Secretary to Government. The Government winter in Lahore and summer (from the middle of May to the middle of October) in Simla. Under the Governor, the province is administered by five Commissioners (for Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—29 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district.

The principal heads of Department in the province are the two Financial Commissioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction, and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards), the five Chief Engineers, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Directors of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies and the Legal Remembrancer.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil jurisdiction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and ten Puisne Judges (either civilians or barristers). Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (25 in number) each of whom exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more districts. In districts in which the Frontier Crimes Regulation is in force the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Elders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to seven years' imprisonment.

Local Self-Government.

Local Self-Government is secured in certain branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards, each exercising authority over a district; of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an urban area, and of Panchayats, each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates. The funds of District Boards are derived from a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession taxes and miscellaneous fees, and those of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees from octroi or terminal tax and other forms of taxation from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the traditional village community organisation, the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local option, civil and criminal justice, the abatement of nuisances and other matters. Most of

the members of practically all local bodies are now elected and elections are as a rule keenly contested. In the case of Notified Area Committees, however, all Members are appointed.

Police.

The Police force is divided into District Police, Railway Police and Criminal Investigation Department. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General, who is a member of the gazetted force and has under him three Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of ranges comprising several districts and a fourth Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur. There is a Police Training School at Phillaur controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Railway Police are under an Assistant Inspector-General. The District Police are controlled by Superintendents, each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

Education.

The strides which have been made in the past decade especially in the concluding years of the period, have brought the Punjab into line with the older and more forward provinces. The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains sixteen arts colleges (including one for Europeans and three for women), three normal schools for males, twenty-one training classes, and combined institutions for females, one hundred and twenty-six secondary schools for boys and girls and sixty-one centres for vocational training. The department started 2 Vernacular training classes for wives of teachers. Apart from these institutions for general education, Government maintains eight higher grade professional institutions, viz., the King Edward Medical College, the Montgomery College of Dentistry and Veterinary College at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyallpur, the Engineering College at Moghulpura, the Central Training College, Lahore, the Lady MacLagan Training College for women, Lahore, and the Chelmsford Training College at Ghoragali, and two schools, etc., the Medical School at Amritsar and the Engineering School at Rasul. In addition there are thirty-six technical and industrial schools (thirty-two for males and four for females) scattered over the province.

The Department of Education is in the charge of the Minister for Education who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction.

Medical.

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service holding the rank of Colonel. He is assisted by an officer designated the Assistant Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is at present an officer of the Provincial Medical Service of the rank of a Civil Surgeon. He also has a Lady Assistant who is a senior Member of the Women's Medical Service (Countess of Dufferin Fund).

Public Health.

The Department of Public Health is controlled by the Director of Public Health who has, working under him, four Assistant Directors of Public Health, 37 District Medical Officers of Health, and twenty-eight District Sanitary Inspectors. In addition there is a permanent staff of 10 Sub-Assistant Health Officers and 15 Sanitary Inspectors for assistance in combating epidemic diseases. The auxiliary services comprise

(1) A Vaccine Institute which is in charge of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab (Technical) Vaccination, assisted by a Superintendent and which prepares sufficient vaccine lymph to meet the needs not only of the Punjab, but of the Army in Northern India and of several provinces and Indian States in and beyond the confines of India.

(2) An epidemiological bureau, which is in charge of the Epidemiologist to Government where, in addition to routine bacteriological examination, research work in matters bearing upon public health problems is carried out.

(3) An Education Bureau, to which is attached a photographer and a draftsman.

(4) A Chemical Laboratory in charge of a fully trained chemist whose duties comprise the chemical analysis of water samples and food stuffs.

(5) A Public Health Equipment Depot which supplies Government Institutions, local bodies, etc., with reliable disinfectants, vaccine sera, etc.

(6) A Public Health School, the staff of which is responsible for the training of health visitors. The Principal, who is also Inspector of Health Centres, supervises the maternity and child welfare work throughout the province.

In matters connected with sanitary works the Director of Public Health works in close touch with the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab, who acts as technical adviser of the Public Health Department in engineering matters. This officer and the Director of Public Health are also the technical advisers of the Sanitary Board whose duty it is to examine and report upon sanitary schemes put forward by local bodies.

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB.

A realised surplus of Rs. 23 lakhs, as against a budgeted deficit of Rs. 14 lakhs in 1936-37, and also a small anticipated surplus of Rs. 1,72,000 for 1937-38 were announced by Mr. Manoharlal, the Finance Minister in his first Budget presented in June 1937 to the newly constituted Punjab Legislative Assembly. Revenue receipts for 1937-38 were expected to be Rs. 10,90,39,000 and the expenditure Rs. 10,88,67,000. The improvement during the past year amounted to more than Rs. 30 lakhs over the budget figures and covered several sources of provincial revenue. Unless certain additions to the budget marked improvement, the small surplus is likely to be absorbed in certain reductions to the budget, directly consequent on the introduction of the reforms. Income under land revenue suffered to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs owing to hailstorms, cyclones, and unseasonal rains which had caused great damage to crops. Despite this, the provision for nation building operations has been increased by Rs. 25 lakhs. A famine relief fund has been constituted and revised scales of pay have come into effect.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.
REVENUE RECEIPTS.	<i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i>	Irrigation.	<i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i>
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue.</i>		XVII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept—	
IV—Taxes on Income .. ..	....	Direct Receipts	4,08,26
VII—Land Revenue (gross) ..	4,71,47	Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to Irrigation).	1,80,01
<i>Deduct—Revenue credited to Irrigation.</i>	—1,80,01		
Total Land Revenue ..	2,91,46	Gross amount	5,88,27
VIII—Excise	1,00,07	<i>Deduct—Working Expenses.</i>	—1,69,97
IX—Stamps	91,87		
X—Forests	19,82	Net XVII—Irrigation Receipts.	4,18,30
XI—Registration	9,50		
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts.	6,53	XVIII—Irrigation—Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	1,56
XIII—Other Tax and duties ..	2,00		
Total ..	5,22,15	Total ..	4,19,86

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.
	(In thousands of Rupees.)		(In thousands of Rupees.)
<i>Debt Services.</i>		<i>XI.-A—Transfers from the Revenue Reserve Fund ..</i>	....
XX—Interest	3,97		
<i>Civil Administration.</i>		<i>Total Revenue Receipts ..</i>	10,90,39
XXI—Administration of Justice	9,19	<i>Extraordinary Items.</i>	
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	3,83	LI—Extraordinary Receipts ..	33,82
XXIII—Police	3,04		
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	2,30	<i>Total Revenue ..</i>	11,24,21
<i>Total ..</i>	18,36	<i>State Provident Funds</i>	41,83
<i>Beneficent Departments.</i>		<i>Recoveries of loans and advances.</i>	....
XXVI—Education	19,13		
XXVII—Medical	10,45	<i>DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.</i>	
XXX—Public Health	1,69	<i>Famine Relief Fund .. ..</i>	....
XXXIX—Agriculture	16,54		
XXX—Veterinary	171	<i>Appropriations for reduction or avoidance of debt:—</i>	
XXXI—Co-operative Credit ..	1	<i>Sinking Fund for Provincial Loans</i>	7,91
XXV—Industries	6,53	<i>Other appropriations</i>	25,39
<i>Total ..</i>	56,06	<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses ..</i>	54
<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>		<i>Deposit of Local Funds ..</i>	2,28,31
XXXIX—Civil Works	23,77	<i>Civil Deposits</i>	2,97,90
XL—Receipt from Hydro Electric Schemes ..	32,97	<i>Revenue Reserve Fund ..</i>	....
Deduct—Working Expenses ..	— 18,90		
Net-XL—Hydro Electric scheme	14,07	<i>Road Development Fund ..</i>	13,28
<i>Total ..</i>	37,84	<i>Research Fund</i>	1,63
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		<i>Economic developments and improvement of Rural Areas Funds</i>	21
XLIII—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	10,39	<i>Handloom Industry Fund ..</i>	45
XLIV—Receipts in aid of Sanitation	1,32	<i>Advances Payable</i>	17,50
XLV—Stationery and Printing ..	2,85	<i>Permanent advances</i>	10
XLVI—Miscellaneous	15,59	<i>Suspense (Departmental and similar accounts)</i>	2,53
<i>Total ..</i>	30,15	<i>Miscellaneous Government account</i>	7,15
<i>Contributions and Assignments to Central and Provincial Governments.</i>		<i>Total ..</i>	6,02,40
L—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ..	2,00	<i>Loans and advances bearing interest. Recoveries of loans and advances—Loans to Municipalities and Advances to cultivators</i>	12,84
		<i>Loans to Government servants</i>	2,79
		<i>Total ..</i>	15,63

The Finances of the Punjab.

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HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.
<i>Remittances.</i>	<i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i>	<i>Beneficent Departments.</i>	<i>(In thousands of Rupees.)</i>
Cash remittances and adjustment between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant General	16,09,06	36—Scientific Departments ..	31
Remittance by Bills	80,30	37—Education European and Anglo-Indian	6,83
Total ..	16,89,36	37—Education other than European and Anglo-Indian ..	1,54,52
TOTAL PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS.	31,73,09	38—Medical	50,19
Opening Balance	1,85,10	39—Public Health	15,79
Grand Total ..	36,59,09	40—Agriculture	36,24
EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.		41—Veterinary	14,76
<i>Direct demands on the Revenue.</i>		42—Co-operative Credit	13,03
7—Land Revenue	41,20	43—Industries	1,841
8—Provincial Excise	10,94	Total ..	3,09,53
9—Stamps	1,60	<i>Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>	
10—Forests	21,71	50—Civil Works	1,13,33
11—Registration	76	51—Interest on Capital Outlay on Hydro Electric Scheme ..	30,38
12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts ..	64	Total ..	1,43,71
13—Other Taxes and Duties ..	84	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Total ..	77,09	54—Famine Relief	1,80
<i>Irrigation Revenue Account.</i>		55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	71,37
17—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept	1,31,88	56—Stationery and Printing ..	10,20
18—Other Irrigation Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	8,22	57—Miscellaneous	24,15
Total ..	1,40,10	Total ..	1,07,61
<i>Debt Services.</i>		<i>Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.</i>	
22—Interest on Debt and other obligations	—47,61	62—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ..	....
23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	33,29	Total ..	....
Total ..	—14,32	<i>Extraordinary Items.</i>	
<i>Civil Administration.</i>		63—Extraordinary charges ..	....
25—General Administration ..	1,15,11	Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue	10,88,67
27—Administration of Justice ..	53,80		
28—Jails and Convict Settlements ..	30,96		
29—Police	1,22,48		
47—Miscellaneous Departments ..	1,95		
Total ..	3,24,30		

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1937-38.
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.	(In thousands of Rupees.)		(In thousands of Rupees.)
CHARGED TO REVENUE i.e. MET FROM EXTRA ORDINARY RECEIPTS.		Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	28
8-A—Forests .. ..	....	Deposit of Local Funds	2,29 00
19—Construction of Irrigation Works etc., .. ..	....	Civil Deposits	3,00,54
13-A—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development .. ..	....	Other Accounts—	
50-A—Capital Outlay on Civil Works	13,64	Road Development Fund	(a) 17,61
53—Capital Outlay on Hydro-Electric Scheme .. ..	....	Research Fund	(b) 1,63
55-A—Commution of Pensions .. ..	....	Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas Funds	(c) 1,71
Total Capital Expenditure charged to Revenue, i.e., met from extraordinary receipts ..	1,364	Handloom Industry Fund	(d) 69
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	11,02,31	Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	8
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.		Advances not bearing interest—Advances repayable	17,71
68—Construction of Irrigation Works	82,19	Permanent Advances	3
72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development .. ..	....	Suspense (Departmental and similar accounts)	2,35
79—Capital Outlay on Hydro-Electric Scheme	10,98	Total	5,86,95
81—Civil Works not charged to Revenue .. ..	....	Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments,—	
83—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions	2,75	Loans to Municipalities and advances to cultivators, etc., ..	10,50
Total Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue ..	95,02	Loans to Government servants.	2,77
<i>Public Debt.</i>		Total	19,27
I—Permanent Debt (Discharged).	7,16	<i>Remittances.</i>	
Loans from the Central Government Repayments	25,39	Cash remittances and adjustment between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant General	16,06,24
Total Public Debt. ..	32,55	Remittance by Bills	70,92
Unfunded Debt, State Provident Funds	16,38	Total	16,86,16
Deposit and Advances Famine Relief Fund	10,20	Total Provincial Disbursements..	35,12,54
Appropriation for redemption avoidance of Debt. (Sinking Fund for loans raised in the market) ..	7,93	Closing Balance	1,10,55
		Grand Total	36,59,09

Administration.

Governor, H. E. Sir Herbert William Emerson,
G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary, Lt. Col. R. T. Lawrence, C.I.E., M.C.

Aides-de-Camp: Lieut. J. A. da G. Bem, King's
Regiment, Lieut. W. H. Skrine, Royal
Artillery.

Indian Aides-de-Camp: Hon'y. Captain Sardar
Bahadur Naran Singh, late 6th D.O.
Lancers; Hon'y. Captain Sardar Bahadur
Gul Mowaz Khan, O.B.I., late 11th
Infantry Brigade; Subedar Sachinman Singh,
I.D.S.M., late 2/13th P. F. Rifles.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Major Sardar Sir
Sikander Hyat Khan, K.B.E., (*Premier*).

The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir Sunder
Singh Majithia, C.I.E., (*Minister of Revenue*).

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chandhri Chhotu
Ram, (*Minister of Development*).

The Hon'ble Mr. Manohar Lal, Barrister-at-
Law, (*Finance Minister*).

The Hon'ble Honorary Major Nawabzada Malik
Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, O.B.E., (*Minis-
ter of Public Works*).

The Hon'ble Mian Abdul Haye, (*Ministry of
Education*).

CIVIL SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, J. D. Penny, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Home Secretary, A. V. Askwith, I.C.S.

Financial Secretary, H. D. Thimot, I.C.S.

Secretary, Medical and Local Government Depart-
ments, W. G. Bradford, I.C.S.

Secretary, Electricity and Industries Depart-
ments, R. J. S. Dodd, I.C.S.

Public Works Department.**Irrigation Branch.**

Secretary, (Southern Canals), F. A. Farquharson
M.C.

Secretary, (Northern Canals), S. H. Higsby, C.I.E.

Secretary, (Western Canals), J. D. H. Bedford.

Buildings and Roads Branch.

Secretary, S. G. Stubbs, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Financial Commissioners, B. H. Dobson,
C.B.E., I.C.S. (Revenue), C. G. Garbett, C.S.I.
C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.G.S. (Development).

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Agriculture, H. R. Stewart, I.A.S.

Director of Land Records and Inspector General of
Registration, Khan Sahib Mirza Ihsan
Ullahkhan, P.C.S.

Director of Public Instruction, W. H. F. Arm-
strong, I.C.S.

Inspector General of Police, P. L. Ord, C.I.E.

Chief Conservator of Forests, R. N. Parker, I.F.S.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Lt.-Col.
G. G. Jolly, C.I.E., V.H.S., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lt. Col. C. M. Nicol,
D.M.S., I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. F. A.
Barker, M.D., O.B.E., I.M.S.

Accountant-General, J. G. Bhandari, M.A.

Postmaster-General, Mr. C. N. Garnier, O.B.E.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB.

Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B. 1850

Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B. .. 1859

Donald Friell McLeod, C.B. .. 1865

Major-General Sir Henry Durand,
K.C.S.I., C.B., died at Tonk, January
1871.

R. H. Davies, C.S.I. 1871

R. B. Egerton, C.S.I. 1877

Sir Charles U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. .. 1882

James Broadwood Lyal 1887

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I. 1892

William Macworth Young, C.S.I. 1897

Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I. 1902

Sir D. C. J. Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., resigned
22nd January 1908.

T. G. Walker, C.S.I. (Offg.) 1907

Sir Louis W. Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. 1908

James McCrone Douie, (Offg.) 1911

Sir M. P. O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I. 1913

Sir Edward MacLagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .. 1919

GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB.

Sir Edward MacLagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .. 1920

Sir Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. .. 1924

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, G.C.I.E., 1928

K.C.S.I., K.C.V.C., C.B.E.

Sir Herbert William Emerson, G.C.I.E., 1933

K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon'ble Chaudhry Sir Shah-ud-Din, K.B., Kt.

Sialkot South (Muhammadan) Rural.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Sardar Dasandha Singh, B.A., LL.B.

Jagraon (Sikh) Rural.

Elected Members.

Name of Member.	Constituency.
Abdul Aziz, Mian	Outer Lahore (Muhammadan) Urban.
Abdul Haseid Khan, Sufi	Ambala and Simla (Muhammadan) Rural.
Abdul Huye, Mian	South-Eastern Towns (Muhammadan) Urban.
Abdul Rab, Mian	Jullundur South (Muhammadan), Rural.
Abdul Rahim, Chaudhri	Shakargarh (Muhammadan), Rural.
Abdul Rahim, Chaudhri	South-East Gurgaon (Muhammadan), Rural.
Afzalul Hasan, Syed	Shahdara (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ahmad Yar Khan, Chaudhri	North-West Gujrat (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ahmad Yar Khan Daulatana, Khan Bahadur Mian.	Malsi (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ajit Singh, Sardar	South-West Punjab (Sikh), Rural.
Akbar Ali, Pir	Fazilka (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ali Akbar, Chaudhri	Gurdaspur East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Allah Bakhsar Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawa Malik, M.B.E.	Shahpur (Muhammadan), Rural.
Amjad Ali Shah, Syed	Ferozepore East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Anant Ram, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.	Karnal South (General), Rural.
Ashiq Hussain, Captain	Multan (Muhammadan), Rural.
Badar-Mohy-ud-Din, Mian	Batala (Muhammadan), Rural.
Balbir Singh, Rao Bahadur Captain Rao, O.B.E.	North-West Gurgaon (General) Rural.
Baldev Singh, Sardar	Ambala North (Sikh), Rural.
Balwant Singh, Sardar	Sialkot (Sikh), Rural.
Barkat Ali, Malik	Eastern Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
Bhagat Ram Choda, Lala	Jullundur (General), Rural.
Bhagat Ram, Punelit	Kangra West (General), Rural.
Bhagwant Singh, Rai	Kangra East (General) Rural.
Bhim Sen Sachar, Lala, B.A., LL.B.	North-Western Towns (General), Urban.
Binda Sarau, Rai Bahadur	Punjab Commerce and Industry.
Chaman Lal, Diwan	East Punjab (Non-Union Labour).
Chanan Singh, Sardar	Kasur (Sikh), Rural.
Chhotu Ram, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri, Sir, B.A. LL.B.	Jhajjar (General), Rural.
Deshbandhu Gupta, Lala	South Eastern Towns (General), Urban.
Dina Nath, Capt.	Kangra South (General) Rural.
Duni Chand, Lala	Ambala and Simla (General), Rural.
Dunielund, Mrs.	Lahore Women (General).
Faiz Muhammad Khan, Rai	Kangra and Eastern Hoshiarpur (Muhammadan), Rural.
Faiz Muhammad, Shaikh, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E.	Dera Ghazi Khan (General) (Muhammadan), Rural.
Faqir Chand, Chaudhri	Karnal North (General—Reserved Seat), Rural.

Name of Member.	Constituency.
Faqir Hussain Khan, Chaudhri	Tarn Taran (Muhammadan), Rural.
Farman Ali Khan, Subedar Major Raja ..	Gujar Khan (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fateh Jang Singh, 2nd Lieut., Bhal	South East (Sikh), Rural.
Fateh Khan, Raja	Rawalpindi East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fateh Muhammad, Mian	Gujrat North (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fateh Sher Khan, Malik	Montgomery (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fazal Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri, O.B.E.	Gujrat East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fazal Din, Khan Sahib Chaudhri	Ajnala (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fazal Karim Bakhtsh, Mian	Muzaffargarh Sadar (Muhammadan), Rural.
Few, Mr. E.	Anglo-Indian.
Ghazimfar Ali Khan, Raja	Pind Dadan Khan (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ghulam Hussain, Khawaja	Multan Division Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, M.L.A.	Sheikhupura (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ghulam Qadar Khan, Khan Sahib	Mianwali North (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ghulam Rasul, Chaudhri	Sialkot Central (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ghulam Samad, Khawaja	Southern Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
Girdhari Das, Mahant	South-East Multan Division (General), Rural.
Gokul Chand Narang, Dr. Sir, M.A., Ph. D. ..	West Lahore Division (General), Rural.
Gopal Das, Rai Sahib Lala	Kangra North (General), Rural.
Gopal Singh, American Sardar	Ludhiana and Ferozepore (General—Reserved Seat), Rural.
Gopi Chand, Bhargava Dr.	Lahore City (General), Urban.
Gurbachan Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar ..	Jullundur West (Sikh), Rural.
Habib-Ullah Khan, Malik	Sargodha (Muhammadan), Rural.
Haibat Khan Datta, Khan	Khanewal (Muhammadan), Rural.
Hans Raj, Bhagat	Amritsar and Sialkot (General—Reserved Seat), Rural.
Hari Chand, Rai	Una (General), Rural.
Hari Lal, Munshi	South Western Towns (General), Urban.
Hari Singh, Sardar	Kangra and Northern Hoshiarpur (Sikh), Rural.
Harjap Singh, Sardar	Hoshiarpur South (Sikh), Rural.
Harnam Das, Lala	Lyallpur and Jhang (General—Reserved Seat), Rural.
Harnam Singh, Lieutenant Sodhi	Ferozepore North (Sikh), Rural.
Het Ram, Rai Sahib Chaudhri	Hissar South (General), Rural.
Indar Singh, Sardar	Gurdaspur North (Sikh), Rural.
Jagjit Singh, Sardar	Central Punjab Landholders.
Jagjit Singh, Tikka	Montgomery East (Sikh), Rural.
Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Mrs.	Outer Lahore (Muhammadan).
Jahangir Khan, Chaudhri	Okara (Muhammadan), Rural.
Jalal Din Amlar, Chaudhri, B.A.	West Central Punjab (Indian Christian).
Joginder Singh Man, Sardar	Gujranwala and Shahdara (Sikh), Rural.
Jugal Kishore, Chaudhri	Ajnala and Simla (General—Reserved Seat Rural).
Kabul Singh, Master	Jullundur East (Sikh), Rural.
Kapoor Singh, Sardar	Ludhiana East (Sikh), Rural.
Karamat Ali, Shaikh	Nankana Sahib (Muhammadan), Rural.

Name of Member.	Constituency.
Kartar Singh, Chaudhri	Hoshiarpur West (General), Rural.
Kartar Singh, Sardar	Lyalpur East (Sikh), Rural.
Khalid Latif Gauba, Mr.	Inner Lahore (Muhammadan), Urban.
Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Nawabzada Major.	Khushab (Muhammadan), Rural.
Kishan Dass, Sethi	Jullundur (General—Reserved Seat), Rural.
Kishan Singh, Sardar	Amritsar Central (Sikh) Rural.
Krishan Gopal Dutt, Chaudhri	North-Eastern Towns (General), Urban.
Lal Singh, Sardar	Ludhiana Central (Sikh), Rural.
Manohar Lal, Mr., B.A.	University.
Maqbool Mahmood, Mir	Amritsar (Muhammadan), Rural.
Mazhar Ali Azhar, Mr.	North-Eastern Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
Mohy-ud-Din Lal Badshah, Pir	Attock South (Muhammadan), Rural.
Mubarik Ali Shah, Syed	Jhang Central (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, Chaudhri..	Jullundur North (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Akram Khan, Raja	Jhelum (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Akim, Dr.	Rawalpindi Division Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
Muhammad Ashraf, Chaudhri	South-West Gujrat (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Azamkhan, Sardar	Dera Ghazi Khan North (Muhammadan) Rural.
Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, Nawabzada ..	Karnal (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Hassan, Chaudhri	Ludhiana (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Hassan Khan Gurchani, Khan Bahadur Sardar, C.I.E.	Dera Ghazi Khan South (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Hassan, Khan Sahib Makhdom Shaikh.	Alipur (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Hayat Khan Noon, Nawab Sir Malik.	North Punjab Landholders.
Muhammad Hussain, Sardar	Chunian (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Hussain, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B. ..	Gujranwala East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-Din, Mian	Kasur (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari, Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir.	Tuandars.
Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Major Sardar ..	Attock Central (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Raza Shah Jeelani, Makhdomzads Haji Sayed.	Shujabad (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Khan.	Samundri (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, Chaudhri	Salkot North (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, Raja	Chakwal (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Shafi Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Chaudhri.	Rohtak (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Wilayat Hussain Jeelani, Makhdomzads Haji Sayed.	Lahore (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Yasin Khan, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B..	North-West Gurgaon (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Yusuf Khan, Khan, B.A., LL.B. ..	Rawalpindi Sadar (Muhammadan), Rural.
Mukand Lal Puri, Rai Bahadur	Rawalpindi Division (General), Rural.
Muk Singh, Chaudhri	Hoshiarpur West (General—Reserved Seat), Rural.
Muni Lal Kalia, Pandit	Ludhiana and Ferozepore (General), Rural.
Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani, Khan Bahadur Mian.	Muzaffargarh North (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash, Sardar	Lahore (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur Captain Malik..	Mianwali South (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab, C.I.E..	Attock North (Muhammadan), Rural.

Name of Member.	Constituency.
Narendra Nath, Dewan Bahadur Raja	East Punjab Landholders.
Nasir-ud-Din, Chaudhri	Gujranwala North (Muhammadan), Rural.
Nasir-ud-din Shah, Pir	Toba Tek Singh (Muhammadan), Rural.
Nasrullah Khan, Rama	Hoshiarpur West (Muhammadan), Rural.
Nau Nihal Singh Man, Lieutenant Sardar ..	Sheikhpura West (Sikh) Rural.
Nawazish Ali Shah, Syed	Jhang East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Nur Ahmad Khan, Khan Sahib Mian	Dipalpur (Muhammadan), Rural.
Nurullah, Mian, B. com. (London), F.R.E.S. ..	Lyallpur (Muhammadan), Rural.
Partab Singh, Sardar	Amritsar South (Sikh), Rural.
Pir Muhammad, Khan Sahib Chaudhri	South-East Gujrat (Muhammadan), Rural.
Prem Singh, Chaudhri	South-East Gurgaon (General—Reserved seat Rural.
Prem Singh, Mahant	Gujrat and Shahpur (Sikh), Rural.
Pritam Singh, Sardar	Ferozepore West (Sikh), Rural.
Ragbir Kaur, Shrinati	Amritsar (Sikh Women).
Ram Narain Virmani, Sethi	Lyallpur and Jhang (General), Rural.
Ram Sarup, Chaudhri	Rohtak Central (General), Rural.
Ranpat, Chaudhri	Karnal North (General), Rural.
Rashida Latif Baji, Begum	Inner Lahore (Muhammadan Women), Urban.
Riasat Ali, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri	Hafizabad (Muhammadan), Rural.
Rajpaulman Singh, Thakur, B.A.	Gurdaspur (General), Rural.
Roberts, Professor William, C.I.E.	European.
Rur Singh, Sardar	Ferozepore East (Sikh), Rural.
Sahib Dad Khan, Khan Sahib Chaudhri	Hissar (Muhammadan), Rural.
Self-ud-din Kitchlew, Dr.	Amritsar City (Muhammadan), Urban.
Sampuran Singh, Sardar	Lyallpur West (Sikh), Rural.
Santokh Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar	Eastern Towns (Sikh), Urban.
Sant Ram Sethi, Dr.	Amritsar City (General), Urban.
Shahadat Khan, Khan Sahib Rai	Jaranwala (Muhammadan), Rural.
Shah Nawaz Khan, Nawab Khan	Ferozepore Central (Muhammadan), Rural.
Sham Lal, Rai Bahadur Lala	West Multan Division (General), Rural.
Shri Ram Sharina, Pandit	Southern Towns (General), Urban.
Sikandar Hyat Khan, Khan Bahadur Major Sirdar Sir, K.B.E.	West Punjab Landholders.
Singha, Mr. S. P.	East Central Punjab (Indian Christian).
Sita Ram, Lala	Trade Union (Labour).
Sohan Singh Joshi, Sardar	Amritsar North (Sikh), Rural.
Sudayshah, Lala	Eastern Towns (General), Urban.
Sultan Mahmud Hotiana, Mian	Pakpattan (Muhammadan), Rural.
Sumer Singh, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.	South-East Gurgaon (General), Rural
Sunder Singh, Sardar Bahadur Dr. Sardar Sir. Kt., C.I.E., D.O.E.	Batala (Sikh), Rural.
Suraj Mal, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.	Hansi (General), Rural.
Talib Husain Khan, Khan	Jhang West (Muhammadan), Rural.
Tara Singh, Sardar	Ferozepore South (Sikh), Rural.
Teja Singh Suwantanter, Sardar	Lahore west (Sikh) Rural.
Tika Ram, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.	Rohtak North (General), Rural.
Ujjal Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar, M.A.	Western Towns (Sikh), Urban.
Umar Hayat Khan, Chaudhri	Blawal (Muhammadan), Rural.
Uttam Singh, Sardar	North-West Punjab (Sikh), Rural.
Wall Muhammad Sayyal, Sardar	Kabirwala (Muhammadan), Rural.

Burma.

Burma lies between Assam on the North-West and China on the North-East, and between the Bay of Bengal on the West and South-West and Siam on the South-East. Its area is approximately 261,000 square miles, of which 192,000 are under direct British Administration, 7,000 are unadministered and 62,000 belong to semi-independent Native States. The main geographical feature of the country is the series of rivers and hills running fan-like from North to South with fertile valleys in between widening and flattening out as they approach the Delta. Differences of elevation and rainfall produce great variations in climate. The coastal tracts of Arakan and Tenasserim have a rainfall of about 200 inches, the Delta less than half that amount. The hot season is short and the monsoon breaks early. The maximum shade temperature is about 96°, the minimum about 60°. North of the Delta the rainfall decreases rapidly to 90 inches in the central dry zone which lies in a "rain shadow" and has a climate resembling that of Bihar. The maximum temperature is twenty degrees higher than in the wet zone, but this is compensated by a bracing cold season. To the north and east of the dry zone lie the Kachin hills and the Shan plateau. The average elevation of this tableland is 3,000 feet with peaks rising to 9,000. Consequently it enjoys a temperate climate with a rainfall of about 70 inches on the average. Its area is over 50,000 square miles. There is no other region of similar area in the Indian Empire so well adapted for European colonization. The magnificent rivers, the number of hilly ranges (Yomas) and the abundance of forests, all combine to make the scenery of Burma exceedingly varied and picturesque.

The People.

The total population of Burma at the census of 1931 was 14,867,146. There were 9,092,214 Burmans, 1,037,406 Shans, 1,367,673 Karens, 153,845 Kachins, 348,994 Chins, 534,935 Arakanese and Yanbye, 336,728 Talalings and 138,739 Palungs. There is also a large alien population of 193,594 Chinese and 1,017,825 Indians, while the European and Anglo-Indian population numbered 30,441, and Indo-Burmans, 182,186.

The Burmans, who form the bulk of the population, belong to the Tibetan group and their language to the Tibeto-Chinese family. They are essentially an agricultural people, 80 per cent. of the agriculture of the country being in their hands. The Burmese and most of the hill tribes also, profess Buddhism, but Animism, or the worship of nature spirits, is almost universal.

In appearance the Burman is usually somewhat short and with Mongolian features. His dress is most distinctive and exceedingly comfortable. It consists of a silk turban bound round his forehead, a loose jacket on his body and a long skirt or longyi tied round his waist, reaching to his ankles. The Burmese women, perhaps the most pleasing type of womanhood in the East, lead a free and open life, playing a large part in the household eco-

nomy and in petty trading. Their dress is somewhat similar to the men's minus the silk turban on the head, and the longyi is tucked in at the side instead of being tied in front. A well dressed and well groomed Burmese lady would, for grace and neatness, challenge comparison with any woman in the world.

Communications.

The Irrawaddy, and to a less extent the Chindwin, afford great natural thoroughfares to the country. At all seasons of the year these rivers, especially the Irrawaddy, are full of sailing and steam craft. In the Delta the net-work of waterways is indeed practically the only means of communication. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, with a fine fleet of mail, cargo and ferry boats, gives the Irrawaddy and the Delta rivers and creeks a splendid river service.

The Burma Railways has a length of 2,059.80 miles open line. The principal lines are from Rangoon to Mandalay; from Mandalay to Myitkyina, the most northern point in the system; the Rangoon-Prome line; and the Pegu-Martaban line, which serves Moulmein on the further bank of the Salween River.

Industry.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the province and supports nearly three-fourths of the population. The net total cropped area is a little more than 16 million acres of which a little over 1 1/10 million acres are cropped more than once. Irrigation works supply water to nearly 1 1/2 million acres. India is very largely dependent on Burma for her supplies of kerosene, benzine and petrol which rank second to rice in order of importance. Teak wood is exported in large quantities from Burma to India.

Forests play an important part in the industrial life of the Province. The forest reserves cover some 22,081,943 acres while unclosed forests are estimated at about 91,267,926 acres. Government extracts some 81,722 tons of teak annually, private firms, of whom the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and Steel Brothers are the chief, extract over 4,524,339 tons. Other timber extracted by licensees amounts to 4,36,672 tons and firewood 11,62,670 tons.

Tin and wolfram are found chiefly in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts. Wolfram and tin are found together in most mining areas in Tavoy, the proportion varying from almost pure tin to almost pure wolfram. There has been a decline in the price of tin.

The improvement in the output of tin and wolfram continues. The output in 1936 was 4,680.45 tons as against 4,268.16 tons in 1935. Silver, lead and zinc ore are extracted by the Burma Corporation at Bawdwin in the Northern Shan States. Copper in small quantities is also found there. There are small deposits of Molybdenite in Tavoy and Mergui and of platinum in Myitkyina. Mining for precious stones in the Mogoke Stone Tract of the Katha District continued to be carried out under extraordinary licenses and by native miners working under ordinary licences. The output of rubies during

1936 was 141,490 carats as compared with 107,915 carats in 1935. The output of amber in 1936 was 32.33 cwts. The output of Burmese Jadeite during 1936 compared with that of the previous year showed an increase of 406.61 cwts. The total output of petroleum in Burma during 1936 was 265½ million gallons against 251½ million gallons during 1935. The oldest and largest Oilfield in the province is at Yenangyaung in the Magwe District where the Burmah Oil Company has its chief wells. There has been a gradual decrease in the output from the wells in this Oilfield as evidenced by the output of nearly 184½ million gallons in 1921 and nearly 130 million gallons in 1936. The next largest of field is at Chauk in the Sango District. There has been a gradual decrease in the output here also but there was a slight recovery in 1936 with an output of 100 million gallons. There has been an increase in the output from the wells in the Upper Chindwin District. There were decreases in the output from the wells in the Mabin Thayaytoyo and Pakaikku Districts. The Burmah Oil Company takes their oil to the refineries at Rangoon by pipe line from the Yenangyaung and Chauk Oilfields. Other Companies take it down by river flats. The area under rubber is 107,248 acres.

Manufactures.

There are 1,035 factories, more than half of which are engaged in milling rice and nearly one-seventh are saw mills. The remainder are chiefly engineering works, cotton ginning mills, oil mills for the extraction of oil from groundnuts, printing presses, ice and aerated water factories, and oil refineries connected with the petroleum industry. The total number of persons employed in establishments under the Factories Act in 1936 was 89,230. Perennial factories employed 83,452 and seasonal factories 5,778. At the Census of 1931, 1,850,176 or 29.79 per cent. of the total population were engaged outside agriculture and production.

Public opinion amongst the Burmese appears to have now veered round in favour of the locally made article in preference to the imported artificial silks, mostly "longyis" which were so much in demand for men and women's wear a few years ago. At Amarapura in the Mandalay District a revival has taken place of hand silk-weaving. Burmese wood-carving is still famous and many artists in silver still remain, the finish of whose work is sometimes very fine. Bassein and Mandalay parasols are well known and much admired in Burma. But perhaps the most famous of all hand-made and indigenous industries is the lacquer work of Pagan with its delicate patterns in black, green, and yellow traced on a ground-work of red lacquer over bamboo. A new art is the making of bronze figures. The artists have gone back to nature for their models, breaking away from the conventionalized forms into which their silver work had crystallized and the new figures display a vigour and life that make them by far the finest examples of art the province can produce.

Administration.

Burma, which was originally administered as a Lieutenant-Governorship, was deliberately excluded from the operation of the Reform Act of 1919. It was felt that the Province differed

so markedly from the other Provinces in the Indian Empire that its requirements should be separately considered. After repeated discussions the question was referred to a special Burma Reforms Committee, which in 1922 recommended that all the essential provisions of the Reform Act should be applied to the Province. This recommendation was accepted and its proposals became law. Under this Act Burma became a Governor's Province, with an executive council and ministers, and conforms to the provinces recreated under the Act of 1919 (q.v.). The main difference was in the size of the electorate. Under the franchise accepted, the rural electorate was estimated at 1,979,450 and the urban electorate had been put as high as 99,882. The Legislative Council consisted of 103 members, of which 80 were elected and the balance nominated. Owing to the special status of women in Burma, female franchise was adopted from the beginning.

Burma was constitutionally separated from India with effect from the 1st of April 1937 on which date the Government of Burma Act 1935 came into force. Under that Act the Burma Legislature consists of His Majesty, represented by the Governor and two Chambers known as the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 36 members and the House of Representatives consists of 132 members.

Burma is divided administratively into Upper Burma (including the Shan States, the Kachin and Chin Hills) and Lower Burma. The Shan States are administered by the Chiefs of the States, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Federated Shan States, who is also Superintendent for the Southern Shan States, and the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States. The Northern and Southern Shan States were formed into a Federation on the 1st October 1922, and are designated the F. S. States. The other Shan States in Burma are subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagalyn Division. The Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration is vested in the Chief of the State, subject to the restrictions contained in the sanad. The law administered is the customary law of the State.

Under the Governor are eight Commissioners of divisions, three in Upper, four in Lower Burma, and one in the Federated Shan States.

Justice.

The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is under the control of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, which consists of a Chief Justice and ten other permanent Judges. The Superior Judicial Service consists of District and Sessions Judges; there are also separate Provincial and Subordinate Judicial Services.

All village headmen have limited magisterial powers and a considerable number are also invested with civil jurisdiction to a limited extent.

In pursuance of the policy of decentralization steps were taken in 1917 to restore to the village headmen the power and influence which they possessed in Burmese times before the centralizing tendencies of British rule made them practically subordinate officers of the administration.

Public Works.

The P.W.D. comprises two Branches, *viz.*, the Buildings and Roads Branch and the Irrigation Branch.

The B. & R. Branch of this Department which is under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests is administered by one Chief Engineer. There is also a Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer. There are five permanent Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles, three of which are stationed at Rangoon and two at Maymyo. These are officers of the administrative rank.

Those of the executive rank are the Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers who number 23 (twenty-three), including the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, on the cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers. Besides this there is also the Burma Engineering Service (Class I) which has been constituted for the purpose of gradually replacing the Indian Service of Engineers in the B. & R. Branch; so far 19 appointments have been made to the latter service. There are 17 officers in service at present.

The Irrigation Branch of the P.W.D., which is under the control of the Hon'ble Minister of Lands and Revenue, is administered by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Burma Irrigation Branch, who is assisted by a Personal Asstt. There are two permanent Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles, one of whom is stationed at Rangoon and the other at Maymyo. These are officers of the Administrative rank.

Those of the Executive rank are the Executive Engineers and Asst. Executive Engineers who number 17 on the cadre of the Burma Service of Engineers, Class I, Irrigation Branch. Besides this there is also the Burma Service of Engineers, Class II.

Further, there are a River Training Expert and a Temporary Engineer, the latter being engaged on contract for work of a special nature.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into: Civil, Military and Rangoon Town Police. The first two are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the latter is under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General. There are four other Deputy Inspectors-General, one each for the Northern, Southern and Western Ranges, and for the Railway and Criminal Investigation Department.

A special feature of Burma is the Military Police. Its officers are seconded from the British or Indian Army and its rank and file are recruited from natives of India and Burma. The experiment of recruiting Burmese on a small scale has been moderately successful. The organisation is military, the force being divided into three Battalions. The object of the force is to supplement the Civil Police in the maintenance of law and order. Their duties, apart from furnishing columns for active operations against dacoits, etc., are to provide escorts for specie, prisoners, etc., and guards for treasuries, jails, lockups and courts.

Education.

Under the Minister of Education there is the Director of Public Instruction with an Assistant Director, both belonging to the Indian Educational Service and an Additional Assistant Director in the Burma Educational Service, Class I (temporary for the present). There are ten Inspectors of Schools drawn from the Indian Educational Service, and the Burma Educational Service (class I) while the Burma Educational Service (class II) provides eight Assistant Inspectors. There is one Asstt. Inspector of School Physical Training, appointed on a Temporary basis. There is also one Inspector of Schools. There is a Chief Education Officer for the Federated Shan States.

A centralized, teaching and residential University for Burma has been established in Rangoon. It now provides courses in Arts, Science, Law, Education, Economics, Engineering, Medicine and Agriculture.

English and A. V. Schools are controlled by the Education Dept. A remarkable feature of education in Burma is the system of elementary education evolved, generations ago, by the genius of the people. Nearly every village has a monastery (*hpoongyi-kyauing*); every monastery is a village school and every Burman boy must, in accordance with his religion, attend that school, shaving his head and for the time wearing the yellow robe. At the *hpoongyi-kyauings* the boys are taught reading and writing and an elementary indigenous system of arithmetic. The result is that there are very few boys in Burma who are not able to read and write. Vernacular education is in the hands of Local Educational authorities.

Among special institutions, the Government Technical Institute, Insein, provides courses in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering, the Burma Forest School of Symnana, courses in Forestry, the Agricultural College, Mandalay, courses in Agriculture and the Veterinary College, Insein, courses in Veterinary science. The Mary Chapman Training College for Teachers and School for the Deaf exists in Rangoon and schools for the blind, at Moulmein and Rangoon.

A liberal scheme of State Scholarships provides for the despatch of 6 to 12 scholars to Europe each year.

Medical.

The control of the Medical Department is vested in an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Under him are 37 Civil Surgeons. There are also a Director of Public Health, two Assistant Directors of Public Health, and a Director, Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, at which there is now a Public Analyst (which post is at present held in abeyance for purposes of economy) and to which is also attached a Malaria Bureau. There are also an Inspector-General of Prisons, three whole-time Superintendents of Prisons, a Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and a Superintendent of the Mental Hospital. There is also a post of Hygiene Publicity Officer, which for the present is held in abeyance.

The Pasteur Institute was opened in Rangoon July 1915. The Director is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

THE FINANCES OF BURMA.

Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1937-38.	Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1937-38.
	Rs.		Rs.
(a) REVENUE RECEIPTS— ORDINARY.			
I.—Customs	5,59,98,000	XXVIII.—Industries	9,000
II.—Excise Duties ..	1,05,95,000	XXIX.—Aviation	38,000
III.—Taxes on Income ..	1,49,16,000	XXX.—Miscellaneous De- partments	1,84,000
IV.—Salt	44,63,000	XXXIII.—Civil Works	11,78,000
V.—Land Revenue ..	5,09,79,000	XXXIV.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	88,000
VI.—Excise	87,77,000	XXXV.—Stationery and Print- ing	1,30,000
VII.—Stamps	37,97,900	XXXVI.—Miscellaneous	3,12,000
VIII.—Forest	1,37,06,000	XXXVII.—Defence Receipts— Effective	7,28,000
IX.—Registration	3,33,000	XXXIX.—Frontier Force	3,97,000
IX (a).—Scheduled Taxes ..	....	XL.—Miscellaneous Ad- justments between Burma and the Federated Shan States	20,02,000
X.—Other Taxes and Duties	7,83,000	Miscellaneous Ad- justments between India and Burma.	....
XIII.—Irrigation, etc., Works with Capital Accounts	31,23,000	Total (a)	15,74,45,110
XIV.—Irrigation, etc., Works (no Capital Accounts)	1,40,000	(b) REVENUE RECEIPTS— EXTRAORDINARY.	
XV.—Post and Telegraphs	1,57,110	XLI.—Extraordinary Re- ceipts	9,000
XVI.—Interest	3,23,000	Total (a) & (b)	15,74,54,110
XVII.—Administration of Justice	8,37,000	(c) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS.	
XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	9,36,000	Public Debt—	
XIX.—Police	8,00,000	Floating Debt	1,65,00,000
XX.—Ports and Pilotage ..	2,16,000	Unfunded Debt—	
XXI.—Lighthouses and Lightships .. ..	....	Savings Bank Deposits	1,57,10,000
XXII.—Education	5,05,000	Post Office Cash Certificates ..	30,00,000
XXIII.—Medical	5,92,000	State Provident Funds	45,00,000
XXIV.—Public Health	2,22,000	Other Accounts	1,000
XXV.—Agriculture	1,38,000		
XXVI.—Veterinary	17,000		
XXVII.—Co-operative Credit.	17,000		

Major Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1937-38.	Major Heads of Account	Estimates, 1937-38.
	Rs.		Rs.
<i>Deposits and Advances—</i>		<i>Loans and Advances—</i>	
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Railways	4,52,000	Loans to the Federated Shan States	5,52,000
Renewals Reserve Fund— Posts and Telegraphs	1,87,000	Loans to Municipalities, Port Trusts, etc.	9,44,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	1,05,83,000	Loans to Government Servants.	5,23,000
Post Office Cash Certificates Bonus Fund	71,000	<i>Remittances—</i>	
Road Fund	9,96,000	Remittances within Burma— Money-orders	7,81,00,000
Fund for economic development and improvement of rural areas .. .. .	....	Cash Remittances and Adjust- ments between Officers ren- dering accounts to the same Accountant-General or Con- troller	1,63,51,000
Fund for development of Civil Aviation	15,000	Exchange Account between Posts and Telegraphs and Defence Services	15,000
General Police Fund	1,50,000	Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from Posts and Telegraphs ..	2,88,79,000
Deposits of Local Funds	2,06,95,000	Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by Defence Services	1,22,82,000
<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits—</i>		<i>Remittance Account between Eng- land and Burma—</i>	
Civil Deposits	3,34,71,000	(a) Accounts with Secretary of State—	
Other Deposits	3,82,43,000	i. Items adjustable in Burma	12,33,000
Other Accounts	11,000	ii Items adjustable in England	15,17,000
Advances Repayable	39,93,000	(b) Accounts with the High Commissioner—	
Permanent Advances	10,000	i. Items adjustable in Burma	73,01,000
Accounts with Foreign Govern- ments and Indian States	12,000	ii. Item adjustable in England	74,000
Accounts with India	7,84,93,000	<i>Transfers of cash between England and Burma—</i>	
Accounts between Burma and the Burma Railways	1,56,60,000	Remittances Through Reserve Bank	89,12,000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	80,000		
Suspense Accounts	3,63,000	Total (c)	42,94,41,000
Cheques and Bills	2,91,00,000	Total (a), (b) & (c)	58,68,95,110
Departmental and Similar Accounts	3,00,000	Opening Balance	2,00,00,000
		Grand Total	60,68,95,110

Major Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1937-38.	Major Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1937-38.
(a) EXPENDITURE DEBITABLE TO REVENUE.	Rs.	(a) EXPENDITURE DEBITABLE TO REVENUE— <i>contd.</i>	Rs.
1. Customs	10,73,900	20. Scientific Departments ..	7,81,700
2. Excise Duties	64,900	30. Education	84,57,989
3. Taxes on Income	10,52,990	31. Medical	43,07,000
4. Salt	1,03,000	32. Public Health	11,04,000
5. Land Revenue	56,01,780	33. Agriculture	10,19,000
6. Excise	18,70,000	34. Veterinary	5,47,000
7. Stamps	98,000	35. Co-operative Credit ..	3,91,990
8. Forest	59,25,790	36. Industries	2,10,000
8A. Forest Capital Outlay ..	1,07,000	37. Aviation	4,93,000
9. Registration	1,33,000	37A. Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	1,47,000
10. Other Taxes and Duties ..	1,28,990	38. Miscellaneous Departments.	2,78,000
11. Miscellaneous Railway Ex- penditure	1,03,000	41. Civil Works	1,23,82,000
12. Int. on Wks. with Cap. Accounts	23,70,000	42. Famine Relief	20,000
13. Other Rev. Expenditure ..	5,34,000	43. Suprn. Allowncs & Pensions	83,40,000
15. Posts and Telegraphs In- terest on Debt	4,76,000	44. Stationery and Printing ..	10,64,000
16. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	78,000	45. Miscellaneous	12,20,200
17. Interest on Ordinary Debt .	45,83,000	46. Defence Services—Effective	1,28,60,000
18. Interest on Other Obliga- tions	28,78,000	47. Defence Services—Non- Effective	4,61,000
19. Appropriation for Reduc- tion or Avoidance of Debt	1,05,83,000	48. Frontier Force	53,96,000
20. General Administration ..	1,11,94,989	49. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Burma and Federated Shan States ..	45,08,000
21. Audit	13,82,000	50. Extraordinary Charges ..	1,000
22. Administration of Justice .	55,47,000	Total (a) ..	13,95,46,197
23. Jails and Convict Settle- ments	32,06,000	(b) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT DEBITABLE TO REVENUE.	
24. Police	1,52,56,989	52. Constrn. of Irrgn., etc., Wks.	3,47,000
25. Ports and Pilotage ..	4,80,000	53. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	2,92,000
27. Ecclesiastical	2,10,000	58. Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	20,82,000
28. External Affairs	2,33,000	59. Payments to Retrenched Personnel	1,81,000
		Total (b) ..	25,40,000
		Total (a) & (b) ..	14,20,86,197

Major Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1937-38.	Major Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1937-38.
	Rs.		Rs.
(c) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS.		(c) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS— concd.	
<i>Public Debt.</i>		<i>Loans and Advances.</i>	
Floating Debt	1,65,00,000	Loans to the Burma Railway Board	34,51,000
Burma Debt to Government of India	1,15,54,000	Loans to the Federated Shan States	12,94,000
<i>Unfunded Debt.</i>		Loans to Municipalities, Port Trusts, Etc.	6,62,000
Savings Bank Deposits	1,33,10,000	Loans to Government Servants ..	5,64,000
Post Office Cash Certificates ..	5,00,000	<i>Remittances.</i>	
State Provident Funds	48,62,000	<i>Remittances within Burma—</i>	
<i>Deposits and Advances.</i>		Money Orders	7,79,00,000
Depn. Fund—Govt. Presses ..	....	Cash Remittances and Adjustments between Officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General or Controller	1,63,60,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Railways	49,09,000	Exchange Account between Posts and Telegraphs and Defence Services	15,000
Renewals Reserve Fund—Posts and Telegraphs ..	1,05,000	Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by Posts and Telegraphs ..	2,88,70,000
Road Fund	23,00,000	Net issues from Civil Treasuries to Defence Services	1,22,82,000
Fund for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	2,28,000	<i>Remittance Accounts between England and Burma.</i>	
General Police Fund	1,10,000	(a) Accounts with Secretary of State.	
Deposits of Local Funds ..	1,99,88,000	i.—Items adjustable in Burma ..	12,33,000
<i>Departmental and Judicial Deposits.</i>		ii.—Items adjustable in England.	15,17,000
Civil Deposits	3,35,65,000	(b) Accounts with the High Commissioner.	
Other Deposits	3,54,72,000	i.—Items adjustable in Burma ..	73,01,000
Other Accounts	22,000	ii.—Items adjustable in England.	74,000
Advances Repayable	39,82,000	<i>Transfer of cash between England and Burma.</i>	
Permanent Advances	10,000	Remittance through the Reserve Bank	89,12,000
Accounts with Foreign Governments and Indian States ..	11,000	Advances from Provincial Loans Fund .. .. .	....
Accounts with India	7,89,40,000	<i>Total (c)</i>	49,22,10,000
Accounts between Burma and the Burma Railways ..	1,55,52,000	<i>Total (a), (b) & (c)</i> ..	57,43,92,197
Accounts with the Reserve Bank, Suspense Accounts	90,000 3,82,000	Closing Balance	3,25,92,913
Cheques and Bills	2,91,00,000	<i>Grand Total</i>	60,68,95,110
Departmental and similar Accounts	3,00,000		
Carried over	27,17,72,000		

Administration.

Governor, His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Archibald Douglas Cochrane, G.O.M.G., K.C. S.I., D.S.O.

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY.

R. G. McDowall, C.I.E., I.O.S.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Major Arthur Denis Machamafa, Skinner's Horse (1st Duke of York's Own Cavalry).

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Captain E. J. Phik, 3rd Cavalry.

Captain E. C. Yeldham, 1st Bn., The Hampshire Regiment.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Col. (Temp. Brigadier) F. A. G. Roughton, I.A.

Indian Aides-de-Camp: Subadar-Major Lasang Gam, late of the 3/20th Burma Rifles; Naib Commandant Sardar Bahadur Partab Singh, Bahadur, I.D.S.M., Reserve Batta, Burma Frontier Force.

COUNSELLOR TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

The Hon'ble Mr. Walter Booth Gravely, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.O.S.

FINANCIAL ADVISER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

The Hon'ble Mr. James Baxter, M.A.

MINISTERS TO THE GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

The Hon'ble U Htoon Aung Gyaw, Bar-at-Law (Minister of Finance).

The Hon'ble U Paw Tun, A.T.M., Bar-at-Law (Minister of Home Affairs).

The Hon'ble U Pu, Bar-at-Law (Minister of Agriculture and Forests).

The Hon'ble Dr. Thein Maung (Minister of Commerce and Industry).

The Hon'ble Saw Pe Tha, Bar-at-Law (Minister of Lands and Revenue).

The Hon'ble U Htoon Aung Gyaw, Bar-at-Law (Minister of Education).

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Director of Agriculture, J. Charlton, M.Sc., F.L.C.

Commissioner, Federated Shan States, Twanggyi Southern Shan States, P. C. Fogarty, I.O.S.

Superintendent, Northern Shan States, J. Shaw.

Director of Public Instruction, P. B. Quinlan, B.A., I.E.S.

Inspector-General of Police, R. C. Morris.

Chief Conservator of Forests, A. W. Moodie.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col. N. S. Sodhi, M.C., I.R.C.F., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.R.F.P.&S. (Glas.), D.M.R.E. (Cantab.), D.T.M. (Edin.), L.M., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. G. G. Jolly, C.I.E., I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. J. Findlay, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., I.M.S.

Commissioner of Excise, U Saw Hla Pru (2) A.T.M.

Financial Commissioner, C. R. P. Cooper, I.O.S.

Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Burma, G. E. O. de Smith, D.S.O.

Director, Defence Bureau, C. G. Stewart, C.B.E.

Director of Veterinary Services, D. T. Mitchell, M.R.C.V.S.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, U Kyin, I.O.S.

Chief Commissioners of Burma.

Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Phayfe, C.B. . . . 1862

Colonel A. Fytche, C.S.I. . . . 1867

Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Ardagh . . . 1870

The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I. . . . 1871

A. R. Thompson, C.S.I. . . . 1875

C. U. Alchison, C.S.I. . . . 1878

C. E. Bernard, C.S.I. . . . 1880

C. H. T. Crosthwaite . . . 1883

Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I. . . . 1886

C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.I. . . . 1887

A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I. (a) . . . 1889

Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I. . . . 1890

D. M. Smeaton . . . 1892

Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I. . . . 1892

(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.

Lieutenant-Governors of Burma.

Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I. . . . 1897

Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. . . . 1903

Sir H. T. White, K.C.I.E. . . . 1905

Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I., M.D. . . . 1910

Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . 1915

Sir Reginald Craddock, K.C.S.I. . . . 1917

Governors of Burma.

Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. . . . 1922

Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . 1927

Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. . . . 1932

The Hon. Sir Archibald Douglas Cochrane, G.O.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. . . . 1936

SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETARIES, UNDER-SECRETARIES, Etc.,
TO GOVERNMENT.

W. H. Payton, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Secretary, Home Department.
G. F. B. Pearce, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Secretary, Finance Department.
A. J. S. White, O.B.E. I.C.S.	..	..	..	Secretary, Education Department.
J. H. Wise, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Secretary, Dept. of Com. and Ind.
H. C. Baker, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Secretary, Dept. of Lands and Revenue.
A. H. Seylaour, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Secretary, Defence Department.
U Tin Tut (A), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Secretary, Dept. of Agri. and Fts.
U Chit Maung (A2), K.S.M., A.T.M.	..	..	..	Secretary, Judicial Department.
A. J. M. Lander, M.O., I.C.S.	..	..	..	Additional Secretary, Defence Dept.
F. B. Arnold, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Deputy Secretary, Finance Department.
A. K. Potter, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Controller of Finance (Defence). Also ex-officio Deputy Secretary, Defence Dept.
U Kyaw Din (A), A.T.M.	..	..	..	Deputy Secretary, Education Department.
Rai Bahadur H. M. Roy	..	..	..	Resource Officer, Finance Department.
M. H. Rossington, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Under Secretary, Home Department.
U Ba Tint, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Under Secretary, Finance Department.
E. G. S. Apedalle, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Under Secretary, Defence Department.
Rao Sahib S. B. Ghosh	..	..	..	Under Secretary, Department of Lands and Revenue.
U Sein Tun (A1)	..	..	..	Under Secretary, Dept. of Agri. and Fts.
U Nyun (A), I.C.S.	..	..	..	Under Secretary, Dept. of Com. and Ind.
U Tun Ylu (A1)	..	..	..	Under Secretary, Judicial Department.
U Pating (A), I.C.S.	..	..	..	Under Secretary, Education Department.
Rai Bahadur C. S. Sastri	..	..	..	Assistant Secretary, Finance Department.
U Ba Tun, A.T.M.	..	..	..	Assistant Secretary, Home Department.
W. C. Fuller	..	..	..	Registrar, Home and Judicial Departments.
W. A. Curties	..	..	..	Registrar, Dept. of Agri. and Fts.
U Thin	..	..	..	Registrar, Defence Dept.
E. J. Carew	..	..	..	Registrar, Education Department.
N. C. Dutta	..	..	..	Registrar, Depts. of Lds. and Rev. and Com. & Ind. (offg.)
U Sein Nyun	..	..	..	Registrar, Fin. Dept. (offg.)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS.

H. O. Reynolds, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Financial Commissioner.
C. R. P. Cooper, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Do.
T. L. Hughes, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.
F. S. V. Donuison, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Do.
H. N. Monin	..	..	..	Registrar.

BURMA LEGISLATURE.

President of the Senate.—The Hon'ble U Maung

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Gyee, Bar-at-Law.

Deputy President of the Senate.—U Ba Lawin,
F.R.G.S.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.—The
Hon'ble U Chit Hlaing, Bar-at-Law.

Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives.—
U Hla Pe

Secretary (Burma Legislature).—U Ba Dun, Bar-
at-Law.

Assistant Secretary (Burma Legislature).—H. M.
Elliot.

Assistant Secretary (Burma Legislature).—U Ba
Thaw.

1. J. A. L. Wischam.

2. U Mya Thein.

3. S. Mahmud.

4. U Ba Thein.

5. A. M. A. Karim Gani.

6. U Ohn Maung.

7. U Ba Than.

8. H. C. Khoo.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Nominated.—

Thra San Baw, O.B.E.

C. H. Campagnac, M.B.E., Bar-at-Law.

Sir Oscar de Glanville, O.I.E., O.B.E., Bar-at-
Law.

Sir Joseph Maung Gyi, Bar-at-Law.

U Po Hla, C.I.E., K.S.M., A.T.M.

U Kyaw, K.S.M., A.T.M.

U Ba Lawin, F.R.G.S.

U Ba Maung, K.S.M.

U Maung Ngo, K.S.M., T.P.S.

U Nyun, M.B.E., A.T.M.

Sir San C. Po, C.B.E., M.D.

Tek Tin Pyu, K.S.M.

Dr. Daw Saw Sa, M.B.E., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

U Ba Sein, K.S.M., T.P.S.

J. Tait.

U Aung Thin, K.S.M.

U Tha Zan U, K.S.M., A.T.M.

U Kyaw Zan, C.I.E.

Elected.—

U San Aung, K.S.M., A.T.M.

Sra Shwe Ba, T.P.S.

U Kyaw Din.

G. B. Du Bern.

The Hon'ble U Maung Gyee, Bar-at-Law.

Khan Bahadar Ibrahim.

Lah Mohamed Khan.

U Ba Nyun.

U Nyun.

U Nyun.

Mirza Mahomed Rafi, Bar-at-Law.

A. Rahim.

U Ba Thane, T.P.S.

U Ba Thein.

U Thwin.

U Ba U

C. G. Wodehouse.

U Kyaw Zan.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elected Members.

U Nyun Tin.

U Ba Thein.

Mr. E. G. Maracan.

U Htoon Aung Gyaw, B.A., LL.B.

U Aung Zan Wai.

U Shway Tha.

U Po Te.

U Tint.

U Aung Tha.

U Ba On.

U Thin Maung.

U Pe Tan.

U Mya Thein.

U Saw.

U Ain, B.A.

U Mya.

U Hla Tin.

U Lun, B.A.

U Aye.

U Chit Po.

U Sein Ok.

U Thet Tun.

U Saw Hla Nyo.

U Po Mya.

U Ba Tin (Rangoon).

U Ba Tin (Kani).

U Pu, B.Sc.

U San Thein.

U Dwo.

U Kyaw Dun.

U Ba Oke.

U Ba Thi.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*contd.**Elected Members—contd.*

U Tun, B.A.
 U Pe Maung.
 U Ba Yin, B.A.
 U Lu Sin.
 U Tha Sing, M.A.
 U Sein Pe.
 U Tharrawady Maung Maung.
 U Maung Myit.
 U Ba Ohn, Bar-at-Law
 U Thi.
 U Bo, B.A., B.L.
 U Aung Nyan.
 U Ba Yin.
 U Ba Chaw.
 U An Gyi.
 U Paw Tun, A.T.M., Bar-at-Law.
 U Po Aung.
 U Soc Maung.
 U Sein Win.
 U Kya Gaing, Bar-at-Law.
 Dr. Thein Maung, B.A., M.M.F.
 U Lu Wa.
 U Ohn Khin.
 U Ba Win, B.Sc., B.L.
 Daw Ali Ma.
 U Po Loon.
 U Kyaw Mya, B.Sc., B.L.
 U Shin.
 U Ba Din.
 U Ba Gyi.
 U Ohn Nyan.
 U Thant.
 U Mya, B.Sc., B.L.
 U Ba Yin.
 U Maung Maung.
 U Ohn Maung.
 Mr. Ong Shein Wou, Bar-at-Law,
 U Shwe.
 U San Lu.
 U Po Hnin.
 U Ba.
 U Lu Gyaw.
 U Mya, B.A.
 U Pu, B.A., Bar-at-Law.
 Dr. Ba Maw, M.A., Ph. D., Bar-at-Law.
 U Tun Aung Gyaw.
 U Kun, B.A., Bar-at-Law.
 U Po Yin, A.T.M.
 U Ba Shwe

U. Ba U.
 U Ba Pe.
 U On Pe.
 U Chit Hlaing, Bar-at-Law.
 U Ba Thin.
 U Tun Aung, B.A., B.L.
 Mr. Aw Myo Shu.
 U Ba Pe, B.A.
 Mr. M. M. Olu Ghine.
 Mr. H. C. Khoo.
 U Po Hnyin.
 Saw Po Chit, B.A., Bar-at-Law
 Mr. Sydney Loo Nee.
 Saw Mya Thin.
 U Tun Kin.
 U Shwe Nyan,
 U Kan Aye.
 Saw Pe Thi, Bar-at-Law.
 U Thaw Dwe, F.P.S.
 U Hla Pe, B.Sc., B.L.
 Saw Johnson D. Po Min.
 Mr. S. Mahand, B.A.
 Mr. B. N. Dass, B.A., B.L.
 Mr. Kaminiwas Bagla.
 Mr. J. G. Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.
 Mr. K. G. Bose, Bar-at-Law.
 Mr. A. M. A. Karim Gani.
 Mr. A. Narayana Rao.
 Mr. S. R. Roy, Bar-at-Law.
 Mr. J. A. L. Wischam, Bar-at-Law
 Mr. A. B. Chowdhury.
 U Ba Hlaing, B.A.
 Mr. H. C. Talukdar.
 U Myo Nyan.
 Mr. S. N. Hajji.
 Mr. A. W. Adamjee.
 U Tun Pe, M.A., B.L.
 Mr. Ganga Singh.
 U. Ba Khalug.
 Mr. J. Webster.
 Mr. F. B. Leach, C.I.E.
 Mr. E. C. V. Fowear, Bar-at-Law.
 Mr. W. T. McIntyre.
 Mr. J. I. Nelson.
 U. Aye Maung.
 Mr. Chan Cheng Teik.
 Mr. J. F. Gibson.
 Mr. A. M. M. Vellayan Chettyar.

Bihar.

As in the case of Bombay Presidency, the province known hitherto as Bihar and Orissa has suffered a territorial diminution owing to the constitution of the Orissa Division as a separate province. The following details therefore appertain to the new Bihar province after the separation of Orissa as from April 1, 1936.

Bihar lies between 26°-30' and 27°-30' N. latitude and between 82°-31' and 88°-26' E. longitude and includes the provinces of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of Bengal; on the east by Bengal and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the new province of Orissa; and on the west by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces.

The area of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar is 69,348 square miles. The States in Chota Nagpur which were included in the Province have since the 1st April 1933 been transferred to the control of the Resident Eastern States and no longer form part of the Province. Chota Nagpur is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau. Bihar comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajmahal. South of Bihar lies Chota Nagpur. Following the main geographical lines there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Tirhut), Bhagalpur and Ranchi (for Chota Nagpur). The head-quarters of Government are at Patna. The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankipore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City."

The People.

The Province has a population of 32,558,05 persons. Even so with 467 persons per square mile, Bihar is more thickly populated than Germany. There are only four towns, which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Bhagalpur. During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. Though the Muhammadans form about one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the province. Animists account for 5.9 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a north-easterly direction.

Industries.*

The principal industry is agriculture, Bihar, more especially North Bihar, being the "Garden of India." Rice is the staple crop but the spring crops, wheat, barley, and the like are of considerable importance. It is estimated that the normal area cultivated with rice is 15,094,000 acres or about 48 per cent. of the cropped area of the Province. Wheat is grown on 1,221,800 acres, barley on 1,307,400 acres,

maize or Indian-corn on 1,697,800 the latter being an autumn crop. Oil-seeds are an important crop, the cultivation having been estimated by the demand for them in Europe. It is estimated that 1,820,800 acres of land are annually cropped with oil-seeds in the Province. There is irrigation in Shahabad, Gaya, Patna and Champaran districts. The Indigo industry is steadily on the decline, the total area sown having decreased from 342,000 acres in 1896 to 500 acres in 1933. The principal cause of this was the discovery of the possibilities of manufacturing synthetic or chemically prepared indigo on a commercial scale. Its place as a crop manufactured for export has been largely taken by sugarcane, the cultivation of which has been considerably extended owing to the high prices given by sugar factories. In the district of Purnea and parts of the Tirhut Division jute is grown, but the acreage varies according to the price of jute. The last serious famine was in 1895-96, but there was a serious shortage of foodstuffs in the south of the Province in 1919. In any year in which monsoon currents from either the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea are unduly late in their arrival or cease abruptly before the middle of September the agricultural situation is very grave. It may be said that for Bihar the most important rainfall is that known as the *haila*, due towards the end of September or up to middle of October. Rain at this time not only contributes materially to an increased outturn of the rice crop, but also provides the moisture necessary for starting the spring or *rabi* crops.

Manufactures.

Opium was formerly, with indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar, but in consequence of the agreement with the Chinese Government the Patna Factory has been closed. At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Tinplate Company of India, Agricultural Implements, Ltd., Enfield Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, Limited, and Indian Steel Wire Products. The population of Jamshedpur is rapidly approaching 100,000 and it consumes 1½ million tons of coal annually. This part of the province has also some of the richest and most extensive iron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both Bengal and Bihar with raw materials, but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the province. The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years, while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh, Bokaro and Karampura in Hazaribagh. This same district is the most important mica mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size

* The figures given in this paragraph relate to British territory only.

of its output. Manbhum, Palamau, Ranchi, the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shellac, the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually.

Administration.

The Province on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant Governorship with a Council. Under the Reform Act of 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers. The principles of the provincial administration are fully explained elsewhere. The Provincial Governorships, where the division of the administration into Reserved Subjects, in charge of the Governor and his Executive Council, and Transferred Subjects, in charge of the Governor and Ministers chosen from the Legislative Council, is set out in detail. In all these respects Bihar is on the same plane as the other Provinces in India.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department in the Province of Bihar consists of two separate branches, viz. :—(1) the Buildings and Roads which includes Railways and the Public Health Engineering Branches and (2) Irrigation. There was only one Chief Engineer, in charge of both the branches up to the 15th October 1937, who was also Secretary to the Local Government with an Engineer Officer as Under-Secretary in the Buildings and Roads branch and a non-professional Assistant Secretary and a Deputy Chief Engineer in the Irrigation branch under him. The Chief Engineer was also Chief Inspector of Local Works, Bihar. An additional post of temporary Chief Engineer and Deputy Secretary to Government was restored with effect from the 16th October 1937 and the Irrigation Branch was placed under direct charge of this officer, leaving Buildings and Roads Branch under the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government from the above date. The Electrical work of the Province is carried out by an Electric Inspector and Electrical Engineer and a staff of subordinates.

Justice.

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsiffs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs. 1,000 though the limit may be extended to Rs. 4,000. On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be, though in point of fact be very rarely is, a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports, cases of difficulty or importance

being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the non-regulation districts the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates exercise civil powers and hear rent suits.

Land Tenure.

Almost the whole of the province of Bihar was covered by the permanent Settlement of 1893. A number of estates are held direct by Government, having come into the direct management of Government in various ways. Other estates are managed temporarily by the Board of Revenue under the Court of Wards Act, while in Chota Nagpur a number of estates are managed by Managers appointed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act. There are two Tenancy Acts in force in the Province.—In Bihar the Bihar Tenancy Acts is in force. This is the same as the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, with a number of important differences consequent on recent amendments of the Act. In Chota Nagpur, which is largely inhabited by aboriginal peoples, the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, an Act specially adopted to their requirements, is in force. There is a third tenancy system in the Santal Parganas where the tenancy laws contained in Regulation III of 1872 and II of 1886 and the record-of-rights prepared in the settlement. Finally in a small part of South Bihar where there is a large aboriginal population a special chapter of the Bihar Tenancy Act designed to prevent alienation of land by aborigines is in force.

Throughout the province a system of periodic settlements is in vogue. In these settlements the maps and cadastral ledgers are revised and fair rents may be settled. In many districts the settlement records are now out of date and in one or two it is nearly 40 years since the last settlement was undertaken.

In the greater part of the Santal Parganas and in many parts of Chota Nagpur the headmen system prevails. The usual practice is that the headmen are responsible for the collection of the rents and their payment to landlords after deduction of a percentage as their remuneration. Special steps have been taken in the settlements to record the rights and duties of the headmen, and the special rights and privileges of certain privileged classes of tenants among the aboriginals.

Police.

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Registration are each under the general direction of Government, supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General with a staff of assistants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also Inspector-General of Registration.

Under the Inspector-General of Police are three Deputy Inspectors-General and 24 Superintendents. There are also 25 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 28 Deputy Superintendents. The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police. A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious action which its assistance may be invoked.

There are three companies of Unmounted Military Police and one company of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties. There are also five platoons of armed police stationed at Patna to serve as a provincial reserve.

Education.

The position of education in the Province, with the numbers attending schools, is set out in the section Education and the tables attached thereto (q. v.) showing in great detail the educational status of the administration.

There is a University at Patna, whose functions are described under the Indian Universities. (q. v.)

Medical.

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who is a Member of the Indian Medical Service. Under him there are 16 Civil Surgeons who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the headquarters of which they are

The finances of the province have undergone a change owing to the separation of Orissa from Bihar, so that it is not possible to give correct budget figures for Bihar for the year 1936-37.

ADMINISTRATION.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary to Governor, Mr. A. J. Mainwaring, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary to Governor, Lieut. D. G. Walker, 1st Battalion, D.G.L.I.

Aide-de-Camp—2nd Lieut. A. G. Mace Savage, 1st Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment, and Lieut. R. R. Hastings Thomas, 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment.

Honorary A. D. Cs, Major M. T. Bates, The Chota Nagpur Regiment, A. F. I., Lieut. R. P. Yadava, 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment, Risaldar Major & Hony. Capt. Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, I.D.S.M. late 2nd Royal Lancers, (Gardner's Horse).

MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Prime Minister (Home Affairs).

The Hon'ble Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Minister for Finance and Local Self-Government.

The Hon'ble Dr. Saiyid Mahmud, Minister for Education and Development.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jaglal Chandhuri, Minister for Excise and Public Health.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Babu Shivanandan Prasad Mandal, M.L.A., Judicial and Jails.

Babu Krishna Ballabh Sahay, M.L.A., Revenue Appointment and Political.

Babu Jagat Narayan Lal, M.L.A., Finance and Commerce.

Babu Jimut Balun Sen, M.L.A., Public Works and Irrigation.

Babu Bhodanand Jha, M.L.A., Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health.

stationed. 60 Dispensaries are maintained by Government in addition to 630 Dispensaries maintained by Local bodies, Railways, private persons, etc. 7,191,877 patients including 82,680 in-patients were treated in all the dispensaries in 1935. The total income of the dispensaries maintained by Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounted to Rs. 34,91,718.

A large mental hospital for Europeans has been opened at Ranchi which receives patients from Northern India. A similar institution for Indians has been opened at Ranchi since September 1925 for the treatment of patients from Bihar, Orissa and Bengal. A sanatorium at Itki in the district of Ranchi has also been established for the treatment of tuberculosis. An Institute for radium treatment has also been established at Patna. Centres for anti-rabic treatment have been started at Patna.

A medical college has been opened at Patna and the Medical School which was in existence at Patna has been transferred to Darbhanga.

Babu Sarangdhar Sinha, M.L.A., Education including Registration.
Babu Jagjwan Ram, M.L.A., Development.
Maulavi Sayedul Haque, M.L.A., Excise.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Appointment Departments, R. E. Russell, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, H. G. Prior, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Itai Bahadur Akhansi (Iopi Kishorlal).

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, J. G. Shearer, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, P. W. D., J. G. Powell.
Dy. Secretary to Government, Irrigation, Captain G. F. Hall, C.I.E., M.C.

Secretary to Government, Education and Development Departments, S. M. Dhar, I.C.S.

Secretary, Local-self Government Department.—V. K. R. Menon, I.C.S.

Secretary Legislative Council.—Saiyid Anwar Yusuf, Bar-at-law.

Dy. Secy., Legislative Dept.—J. A. Samuel, Bar-at-law.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Director of Public Instruction, F. R. Blair, M.A.
Inspector-General of Police, C. T. Brett, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Conservator of Forests, V. K. Owen.
Inspector-General of Civil Hospital, Lt.-Col. H. Stott, D.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. S. L. Mitra, J.M.S.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. O. R. Ungers.

Director of Agriculture, Daulat Ram Sethi.
Director of Industries, V. K. Pillai, I.C.S.

Commissioner of Excise & I. O. Registration, E. O. Lee, I.C.S.

Director of Veterinary Services, Major P. B. Riley.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, N. Bakshi, I.C.S.

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Lord Sinha of Raipur, P.C., K.O. .. 1920
Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.O.I.E., I.C.S. 1921

Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.O.I.E. 1927
Sir James David Sifton, K.C.S.I., K.O.I.E., I.C.S. 1932

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER.

The Hon. Mr. Ramdayalu Sinha, B.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY SPEAKER.

Mr. Abdul Bari, M.A.

Elected Members.

Constituency.	Name.
Patna City	Babu Sarangdhar Sinha.
Patna Division	Babu Jagat Narain Lal.
Tirhut Division	Babu Vinodhyeshwari Prashad Verma.
Bhagalpur Division	Babu Upendra Nath Mukharji.
Chota Nagpur Division	Mr. Jhant Bahan Sen.
Central Patna	Babu Indra Dewan Saran Singh.
Dinapore	Babu Shyam Nandan Sinha.
Barh	Babu Jadoo Sharma <i>alias</i> Sheel Bhadra Yajee.
East Bihar	Babu Shyam Narayan Singh.
Do.	Babu Ram Prashad.
South Gaya	Babu Bircudra Bahadur Sinha.
Do.	Babu S. R. Madhuarat.
Aurangabad	The Hon. Mr. Anugrah Narain Sinha.
Nawada	Babu Januana Prashad Sinha.
Nawada	Babu Bundi Ram.
North Gaya	Babu Jugel Kishore Narain Sinha.
Buxar	Babu Hargobind Misra.
Bhabua	Pandit Guptaeshwar Pandey.
North-East Shahabad	Babu Harinandan Sinha.
East Central Shahabad	Babu Budhan Rai Verma.
Do.	Babu Jagjiwan Ram.
Sasaram	Babu Harihar Sinha.
West Saran Sadr	Babu Biresh Dutt Sinha.
East Saran Sadr	Babu Dwarkanath Tiwari.
North-East Siwan	Babu Narayan Prashad Sinha.
South-West Siwan	Babu Shiveshwar Prashad Narayan Sinha Sharma.
East Gopalganj <i>etna</i> Mahrakhi and Marhaura	Babu Prabhunath Sinha.
West Gopalganj	Pandit Gobindpati Tiwari.
Do.	Babu Rambasawan Rabidas.
North-West Champaran Sadr	Babu Ganesh Prashad.
East Champaran Sadr	Babu Gorakh Prashad.
South-West Champaran Sadr	Babu Harlans Sahay.
South Bettiah	Pandit Baidyanath Misra.
North Bettiah	Babu Vishwanath Singh.
Do.	Babu Balgobind Bhagat.
East Munzafpur Sadr	Babu Mahesh Prashad Sinha.
Do.	Babu Shivanandan Ram.

Constituency.	Names.
West Muzaffarpur Sadr	Babu Brijnandan Sahi.
East Sitamarhi <i>cum</i> Katra and Munpore ..	The Hon. Mr. Ramdayalu Sinha.
South-West Hajipur	Babu Rameshwar Prashad Sinha.
North-East Hajipur	Babu Dip Narayan Sinha.
North Sitamarhi	Babu Ramnandan Sinha.
West Sitamarhi	Babu Ramashis Thakur.
North Madhubani	Babu Rajendra Narayan Chandhuri.
South Madhubani	Babu Chaturanan Das.
East Madhubani <i>cum</i> Bahera	Babu Jamma Karjee.
Darbhanga Sadr	Babu Suryanandan Thakur.
Do.	Babu Keshwar Ram.
North-West Samastipur	Babu Rajeshwar Prashad Naran Sinha.
South-East Samastipur	Babu Ramcharan Sinha.
Do.	Babu Sander Mahto.
South Sadr Monghyr	The Hon. Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha.
Do.	Dr. Raghunandan Prashad.
North Sadr Monghyr	Babu Nishpada Mukharji.
West Begusarai	Babu Ramcharitra Singh.
East Begusarai	Babu Brahmdeo Narayan Singh.
Jamui	Babu Kalika Prashad Singh.
South Bhagalpur Sadr	Babu Mewa Lal Jha.
North Bhagalpur Sadr <i>cum</i> Kishanganj ..	Babu Shivadhari Sinha.
Banka	Babu Harkishore Prashad.
Supaul	Babu Rajendra Misra.
Madhipura	Babu Shivanandan Prashad Mandal.
Do.	Babu Ram Baras Das.
North-West Purnea	Babu Ramdin Tiwari.
East Purnea	Babu Kishore Lal Kundu.
South-West Purnea	Babu Dhcer Narayan Chand.
Do.	The Hon. Mr. Jagdal Chandhuri.
Deoghur <i>cum</i> Jamtara	Babu Binodanand Jha.
Godda	Babu Buddhinath Jha.
Santal Parganas Sadr	Babu Bhagban Chandra Das
Do.	Babu Charan Murmu.
Pakur <i>cum</i> Rajmahal	Babu Brijball Dokania.
Do.	Mr. Debu Murmu.
Central Hazaribagh	Babu Krishna Dalabhi Sahay.
Central Hazaribagh	Babu Hopna Santal.
Girdih <i>cum</i> Chatra	Babu Sukhlal Singh.
Girdih <i>cum</i> Chatra	Babu Karn Dusadh.
Ranchi Sadr	Babu Deoki Nandan Prashad.
Do.	Babu Ram Bhagat.
Gumla <i>cum</i> Simdega	Bara Lal Kandarp Nath Shah Deo.
Do.	Mr. Boniface Lakra.
Khunti	Babu Purna Chandra Mitra.
North-East Palaman	Babu Rajkishore Sinha.

Constituency.	Names.
North-East Palamau	Babu Jitu Ram.
South-West Palamau	Babu Jadubans Sahay.
South Manbhum	Babu Upendra Mohan Das Gupta.
Do.	Babu Tika Ram Manjhi.
Central Mandhum	Kumar Ajit Prashad Singh-Deo.
Do.	Babu Gulu Dhopa.
North Mandbhum	Babu Ambika Charan Maalik.
Singbhum	Babu Pramatha Bhatasali.
Do.	Babu Devendra Nath Samanta.
Do.	Babu Rasika Ho.
Patna City	Maulvi Syed Jafar Imam.
Patna Division	Maulvi Hafiz Zafar Hasan.
Tirhut	Maulvi Abdul Jalil.
Rhagalpur Division	Nawab Khan Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan.
Chota Nagpur Division	Maulvi Saiyid Mohiuddin Ahmad.
West Patna	Mr. Muhammad Yunus.
East Patna	Maulvi Sharfuddin Hasan.
East Gaya	Mr. Sayid Najmul Hasan.
West Gaya	Maulvi Muhammad Latifur Rahman.
Shahabad	Chaudhuri Sharafat Husain.
Saran Sadr, or North Champaran Sadr	The Hon. Dr. Saiyid Mahamud.
Siwan	Maulvi Muhammad Qasim.
Gopalganj	Khan Bahadur Saghirul Haque.
South Champaran Sadr	Maulvi Abdul Majeed.
Bettiah	Hafiz Shaikh Muhammad Sani.
Muzaffarpur Sadr	Khan Sahib Muhammad Yakub.
Hajipur	Maulvi Badrul Hasan.
Sitamarhi	Mr. Tajamul Husain.
North-East Darbhanga	Mr. Muhammad Shafi.
North-West Darbhanga	Maulvi Ahmad Ghafoor.
Central Darbhanga	Maulvi Sayeedul Haque.
South Darbhanga	Maulvi Muhammad Salim (<i>alias</i> Bhole Babu)
North Monghyr	Chaudhuri Mohammad Nazirul Hasan.
South Monghyr	Maulvi Saiyid Rafiuddin Ahmad Rizvi.
Bhagalpur Sadr <i>cum</i> Banka	Mr. Muhammad Mahamud.
Madhipura <i>cum</i> Supaul	Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Minatullah.
Araria	Maulvi Shaikh Ziaur Rahman.
South Kishanganj	Maulvi Zainuddin Hasan Mirza.
North-West Kishanganj	Maulvi Shaikh Muhammad Fazlur Rahman.
North-East Kishanganj	Maulvi Muhammad Islamuddin.
South-East Purnea Sadr	Maulvi Shaikh Shafiqul Haque.
North Purnea Sadr	Maulvi Muhammad Tabir.
South Santal Parganas	Mr. Saiyid Ali Manzar.
North Santal Parganas	Maulvi Abdul Bari.
Hazaribagh	Maulvi Abdul Majid.
Ranchi <i>cum</i> Singbhum	Maulvi Shaikh Ramzan Ali.

Constituency.	Names.
Palamanu	Maulvi Shaikh Muhammad Husain.
Manbhum	Qazi Muhammad Ilyas.
Patna	Scimati Kamakhya Devi.
Muzaffarpur Town	Scimati Sharada Kumari Devi.
Bhagalpur Town	Scimati Saraswati Devi.
Patna City	Lady Imam.
Anglo-Indian	Mr. A. H. Hayman.
Patna and Tirhut <i>cum</i> Bhagalpur European	Mr. E. C. Danby.
Chhota-Nagpur European	Mr. B. Wilson Haigh, M. I. Chem. E.
Indian Christian	Mr. Ignes Beck.
The Bihar Chamber of Commerce	Babu Chakreshwar Kumar Jain.
The Bihar Planters' Association	Mr. W. H. Meyrick.
The Indian Mining Association	Mr. P. S. Keelan.
The Indian Mining Federation	Mr. Munindra Nath Mookherjee.
Patna Division Landholders	Dr. Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh.
Tirhut Division Landholders	Babu Chandreshwar Prashad Narain Sinha, C.I.E.
Bhagalpur Division Landholders	Babu Surya Mohan Thakur.
Chhota Nagpur Division Landholders	Babu Rajkishore Nath Shah Deo.
Jamshedpur Factory Labour	Babu Natha Ram.
Monghyr <i>cum</i> Jamalpur Factory Labour	Babu H. B. Chandra.
Hazaribagh Mining Labour	Babu Khetra Nath Sen Gupta.
University	Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Mr. Rajiva Ranjan Prasad Sinha, M.A.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Mr. Saliyd Naqi Imam, Barrister-at-Law.

Constituency.	Names.
North Patna Division General	The Hon. Mr. Rajiva Ranjan Prashad Sinha.
Gaya General	Raja Bahadur Harihar Prashad Narayan Singh.
Saran <i>cum</i> Champaran General	Mr. Bishwanath Prashad Narayan Singh.
Muzaffarpur General	Mr. Maheshwar Prashad Narayan Singh.
Darbhanga General	Mr. Ganga Nand Singh.
Monghyr <i>cum</i> Santal Parganas General	Rai Bahadur Deonandan Prashad Singh.
Bhagalpur <i>cum</i> Purnea General	Kumar Ramnand Singh.
Hazaribagh <i>cum</i> Manbhum General	Mr. Bishunul Singh.
Ranchi & Palamanu <i>cum</i> Singhbhum General	Mr. Nallul Kumar Sen.
Patna <i>cum</i> Shahabad Muhammadan	Khan Bahadur Saliyd Muhammad Ismail.
Gaya <i>cum</i> Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan	Mr. Saliyd Naqi Imam.
Tirhut Dr. Muhammadan	Mr. Saliyd Moharak Ali.
Bhagalpur Dr. Muhammadan	Mr. Jamilur Rahman.
Bihar European	Mr. Alan Campbell Combe.
Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly	Mr. Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor.
Ditto	Rai Brijraj Krishna.
Ditto	Mr. Bahram Rai.
Ditto	Mr. Bansi Lal.
Ditto	Mr. Gajindra Narayan Singh.
Ditto	Mr. Kamaleshwar Prasad Mandal.
Ditto	Mr. Nageshwar Prashad Singh.
Ditto	Mr. Puneydeo Sharma.
Ditto	Mr. Saliyd Muhammad Hafeez.
Ditto	Rai Bahadur Satis Chandra Sinha.
Ditto	Khan Bahadur Nawab Saliyd Shah Waj. Hussain.
Ditto	Mr. Tribeni Prashad Singh.
Nominated	Mr. Gur Sahay Lall.
Do.	Mr. Samuel Puri.
Do.	Mrs. Malcolm Sinha.

Orissa.

Like Sind, Orissa was constituted a separate province on April 1, 1936. If Sind was a separate geographical, ethnological and linguistic unit inside the administrative boundary of Bombay Presidency, the new province of Orissa is the result of the amalgamation of various Oriya speaking peoples who had till then belonged to three separate provinces, viz., Bihar and Orissa, Madras and the Central Provinces.

The Oriyas are an intensely patriotic people who bear great love for their culture and language. They have always opposed any move to dismember the Oriya-speaking tracts for political or administrative considerations. The Oriyas trace their traditions far back to the days of Mahabharata, when there was the ancient kingdom of Utkal embracing a wide territory now known as Orissa. Through successive conquests and annexations in known history, the Oriyas passed through varying fortunes, until at the time of the Moghul conquest the Orissa country was broken up, and the people gradually lost race consciousness, although common language and literature continued to act as a link.

Race consciousness was revived with the spirit of education under the British regime and after the great famine of 1866, Sir Stafford Northcote suggested the separation of Orissa from Bengal. The proposal was turned down, but the patriotic fervour underlying the new move persisted and gave rise to a series of demands.

History of Separation.

The agitation for the unification of Oriya tracts first obtained official recognition in 1903 when the Government of India accepted the principle of bringing in the scattered sections of the Oriya speaking population under a single administration. About the same time, there was brought into existence the Utkal Union Conference, which carried on a sustained agitation to unify the Oriyas.

The first stage of success was achieved in 1912 when the area of modern Orissa was separated from Bengal and amalgamated with Bihar to form what came to be known as the province of Bihar and Orissa. Although the status of Orissa in the province of Bihar and Orissa was much better than before, the advocates of Oriya unity continued to press their claim for the formation of Orissa into a distinct administrative unit. The late Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford saw the justice of the Oriyas' claim and generally favoured the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis for the success of responsible government. They left it, however, to the provincial governments concerned to formulate opinions and make concrete proposals after the advent of the Montford constitution in 1920.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council endorsed the idea of amalgamation, but the Madras Council held an inconclusive debate. The Madras Government was against the surrender of any of its territory, while the C. P. Government had an open mind.

The Government of India then appointed what is called the Philip-Duff Committee to make local inquiries with a view to ascertaining the attitude of Oriya speaking people in the north of Madras Presidency on the question of

their union with Orissa. Messrs. C. L. Philip and A. C. Duff reported that there was "a genuine, long standing and deep seated desire on the part of the educated Oriya classes of the Oriya speaking tracts for amalgamation of these tracts with Orissa under one administration".

The next stage came with the appointment of the Simon Commission in 1927. A sub-committee of the commission presided over by Major Atlee recommended the creation of a separate administrative unit for Orissa, agreeing with the Oriyas' contention that, under the autonomous conditions proposed by the Commission, the Oriyas would be an ineffective minority in Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the C. P.

Round Table Conference.

When the idea of a federation of autonomous units dawned at the first Round Table Conference, the Oriyas' demand was presented in a crystallised form by the Maharaja (then Raja) of Paralakhmedhi, who asked for a separate province for Orissa. "We want a province of our own," he said, "on the basis of language and race so that we can be a homogeneous unit with feelings of contentment and peace, to realise, and be benefited by, the projected reforms and look forward to the day when the United States of India will consist of small federated States based on common language and race."

The Oriyas' demand derived adventitious support from the strength of the Muslim claim for the constitution of Sind as a separate province. Those who backed up the case of Sind could not oppose Oriyas' claim, which, therefore, came to be recognised at the Round Table Conference.

In September 1931, the Government of India appointed the O'Donnell Committee to examine and report on the financial and other consequences of setting up a separate administration for Orissa and to make recommendations regarding the boundaries in the event of separation. The Committee recommended the creation of a new province including the Orissa division, Angul, the Khariar Zamindari of the Rajpur district and the greater part of the Ganjam district and the Vizagapatnam agency tract. According to the Committee, the new Orissa province was to have an area of 32,681 square miles and a population of about 8,174,000 persons. On the question of financial and other consequences of separation, the Committee made recommendations generally on the lines of the Sind Committee.

In January 1936, an Order-in-Council was issued by His Majesty's Government constituting Orissa as a separate province to be brought into line with other provincial units on the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937.

Extent of Province.

The following are the areas comprised in the new province of Orissa :—

1. That portion of the Province of Bihar and Orissa which was known as the Orissa Division thereof.
2. Areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras :—
 - (i) The Ganjam Agency Tracts;
 - (ii) The following areas in the non-Agency portion of the Ganjam district, viz., the taluks

of Ghumsur, Aska, Surada, Kodala and Chatrapur, so much of the taluks of Ichapur and Berhampur as lies to the north and west of the boundary line;

(iii) So much of the Parlakimedi Estate as lies to the north and east of the said line; and

(iv) The following areas in the Vizagapatam district, that is to say, the Jeypore (Impartible) Estate and so much of the Pottangi taluk as is not included in that estate.

3. Areas transferred from the Central Provinces:—

(i) The Khariar Zamindari in the Raipur district; and

(ii) The Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district, that is to say, the detached portion of that district consisting of 54 villages of Chandrapur-Padampur estate and also of the following 7 villages, viz., Kulakunda, Badinal, Panchpudzia (Soda), Barhampura (Malguzari), Panchpuragha (Palsada), Joguni and Thakurpal, (Joguni).

Agriculture.

Agriculturally and industrially, Orissa is a backward region. It has suffered as the result of being taken to one or other of many provinces for administrative purposes. This explains why there are no big factories in Orissa, although there are a large number of indigenous cottage industries bespeaking the people's artisanship. Amongst the cottage industries may be mentioned handloom industries, brass, bell metal, silver filigree, cutlery, wood and paper pulp and horn articles. Sugarcane and jute are two important commercial crops in Orissa, and areas under both these are already increasing. The Orissa forests can supply a large quantity of valuable timber and fuel. Fisheries too are an important industry of Orissa. The two valuable sources of supply are the extensive Chilka lake and Puri where on an average 9,000 maunds of cured fish and 50,000 maunds of uncured fish respectively are exported to Calcutta every year.

The chief mineral resources of Orissa are iron, coal, limestone, manganese and mica. Iron ore is mostly found in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, and Bonal, all States. The deposits in this area are remarkable for the enormous quantity of extremely rich ore they contain. More than 60 per cent. of the ore extracted in India comes from these areas of Orissa for which there is a ready demand from the Tata Iron and Steel Works in Jamshedpur and Messrs. Bird & Co. of Calcutta. Orissa cannot boast of such extensive coal mines as those of Bengal and Bihar, but coal has been found in Angula, Sambalpur and in the States of Gangpur, Talcher and Athmalik. Talcher has the largest coalfields and they are being progressively exploited. The Agricultural and the Industries Departments which remained under the control of the Revenue Commissioner till November 1936 was taken over by the Director of Development. A Deputy Director of Agriculture was appointed for Orissa. By the amalgamation of the ex-Madras and ex-Central Provinces areas 15 additional factories were added to those already in Orissa Division and four fish curing yards with their staff were transferred from the Madras Presidency.

Administration.

Sir John Austin Hubback, K.C.S.I., was appointed to be the first Governor of the infant province of Orissa.

Under paragraph 19 of the Order in Council, the Patna High Court is the High Court for the Province. To enable the High Court to hear on Circuit, cases of the Ex-Madras and ex-Central Provinces areas, Clause 35 of the Letters Patent was amended by Regulation XII of 1936. A new Court of an Agency Sub-Judge at Jeypur, a Munsif's Court at Nawapara and three additional Criminal Courts, consisting of a District Magistrate's Court and two subdivisional Magistrate's Courts, were established in 1936.

The Cadre of the Indian Civil Service was provisionally fixed at 17 including 13 superior posts and 4 inferior posts. As it was considered undesirable to form a separate Cadre for such a small number the Cadre is joint with Bihar.

In the elections under the new Reforms the Congress secured complete majority of seats in the Assembly.

The first general elections under the constitution which established Orissa as a separate province resulted in a clear majority for the Congress Party. In a house of 56 the Congress counted 36 as its adherents. The Governor thereupon summoned the leader of the Congress Party to form a Ministry, but the latter, in obedience to the directions of the party headquarters, declined unless he were given certain assurances by the Governor. (See chapter on Indian National Congress). After a prolonged controversy this point was amicably settled, and the Congress Party leader formed a Cabinet. Late in 1937, the legislature decided that Cuttack should be the capital of the province.

For the first six months the Governor authorised the revenue and expenditure of the province, but in September 1937 the new Ministry formally presented a budget for the remaining half of the year. The real handiwork of the Cabinet is to be seen in the budget for 1938-39 which was presented on March 1, 1938, by the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das.

The following is a summary of the budget:—
(In Thousands of Rupees).

	Receipts	Expenditure	— Deficit.	Surplus
1937-38 (Budget Estimates) ..	1,80,57	1,84,37	—520	
1937-38 (Revised Estimates) ..	1,90,53	1,85,72	+481	
1938-39 (Budget Estimates) ..	1,92,08	1,94,56	—248	

Expenditure charged to revenue was expected to amount in 1938-39 to Rs. 1,94,56,000. The principal expenditure heads were "civil works" Rs. 32,10,000; "General Administration" 30,42,000; "Education" Rs. 26,50,000; and "Police" Rs. 23,61,000.

Receipts other than revenue were estimated at Rs. 2,90,14,000 and expenditure not charged to Revenue at Rs. 2,86,03,000, the net receipt being Rs. 13,11,000 of which Rs. 3,70,000 were net receipts (including opening balance) on account of State Provident Funds, General Police Fund and Local Fund and Civil Deposits.

It was estimated that the year 1937-38 would begin with an opening balance of Rs. 12,55,000. Actually the year opened with a balance of

Rs. 22,21,000, including a balance of Rs. 3,12,000, earmarked for particular items of expenditure.

The revised estimate of revenue for 1937-38 was Rs. 1,90,53,000 against the budget estimate of Rs. 1,89,57,000 or Rs. 96,000 more than was anticipated. On the other side of the account, the revised estimate of expenditure debitable to revenue was Rs. 1,85,72,000 against Rs. 1,84,37,000 originally estimated, i.e., expenditure is Rs. 1.35 lakhs more than was originally estimated.

The revised estimate of closing balance for 1937-38, was 1,53,000.

The closing balance for 1938-39 was expected to be Rs. 9,10,000, the total receipts and expenditure being Rs. 4,89,69,000 and Rs. 4,80,59,000 respectively. The closing balance includes deposit account for fund for Orissa Buildings, Famine Relief Fund, etc.

Some of the features of the budget for 1938-39 (which showed a deficit of Rs. 2 lakhs and 48 thousand) are grants for Rural Reconstruction (Rs. 4,50,000 for three years); stipends for Harijans and hill tribes, (recurring expenses of Rs. 4,645); recurring grants to local bodies for primary education as compensation for the abolition of fees in North Orissa Primary Schools (Rs. 6,155); non-recurring grants for the improvement of coconut cultivation (Rs. 1,850) a lump sum grant of Rs. 24,000 to the All-India Village Industries Association for the Cottage Industries Institute; creation of a temporary division for drainage and flood control work (Rs. 29,400) and grant for the Flood Enquiry Committee in Orissa (Rs. 10,000).

A smaller revenue is expected on the Provincial Excise account, as it is part of the policy of the Government to reduce consumption of opium and in this connection, the anti-opium campaign will be taken up in the district of Balasore.

The Ministry also granted a remission of As. 12 per acre in water rates in North Orissa, curtailed expenditure under the head "Police" and provided more money for Education, Public Health, Agriculture and Civil Works.

"We are now exploring the possibility of diverting the Mahanadi water for the purposes of irrigation; if found feasible it will be useful both in increasing the productivity of soil and minimising floods," said Mr. Biswanath Das, in presenting the budget. "Bigger industries have not escaped our attention. An earnest endeavour is being made to start a sugar factory in the flood-affected area to encourage cultivation of sugar-cane, proved to be flood-resisting. Opening of a paper factory in Samsalpur District by Messrs. Birla Brothers and a factory for manufacturing chemicals at Cuttack will no doubt absorb many unemployed hands and will give impetus to industrialisation. One and half lakhs have been allotted in current budget to help these endeavours."

Referring to rural developments the Premier said: "A three-year programme has been chalked out to provide annually one thousand wells. Necessary provision had been made in the budget. The question of reviving village services and putting them on statutory basis is under examination. Steps have been taken to train village cow-herds for improving animal husbandry in rural areas. The Chaukidari system is also under examination. It is the desire of the Government to see that this smallest unit of village administration is ascertained and the same is vested with responsibilities of village welfare, sanitation and upkeep of village services. Time has come when important villages should have village courts.

The Government have reduced irrigation cess, which affects existing income from irrigation in North Orissa by Rs. 1,38,000. Grazing fees throughout the province have been reduced by half. School fees in all elementary schools in North Orissa will be abolished so as make primary education free."

Legislation calculated to improve the lot of the agriculturists, to reform the land tenure and to promote the welfare of the masses was undertaken by the Ministry in the past year. It has also been decided that Orissa should have a University of its own.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon. Mr. Mukunda Prasad Das.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Babu Nanda Kishore Das.

Elected Members.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.		Name.
West Cuttack Sadr	.. .. General	Babu Raja Krushna Bose.
Central Cuttack Sadr	.. .. "	Babu Bichitrananda Das.
North Cuttack Sadr	.. .. "	Babu Atala Behari Acharya.
North Cuttack Sadr	.. .. "	Babu Kinai Samal.
East Cuttack Sadr	.. .. "	Babu Nabakrushna Choudhury.
South Cuttack Sadr	.. .. "	The Hon. Mr. Nityananda Kanungo.
Central Kendrapara	.. .. "	Babu Jadumoni Mangaraj.
North Kendrapara	.. .. "	Dr. Brajanath Mishra.
East Kendrapara	.. .. "	Babu Lokenath Mishra.
East Jajpur	.. .. "	Babu Birakishore Behara.
East Jajpur	.. .. "	Babu Dwarakanath Das.
West Jajpur	.. .. "	Babu Birabar Narayan Chandra Dhir Narendra.
North Jajpur	.. .. "	Babu Sadhu Charan Das.
Angul District	.. .. "	Babu Girija Bhusan Dutta.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.				Name.
East Puri Sadr	..	..	General.	Babu Mohan Das.
South Puri Sadr	..	..	"	Babu Jagabandhu Sinha.
North Puri Sadr	..	..	"	Babu Biswanath Behera.
North Puri Sadr	..	..	"	Babu Jagannath Misra.
East Khurda	..	..	"	Babu Prannath Patnaik.
West Khurda	..	..	"	Babu Godavaris Misra.
Central Balasore Sadr	..	..	"	The Hon. Mr. Mukunda Prasad Das.
South Balasore	..	..	"	Babu Nanda Kishore Das.
North Balasore	..	..	"	Babu Charu Chandra Ray Mahasaya.
East Bhadrak	..	..	"	Babu Chakradhar Behera.
West Bhadrak	..	..	"	Babu Nidhi Das.
West Bhadrak	..	..	"	Babu Jagannath Das.
Sambalpur Sadr	..	..	"	Babu Nrupalal Singh.
Sambalpur Sadr	..	..	"	The Hon. Mr. Bodhram Dube
West Bargarh	..	..	"	Babu Prahaladrai Lath.
East Bargarh	..	..	"	Babu Fakira Behera.
East Bargarh	..	..	"	Babu Bisi Bibhar.
Kharlar	..	..	"	Lal Artatran Deo.
Ghumsur	..	..	"	The Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das.
Kudala	..	..	"	Raja Bahadur Sri Rama Chandra Mardaraja Deo.
Chatrapur	..	..	"	Sriman Mandhata Gora Chand Patnaik Mahasayo
Aska-Surada	..	..	"	Babu Gobindo Podhano.
Aska-Surada	..	..	"	Babu Punya Naiko.
Berhampur	..	..	"	Babu Diyakar Patnaik.
Berhampur	..	..	"	Sri Ramchandra Debo.
Berhampur	..	..	"	Vysyaraju Kasi Viswanadham Raju.
Baliguda-Khondmals	..	..	"	Bahadur Sri Gobind Chandra Thatraj.
Parlakimedi	..	..	"	Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo.
Naurangpur	..	..	"	Sriman Sadasib Tripati Mahasayo.
Jeypur-Malkangiri	..	..	"	Sriman Radhamohan Sahu Mahasayo.
Koraput	..	..	"	Babu Radhakrishna Biswasroy.
Cuttack Sadr	..	..	Muhammadan	Khan Bahadur Saiyid Ahmad Baksh.
North Cuttack <i>etum</i> Angul	..	..	"	Saiyid Fazle Haque.
Balasore <i>etum</i> Sambalpur	..	..	"	Maulvi Abdus Sobhan Khan.
South Orissa	..	..	"	Maulvi Latifur Rahaman.
Cuttack Town	..	..	Women's.	Srimati Sarala Devi.
Berhampur Town	..	..	"	Mrs. A. Lakshmi Bai.
Orissa Indian	..	..	Christian.	Mr. Premananda Mohanty.
Orissa	..	..	Commerce and Industry.	Babu Rang Lal.
East Orissa	..	..	Landholders.	Raja Sir Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo Bahadur Kt., O.B.E.
West Orissa	..	..	"	Raja Krishna Chandra Mansingh Harichandan Mardaraj Bhramarbar Rai.
Orissa	..	..	Labour.	Babu Pyari Sankar Roy.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Rev. E. M. Evans, Gunsur-Udayagiri, Ganjam district.

Mr. Hari Panl Jennah, Serango, Ganjam district.

Sriman Balabhadra Narayan Soomantharoy.

Sriman Radha Mohan Panda, Rayaghada, district Koraput.

The Central Provinces and Berar.

The Central Provinces and Berar compose a great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Bengal. Their area is 131,557 sq. miles, of which 80,637 are British territory proper, 17,808 (*viz.* Berar) held on perpetual lease from H.E.H. the Nizam and the remainder held by Feudatory Chiefs. The population (1931) is 15,323,058 in C. P. British Districts and Berar. Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and tumult in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were amalgamated after the Mutiny, in 1861, into the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Berar was, in 1853, assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with H.E.H. the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Nizam.

The Country.

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the north-west, the Vindhyan plateau is broken country, covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat growing country of the Nerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water-cut ravines. Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" black cotton soil make it one of the more important cotton tracts of India and the wealthiest part of the C. P. proper. The Eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Wainganga and is mainly a rice growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the "lake country" of Nagpur. Further east is the far-reaching rice country of Chhattisgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The south-east of the C. P. is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. The States of Bastar and Kankar lie in this region. Berar lies to the south-west of the C. P. and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton-soil plains.

The People.

The population of the province is a comparatively new community. Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gonds and other primitive tribes and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home. But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills, where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the Central Provinces being found in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the South-east. The main divisions of the newcomers are indicated by the language divisions of the province. Hindi

brought in by the Hindustani-speaking peoples of the North, prevails in the North and East, Marathi in Berar and the West and Centre of the Central Provinces. Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent. of the population and is the *lingua franca*. Marathi by 31 per cent. and Gondition 7 per cent. The effects of invasion are curiously illustrated in Berar, where numbers of Moslems have Hindu names, being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Mahomedan invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal tribes is going on. The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising.

Industries.

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C. P. the province was landlocked. The only road was that leading in from Jubbulpore to Nagpur. The British administration has made roads in all directions, the two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta run across the province and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have aroused vigorous progress in every department of life. The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by one of the most admirable agricultural departments in India and is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth of the co-operative credit movement. The land tenure is chiefly on the *malguzari*, or landlord system, ranging with numerous variations, from the great Feudatory chief ships, which are on this basis, to holdings of small dimensions. A system of land legislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. Berar is settled on the Bombay *riyatswari* system. 16,090 square miles of the C. P. is Government Reserved forest; in Berar the forest area is about 3,339 square miles, the total forest area being one-sixth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste 67 per cent. of the total land is occupied for cultivation; for the two most advanced districts in the Central Provinces, the proportion averages 83 per cent., while the average figure for the Berar Districts is as high as 93 per cent. The cultivated area has extended almost continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Central Provinces, covering nearly 30 per cent. of the cropped area. Wheat comes next with over 15 per cent., then pulses and other cereals used for food and oil-seeds with nearly 50 per cent., and cotton nearly 6 per cent. In Berar cotton occupies 41 per cent. Next comes *juar* and then pulses and other cereals and oil seeds of the cropped area, *jowar* covers 36 per cent., then wheat and oilseeds. In agriculture more than half the working population is female.

Commerce and Manufactures.

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres, where the introduction of modern enterprise along the railway routes has laid the foundations for great future developments of the natural wealth of the province. Nagpur is the chief centre of a busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills, owned by Parsi manufacturers, were opened there in 1877 and the general prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province. The total amount of Indian yarn exported from the Province during the years 1935-36 and 1936-37 was 163,389 and 201,105 maunds, respectively.

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining which in 1936 employed 14,834 persons and raised 568,806 tons. Then follow coal mining with an output of 1,507,986 tons and 12,731 persons employed, the Jubbulpore marble quarries and allied works, the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay, soapstone, etc.

The total number of factories of all kind legally so described was 1,033 in 1936, the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 63,186. The same economic influences which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C. P. and Berar, gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries, as communications improve, and concentrating industries in the towns. While the village industries are fading away, a large development of trade has taken place. The last pre-war reports showed an increase in volume by one-third in eight years.

Administration.

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar is conducted by a Governor who is appointed by the Crown. He is assisted by seven Secretaries and four Under Secretaries. Under the provisions of the Govt. of India Act, 1935, the administration is conducted by a Governor with a council of ministers, chosen and summoned by him and sworn as members of the council.

This Province which has a unicameral Legislature, consists of 112 members distributed as follows:—

Class of constituency or constituencies—		
General Urban	10	No. seats.
General Rural	74	} 84
Muhammadan Urban	2	
Muhammadan Rural	12	} 14
Women	3	
Anglo-Indian	1	seat.
European	1	„
Backward areas & Tribes	1	„
Commerce	2	seats.
Landholders	3	„
Labour	2	„
University	1	seat.

Of the 84 General seats 20 seats are reserved for members of the Scheduled castes.

The C. P. are divided for administrative purposes into three divisions and Berar constitutes a division. Each of these is controlled by a

Commissioner. The divisions are sub-divided into districts, each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner, immediately subordinate to the Commissioner. The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Inspector General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector-General of Registration, and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Industries, the Legal Remembrancer, the Director of Veterinary Services and a Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches. The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer. The district forests are managed by a forest officer, over whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision, particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people. Each district has a Civil Surgeon, (except Mandla, Drug and Balaghat where there are Assistant Surgeons) who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail except at Central Jails at Nagpur and Jubbulpore and District Jails at Ralpur, Narsinghpur, Amraoti and Akola where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Indian Civil Service; (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Provincial Civil Service, including a few Anglo-Indians and (c) by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, or members of the Subordinate service. The district is divided for administrative purposes into tahsils, the average area of which is 1,500 square miles. In each village a lambardar or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman.

Justice.

The High Court of Judicature at Nagpur, which was established in January 1936, is the highest court of appeal in civil cases, and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (9 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts. The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of Subordinate Judges of the first and second class.

Local Self-Government.

Municipal administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Act and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1864. Several revising Acts extend its scope and the C. P. Municipalities Act passed towards the end of the year 1922 has considerably increased the power of the Municipal Committees. The C. P. Municipalities Act has also been extended to Berar. Viewed generally, municipal self-government is considered to have taken root successfully. The larger towns have municipalities, there being 79 such bodies in the Province.

Under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act passed in 1920 as amended in 1931 there is a local Board for each tahsil and a district council for each district excepting Hoshangabad, Ohhindwara and Saugor districts each of which has two district councils. The local board consists of elected representatives of circle and nominated members other than Government officials not exceeding in numbers one-fourth of the board, and the constitution of the district council is a certain proportion of elected representatives of local boards, of members selected by those representatives and of members other than Government servants, nominated by Government.

The district councils in the Central Provinces have power of taxation within certain limits and local boards derive their funds in allotments from the District Councils. The new Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act has also been applied to Berar. The Office Bearers of all the district councils and with few exceptions of local boards also are non-officials.

Rural education, sanitation, medical relief and rural communications are among the primary objects to which these bodies direct their attention, while expenditure on famine relief is also a legitimate charge upon the District Council funds.

The Central Provinces Village Panchayat Act was passed in the year 1920. So far 945 Panchayats have been established. As the result of a recommendation of a Committee appointed in 1925 to look into the question of Panchayats, a Village Panchayat Officer was appointed to guide the developments of the Panchayat system. This post was kept vacant on account of financial stringency for more than two years. It has now been filled in with effect from the 24th May 1933.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department, which comprises Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, is under the control of the Chief Engineer who is also Secretary to the Government. There are two Superintending Engineers who between them supervise the work of both branches. The Province is well served by a network of roads, but in a number of cases they are not fully bridged and are therefore impassable to traffic at times during the rains.

State irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-03). During the last thirty-seven years a sum of Rs. 7.25 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works, of which

the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula, Mahanadi, Kharung and Maniari canals.

Three works, viz., the Mahanadi and Wainganga Canals and the Asola Mendha tank, were sanctioned originally as productive works and the remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The three works sanctioned as productive have all failed to justify their classification in that category and have now been transferred to the unproductive list. The conditions in the province are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine. The normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 315,000 acres, mainly rice and the income from these works more than covers the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management.

Police.

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province, the whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities, is under one force. The strength is equal to one man per nine square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an Inspector-General, whose jurisdiction extends over Berar, three Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers. On railways special Railway Police are employed under the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Hoshangabad. A Special Armed Force of 924 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts, for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear. There is a small force of Mounted Police. The Central Provinces has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India. The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect.

Education.

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, a Deputy Director of Public Instruction, a Registrar, Education Department and Secretary, High School Education Board, four Inspectors and two Inspectresses who in their turn are assisted by nine Assistant Inspectors and four Assistant Inspectresses. Schools are divided into (a) schools for general education and (b) schools for special education. The latter are schools in which instruction is given in a special branch of technical or professional education. The main division of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools the teaching is conducted wholly in the vernacular and these schools are known as Vernacular Schools. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given (a) wholly in the vernacular or (b) mainly in the vernacular with an option

to take English as an additional language, or Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given both in English and the Vernacular. In the High School classes instruction until recently was given in English but the vernacular was adopted as the medium of instruction at the beginning of the school year 1922-23. For the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not a recognised vernacular of the locality a few English medium classes are still maintained. For administrative purposes schools are further divided according to their management into schools (under public management and schools controlled by private bodies). The former consist of (a) schools controlled by Local Bodies or Boards. The latter consist of (a) Schools which are aided by grant from Government or from Local Funds and Municipal Funds and (b) unaided schools. All schools under public management, all aided schools and all unaided recognized schools conform in their courses of study to the standards prescribed by the Education Department or by the High School Education Board. They are subject to inspection by the Department and to the general rules governing schools of this type. They are "recognised" by the Department and their pupils may appear as candidates for any prescribed examination for which they are otherwise eligible. Unrecognized schools do not follow the rules of the Department, nor are they subject to inspection by the Department. They are mostly indigenous schools which have been too recently opened to have acquired "recognition." Their pupils may not appear as candidates at any of the prescribed examinations without the previous sanction of the Department.

Primary Education is under the control of District Councils and Municipal Committees. The Primary Education Act empowers local authorities to introduce compulsion and this is in force in several areas.

Higher Education is under the control of Nagpur University of which the following are constituent colleges:—at Nagpur, Morris College, the College of Science, Hislop College, City College, the Agriculture College, the University College of Law, Central College for women, at Jabulpore, Robertson College, Hitkarni City College, Spence Training College (for teachers), Hitkarni Law College, at Amraoti, King Edward College, at Wardha, Waseudev Arts College and at Raipur, Rajkumar College. There are also an Engineering School and a Medical School at Nagpur and a Technical Institute at Amraoti.

Secondary Education is under the control of the Board of High School Education, on which the University is represented. The High School certificate awarded by the Board qualifies for entrance to the University.

Medical.

The medical and public health services of the province are respectively controlled by an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health. The medical department has made some progress since the year 1911. A striking advance has been made in recent years with urban sanitation, and the opening of a Medical School at Nagpur in 1914 supplied a long-felt need. The principal

medical institutions are the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur, opened in 1874 with accommodation for 222 in-patients; the Victoria Hospital at Jabulpore, opened in 1886 with accommodation for 177 in-patients; the Daga Memorial (Dufferin) Hospital and the Muir Memorial Hospital at Nagpur and the Lady Elgin Hospital at Jabulpore, these last four being for women and children and can together accommodate for 270 in-patients. In addition to the existing hospitals for women at Chhindwara, Khandwa and Murtizapur a new hospital for women has recently been opened at Khatgaon and at all distt. head-quarters where no separate women's hospitals exist. Sections have been opened at the Main Hospitals for the treatment of women by women. The Mayo Hospital, Nagpur, was provincialised in 1923, the Irwin Hospital at Amraoti in 1925, the Victoria Hospital at Jabulpore in 1926, and the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur in 1928. In accordance with recent policy, 130 out of 190 local fund dispensaries have been transferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies. The Province has one Mental Hospital at Nagpur. Vaccination is compulsory in nearly all Municipal towns in the Province. The Central Provinces Vaccine Institute at Nagpur was opened in 1913.

Finances.

Under the Nlemeyer Settlement accompanying the new constitution the province derives a net benefit of about Rs. 18½ lakhs a year, which has been taken into account in the section of the estimates. The Nlemeyer benefit is in the shape of (i) remission of outstanding debt for past revenue deficits (Rs. 67.34 lakhs), (ii) remission and cancellation against decentralised balances of pre-1921 Irrigation debt (Rs. 371.61 lakhs) and (iii) and accommodation by consolidation of outstanding balances of pre-autonomy debt due to the Central Govt. on long term repayment (3.30 crores). This is the first year in which the province has raised a permanent public loan of Rs. 50 lakhs forming part of the combined issues of five provinces for repaying short term loan of 1936-37 from the Central Govt. and financing a part of the current capital programme. As a result of the debt remission and cancellation and decentralisation of balances, the province has been relieved of a total liability of about Rs. 439 lakhs out of the outstanding pre-autonomy debt of Rs. 815 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 376 lakhs. Including the fresh loan of Rs. 50 lakhs contracted during the year the total outstanding debt at the close of the year will be Rs. 426 lakhs. In addition the province has an unfinanced liability of Rs. 214 lakhs consisting of provident fund deposits of local funds and civil deposits etc. In view of the continued fall of Stamp revenues, ascribed to the operation of debt conciliation boards, steps have been taken to increase revenue and have resulted in an improvement of Rs. 3 lakhs. The search for administrative economy also continues. Although the budget is balanced, the dependence of the province on one or two major sources of revenue is a point of weakness and schemes of new taxation necessary for financing prohibition and other ameliorative and development measures are being worked out.

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1936-37.

Principal Heads of Revenue.

	Rs.
Taxes on Income .. .. .	....
Salt .. .. .	....
Land Revenue	2,50,27,000
Excise	66,43,000
Stamps	49,30,000
Forest	49,07,000
Registration	5,65,000
Receipts under—	
Motor Vehicle Taxation Act ..	4,00,000
Other Taxes & duties	32,000
Total ..	4,25,04,000

Irrigation.

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	3,43,000
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	1,06,000
Total ..	4,49,000

Debt Services.

Interest	3,08,000
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Civil Administration.

Administration of Justice ..	5,15,000
Jails and Conyiet Settlements ..	1,81,000
Police	2,79,000
Education	6,80,000
Medical	78,000
Public Health	85,000
Agriculture	2,94,000
Veterinary	74,000
Co-operative Credit	18,000
Industries	32,000
Miscellaneous Departments ..	71,000
Total ..	23,07,000

Civil Works.

Civil Works	11,99,000
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Miscellaneous.

Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ..	4,000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	44,000
Stationary and Printing	47,000
Miscellaneous	5,32,000
Total ..	6,27,000

Extraordinary items.

Rs.

Extraordinary receipts ..	....
Total Provincial Revenue ..	4,74,84,000

Debt Heads.

Debt, Deposits and Advances—	
Permanent Debt	50,00,000
Floating Debt	6,51,000
Famine Relief Fund	3,79,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	1,35,000
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses	8,000
Depreciation Fund for Forest Tramway	20,000
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	3,85,000
Other Accounts	5,07,000
Advances Repayable	4,03,000
Miscellaneous Govt. Accounts ..	4,000
Loans & Advances by Provincial Governments	28,52,000
Net Receipts under other debts, Deposits and Remittances ..	14,27,000
Total Debt Heads ..	1,18,70,000

Total Revenue and Receipts ..	5,93,54,000
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Opening balance—	
Ordinary	23,15,000
Famine Relief Fund	2,88,000

Grand Total ..	6,19,57,000
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ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1937-38.

Direct Demands on the Revenue.

Land Revenue	18,39,000
Provincial Excise	9,58,000
Stamps	1,12,000
Forest	37,57,000
Registration	1,98,000
Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	43,000
Total ..	60,07,000

Irrigation.

Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	26,78,000
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	82,000
Total ..	27,60,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1937-38—contd.

	Rs.
<i>Irrigation—contd.</i>	
Capital Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works charged to Revenue.—	
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.—	
A.—Financed from Famine Insurance Grants .. ..	....
B.—Financed from Ordinary Revenue	5,000
Total ..	5,000

Debt Services.

Interest on Ordinary Debt and other obligations	9,43,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	1,35,000
Total ..	8,08,000

Civil Administration.

General Administration	71,46,000
Administration of Justice	27,71,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	9,08,000
Police	61,43,000
Scientific Departments	26,000
Education	55,93,000
Medical	16,99,000
Public Health	3,86,000
Agriculture	10,18,000
Veterinary	5,11,000
Co-operative Credit	2,83,000
Industries	3,00,000
Miscellaneous Departments	1,11,000
Total ..	2,68,95,000

Civil Works.

Civil Works	63,11,000
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Famine Relief	4,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	40,38,000
Stationery and Printing	5,07,000
Miscellaneous	8,20,000
Total ..	53,69,000
For rounding .. ..	....
Total Provincial Expenditure ..	4,74,07,000

	Rs.
Capital Expenditure—	
Principal Revenue heads—	
Forest and other Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—	
Forest Capital outlay	2,000
Capital account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, and Drainage Works not charged to Revenue—	
Construction of Irrigation Works	46,000
Civil Works not charged to Revenue	16,27,000
Miscellaneous—Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—	
Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	5,19,000
Total ..	21,90,000

Debt Heads.

Deposits and Advances—	
Loans from the Central Government	48,32,000
Famine Relief Fund	6,41,000
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	2,33,000
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses	17,000
Depreciation Fund for Forest Tramway	2,000
Other Accounts	9,01,000
Advances Repayable	4,97,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	28,50,000
Total Debt Heads ..	99,73,000

Total Expenditure and Disbursements	5,95,70,000
Closing balance { Ordinary	23,61,000
Famine Relief Fund	26,000
Grand Total ..	6,18,57,000
Revenue Surplus ..	+77,000

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Francis Wylie, K.O.S.I., C.I.E., I.O.S.

MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Dr. N. B. Khare, B.A., M.D., M.L.A.
 The Hon'ble Pandit R. S. Shukla, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.
 The Hon'ble Pandit D. P. Misra, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A.
 The Hon'ble Mr. D. K. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. B. Gole, B.A., LL.B.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. N. J. Roughton, C.I.E., I.C.S.

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR,

C. P. AND BERAR.

Mr. R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, Mr. C. M. Trivedi, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Financial Secretary and Secretary, Public Works Department, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Local Self Government Secretary, Mr. G. S. Bhalja, I.C.S.

Revenue Secretary, Mr. C. J. W. Lillie, I.C.S.

Settlement Secretary, Mr. P. S. Rau, I.C.S.

Legal Secretary, Mr. C. R. Hemeon, I.C.S.

Education Secretary, Mr. M. Owen, M.Sc., I.E.S.

Secretary, Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branch), Mr. H. A. Hyde, M.C., C.I.E.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Births, Death and Marriages and Inspector-General of Registration, Mr. P. S. Rau, I.C.S.

Chief Conservator of Forests, Mr. C. E. C. Cox, I.E.S.

Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, Mr. P. S. Rau, I.C.S.

Commissioner of Income Tax, Rai Bahadur K. P. Verma, B.A.

Postmaster-General, Khan Bahadur Ramajan Ali.

Accountant-General, Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, M.A.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar, D.S.O., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), I.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.M. & S. (Bot.), I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Police, Sir Charles Chitham, C.I.E., J.P.

Director of Public Instruction, Mr. M. Owen, M.Sc., I.E.S.

Lord Bishop, The Revd. A. O. Hardy, M.A.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospital, Col. D. M. Rai, M.C., M.D., C.H.B., (Edin.) M.R.C.P., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Major S. N. Makand, I.M.S.

Director of Agriculture, J. C. Mr. McDougall, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), I.A.S.

Director of Veterinary Services, Mr. Jagdeo Singh Garewal, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Mr. C. C. Desai, I.C.S.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS.

Colonel E. K. Elliot	..	1861
Lieut-Colonel J. K. Spence (Officiating)	..	1862
R. Temple (Officiating)	..	1862
Colonel E. K. Elliot	..	1863
J. S. Campbell (Officiating)	..	1864
R. Temple	..	1864
J. S. Campbell (Officiating)	..	1865
R. Temple	..	1865
J. H. Morris, C.S.I. (Officiating)	..	1867
G. Campbell	..	1867
J. H. Morris, C.S.I. (Officiating)	..	1868

Confirmed 27th May 1870.

Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I. (Offg.)	1870
J. H. Morris, C.S.I.	.. .. 1872
C. Grant (Officiating)	.. .. 1879
J. H. Morris, C.S.I.	.. .. 1879
W. B. Jones, C.S.I.	.. .. 1883
C. H. T. Crosthwaite (Officiating)	.. .. 1884

Confirmed 27th January 1885.

D. Fitzpatrick (Officiating)	.. .. 1885
J. W. Neill (Officiating)	.. .. 1887
A. Mackenzie, C.S.I.	.. .. 1887
R. J. Crosthwaite (Officiating)	.. .. 1889

Until 7th October 1889.

J. W. Neill (Officiating)	.. .. 1890
A. P. MacDonell, C.S.I.	.. .. 1891
J. Woodburn, C.S.I. (Officiating)	.. .. 1893

Confirmed 1st December 1893.

Sir C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	.. .. 1895
The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Ibbotson, C.S.I.	.. .. 1898
" Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I. (Officiating)	.. .. 1899

Confirmed 6th March 1902.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Officiating) 1902
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Confirmed 2nd November 1903.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Officiating) 1904
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Confirmed 23rd December 1904.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I. 1905
S. Ismay, C.S.I. (Officiating) 1906

Until 2nd October 1906.

F. A. T. Phillips, I.C.S. (Officiating) 1907
---	------------

Until 24th March 1907. Also from

20th May to 21st November 1909.

The Hon'ble Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. 1907
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" Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S.I., I.C.S. 1912

Sub. *pro tem* from 26th January 1912

to 16th February.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Sub <i>pro tem</i>)	.. .. 1912
" Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	.. .. 1912
" Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Officiating)	.. .. 1914
" Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.	.. .. 1914
" Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.	.. .. 1919

GOVERNORS.

H. E. Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.	.. .. 1920
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S.	.. .. 1925
H. E. Mr. J. T. Marton, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Officiating)	.. .. 1927
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S.	.. .. 1927
H. E. Sir A. E. Nelson, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. (Officiating)	.. .. 1932
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S.	.. .. 1932
H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S.	.. .. 1933
H. E. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Bar-at-Law (Officiating)	.. .. 1936
H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S.	.. .. 1936

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Gupta, M.L.A.

DEPUTY SPEAKER.

Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale.

Elected Members.

Constituency.	Name.
Nagpur City	The Hon. Dr. Narayan Bhaskar Khare.
Do.	Mr. L. N. Hardas (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Nagpur-Bhandara	Mr. Chaturbhujbhai Jasani.
Chanda-Wardha	Mr. Khushalchand Ghasiram Khajanchi.
Jubbulpore City	Mr. Narmada Prasad Mishra.
Jubbulpore-Saugor-Seoni	Mr. Kesharao Ramchandrarao Khandekar.
Hoshangabad-Nimar-Chhindwara	Dr. Jagannath Ganpatrao.
Raipur-Bilaspur Drug	Mr. Pyarelal Singh.
East Berar	Mr. Sambhaji Rao V. Gokhale.
West Berar	The Hon. Mr. P. B. Gole.
Nagpur Umrer	Mr. Bajrang Thakedar.
Do.	Mr. Sitaram Laxman Patil (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Katol-Seoner	Mr. Bhikulal Laxmichand Chandak.
Ramtek	Mr. A. N. Udhoji.
Arvi	Mr. T. J. Kedar.
Hinganghat-Wardha	Mr. Pukhraj Kochar.
Do.	Mr. Dashrath Laxman Patil (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Chanda-Brahmapuri	Mr. R. S. Dube.
Do.	Mr. D. B. Khobergade (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Warora	Mr. Nilkanth Yadao Rao Deotale.
Stroncha-Garehroli	Mr. Dharmarao Bhujangrao.
Betul-Bhainsdehi	Seth Dipchand Lakshmichand.
Multai	Mr. Bijharilal Deorao Patel.
Chhindwara-Sausar	Mr. Gulab Chand Choudhary.
Do.	Mr. G. R. Jambholkar (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Seoni	Mr. Prabhakar D. Jatar.
Amarwara-Lakhnadon	The Hon. Mr. Durgashankar Kripashankar Mehta.
Jubbulpore-Patan	The Hon. Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra.
Do.	Mr. Matua Chaitu Mehra (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Sehora	Mr. Kashi Prasad Pande.
Murwara	Mr. N. Hanumantha Rao.
Saugor-Khurai	Mr. G. K. Lokras.
Do.	Mr. Jalam Moti (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Rehli-Banda	Mr. Vasudeorao Venkatrao Subhedar.
Damoh-Hatta	Mr. Premshanker Laxmishanker Dhagat.
Do.	Mr. Bhagirath Bakhan Chaudhari (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).

Constituency.	Name.
Mandla	Mr. Mahendralal.
Niwās-Dindori	Mrs. Lal Choodaman Sah.
Hoshangabad-Sohagpur	Lala Arjun Singh.
Harda-Seoni-Makwa	Mr. Dattatraya Bhikaji Naik.
Narsinghpur-Gadarwara	Mr. Shankerlal Chaudhari.
Do.	Mr. Rameshwar Agnibhoj (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Khandwa	Mr. Bhagwantrao Anna Bhow Mandloi.
Burhanpur-Bhusud	Mr. M. R. Mujumdar.
Raipur	Mr. Anantram.
Do.	Mahant Purandas (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Dhamtari	Mahant Laxminarayandas.
Ualoda Bazar	The Hon. Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla.
Do.	Mahant Naindas (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Mahasamund	Mr. Jannalal Tejmal Chopda.
Bilaspur	Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao.
Do.	Mr. Sukritdas (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Mungeli	Mr. Ramgopal Tiwari.
Do.	Mr. Muktawandas Ajabdas (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Katghora	Sardar Amarsingh Baijnathsingh Saigal.
Janjgir	Thakur Chhedilal.
Do.	Mr. Bahorik Ledwa Rabidas (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Drug	Mr. M. L. Bakliwal.
Do.	Mr. Posu Satnami (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Bemetara	Mr. Vishvanathrao Yadaoao Tamaskar.
Sanjari	The Honble Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta.
Balaghat-Baihar	Mr. Kanhaiyalal.
Waraseoni	Seth Badrinarain Agarwal.
Bhandara-Sakoli	Mr. Ganpatrao Pande.
Do.	Mr. Raghoba Gambhira Ghodichore (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Gondia	Mr. V. M. Jakutdar.
Chandur	Mr. S. C. Lunawat.
Morsi	Mr. R. A. Deshmukh.
Amraoti	Mr. Ganeshrao Ramchandra Deshmukh.
Ellichpur-Daryapur-Melghat	Mr. Laxman Narayan Nathe.
Do.	Mr. Ganesh Akaji Gavai (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Akola-Balapur	Mr. Bhimsingh Govindsingh.
Do.	Mr. Keshao Januji (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Akot	Mr. Umedsingh Narayansingh Thakur.
Murtizapur-Mangrulpur	Mr. Vithalrao Narayanrao Jamadar.
Basim	Rao Sahib Dinkarrao Dharrao Rajurkar.
Yeotmal-Darwha	Mr. Bhimrao Hanmantrao Jatkar.
Do.	Mr. Daolat Kisan Bhagat (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).

Constituency.	Name.
Pursad	Mr. Narayan Balaji Bobde.
Kelapur-Wun	Mr. M. P. Kolhe.
Chikhli-Mehkar	Mr. Pandhari Sitaram Patil.
Do.	Mr. Laxman Shrawan Bhatkar (<i>Reserved Seat</i>).
Malkapur	Mr. Tukaram Shankar Patil.
Khamgaon-Jalgaon	Mr. Krishnarao Ganpatrao Deshmukh.
East Berar	Khan Sahib Syed Muzaffar Husain.
West Berar	Mr. Mohammad Mohibbul Haq.
Nagpur	Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Shareef.
Wardha-Chanda	Khan Sahib Syed Yasin.
Hoshangabad-Chhindwara-Betul	Mr. Abdul Razak Khan.
Jubbulpore-Mandla	Mr. Ittikhar Ali.
Saugor-Narsinghpur	Mr. Wali Mohammad.
Nimar	Khan Bahadur Syed Hifazat Ali.
Raipur-Bilaspur-Drug	The Hon'ble Mr. S. W. A. Rizvil.
Bhandara-Balaghat-Seoni	Mr. Mohiuddin Khan.
Amraoti	Mr. Hidayat Ali.
Akola	Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Beg.
Yeotmal	Mr. Syed Abdul Rauf Shah.
Buldana	Khan Sahib Abdur Rahman Khan.
Nagpur City	Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale.
Jubbulpore	Mrs. Subhadra Kumari Chouhan.
Amraoti-Akola	Mrs. Durgabai Joshi.
Anglo-Indian	The Revd. G. C. Rogers.
European	Mr. L. H. Bartlett.
Backward Tribes	Mr. Udebhan Shah.
Central Provinces Commerce	Mr. Chhaganlal Jaldeo Prasad Bharuka.
Berar Commerce	Seth Gopaldas Bulakeidas Mohota.
Central Provinces Northern Landholders	Beohar Rajendra Sinha.
Central Provinces Southern Landholders	Mr. Madhav Gangadhar Chitnavis.
Berar Landholders	The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Deshmukh.
Trade Union Labour	Mr. Ganapati Sadashiv Page.
Factory Labour	Mr. V. B. Kalappa.
University	Mr. B. G. Khaparde.

North-West Frontier Province.

The North-West Frontier Province, as its name denotes, is situated on the north-west frontier of the Indian Empire. It is in form an irregular strip of country lying north by east and south by west and may generally be described as the tract of country, north of Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan. To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush. From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south, dividing the province from Afghanistan, until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan. The greatest length of the province is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 36,356 square miles. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions: the Cis-Indus district of Hazara; the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills, containing the Districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan. Hazara and the four districts in the second division contain 13,518 square miles. The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of the H. E. the Governor in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General. The area of this tract is roughly 22,828 square miles and in it are situated, from north to south, the political agencies severally known as the Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies. Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the six administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier. A few hundred miles of the trans-border Territory are internally administered by the Political Agents, but the bulk of the trans-border population is free from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and so long as the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them.

The area of the Province is a little more than half that of Bombay (excluding Sind and Aden) and amounts to more than three-fifths of the size of England without Wales. The density of population throughout the Province equals 99 persons to a square mile, but in the more favoured portions the pressure of population is much greater. In the Hazara District there are 20 persons to a square mile and in the trans-Indus plains tract the number is 156. Density for the 6 rented Districts 5,179 persons per s. mile. The key to the history of the people of the N.-W. F. P. lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India, though in pre-Mahomedan times its population was mainly Indian by race. Early history finds the Iranians dominating the whole Indus valley. Then came the Greek invasion under Alexander the Great, in B.C. 327 then the invasions of the Sakas, and of the White Huns and later

the two great waves of Muhammadan invasion. Last came the Sikhs invasion beginning in 1818. The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government. Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes. The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistan in 1919 and the protracted punitive operations against the Waziris in 1919-1920. These have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a position dominating the Mahsud Waziri country, of a permanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the Plains immediately below the hills. A circular road from Bannu, through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandola and back to the Derajat provides communications transport with this force and facilitates its mobility. The effect of this measure has been a marked improvement in the internal peace of the Tribal area.

The division of the Frontier Province from the Punjab was frequently discussed, with the double object, in the earlier stages of these debates, of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen. The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901. To it was added the political charge of Dir, Swat and Chitral, the Political Agent of which had never been subordinate to the Punjab. The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, with headquarters at Peshawar, in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department. In April 1922 the Province was constituted a Governor's Province. In political questions there is no intermediary between the Governor and the local officer; an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected. The advisability of re-uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result of the views expressed upon the matter in the Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and unofficals to investigate it. The Committee, presided over by Mr. D. de S. Bray, M.L.A., Joint Foreign Secretary, toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous witnesses. Its members were Messrs. Raza Ali, M.C.S., T. Rangacharia, Chaudhri Shahabuddin, N. M. Samarth and K. B. Abdur Rahim Khan, members of the Legislative Assembly, H. N. Bolton, I.O.S. (Foreign Dept.) and A. H. Parker, I.O.S. (Punjab) (members). The inquiry developed practically into a contest between

Mahomedans and Hindus on communal lines. The Hindus, allied in sympathy with their co-religionists in the Punjab, demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the Province with the Punjab or, if that were not attainable then the placing of the judicial administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore. The Mahomedans on the other hand claimed the right of their Province to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms inflicting and providing for progress along that line. The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India. The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the Border. The Committee's deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report favourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members, recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recommendations were for—

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India;

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled District and appointment of Member of Council and Minister;

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which has since been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjab, so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one.

"If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving we are assured that with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her."

The People.

The total population of the N.W.F.P. (1931) is 4,684,364, made up as follows:—

Hazara	669,636
Trans-Indus Districts	1,755,440
Trans-Border Area	2,259,288

This last figure is estimated. There are only 561·3 females per 1,000 males in the towns and 872·2 females per 1,000 males in rural areas.

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N.-W. F. P. any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India. There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon. On the other hand, the female population has to face many trials which are

unknown to men. The evils of unskilled mid-wifery and early marriage are among them. Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low. The birth-rate in the administered districts, according to the last available official reports, is 25·6 and the death-rate 21·9.

The dominant language of the Province Pashtu and the population contains several lingual strata. The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans. They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal area to the west. There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Rajput and other tribal divisions. Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province. The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population, Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent. of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands. The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions.

(Under the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1901), custom governs all questions regarding successions, betrothal, marriage, divorces, the separate property of women, dower, wills, gifts, partitions, family relations such as adoption and guardianship, and religious usages and institutions, provided that the custom be not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience. In these matters the Mohammadan Law where the parties are Mohammadans, and Hindu Law, where the parties are Hindus, is applied in so far as that law has not been altered or abolished by any legislative enactment and is not opposed to the provisions of the Regulation and has moreover not been modified by any custom.

The climatic conditions of the N.W.F.P. which is mainly the mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the river in tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified. The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. The Province has two wet seasons, one the S.W. Monsoon season, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal; the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall falls almost entirely.

Trade and Occupations.

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture. The Province is practically without manufactures. There is no considerable surplus of commercial products for export. Any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to the fact that it lies across the great trade route which connect the trans-border tribal territories and the marts of Afghanistan and Central Asia with India, but the influence of rail-

ways is diminishing the importance of these trading interests. Special mention may be made of the railway comparatively recently opened linking Baluchistan, in the south-west of the N. W. P.P., via Nushki with south-east Persia. The line connects with the north-west railway system of India and extends 343 miles to Duzdarp, within the Persian border. Two weekly trains run each way and the freight carried largely consists of carpets, wool and dates, from Persia and of tea, sugar and piece-goods from the Indian side. Though the railway is primarily strategic in purpose its commercial and political effects will be considerable. The travelling traders (or Powladhs) from the trans-frontier area have always pursued their wanderings into India and now, instead of doing their trading in towns near the border, carry it by train to the large cities in India. The Railway line from Pir to Lankitshina which is complete and open to public traffic now will similarly, in course of time, develop both the manner and amount of transport communications and trade. The new roads in Waziristan are already largely utilised by the Tribal inhabitants for motor traffic. Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poverty of the means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing. On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non-agricultural classes. The effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important. Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab. The cultivated area of the land amounts to 25 per cent. and uncultivated to 75 per cent.

The work of civilisation is now making steady progress, both by the improvement of communications and otherwise. Relations with the tribes have improved, trade has advanced, free medical relief has been vastly extended, police administration has been reformed and the desire of people for education has been judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there is complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments. In the British administered districts the total percentage of male Scholars to the total male population is 6.1 and that of female Scholars to the total female population is 1.52 for the year 1935-36. 25 per cent. males and 7 per cent. females of the total population are returned as literates. The figures for males denote a very narrow diffusion of education even for India. Those for females are not notably low, but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women, of whom 13.3 per cent. are returned as literate. The inauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which was completed in 1914, and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal, also completed a few years ago, will bring ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes.

Administration.

The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General. The administration comprises—

- (1) The Hon'ble the Chief Minister.
- (2) The Hon'ble Minister for Finance.
- (3) The Hon'ble Minister for Education.
- (4) The Hon'ble Minister for Industries.
- (5) The Political Resident on the N.-W. Frontier.
- (6) The Hon'ble the Speaker, Legislative Assembly.
- (7) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India.
- (8) Members of the Provincial Executive and Judicial Service.
- (9) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service.
- (10) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.
- (11) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Militia, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry.

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the fourth head above are:—

Administration	The Pol. Resident on the N. W. Frontier.	} 12
	Chief Secretary, Revenue and Divl. Commr.	
	Secretary, Development Departments.	
	Home Secretary.	
	Dy. Commissioners 6	
Hon'ble the Judicial Commissioners' Court & District Judges.	Political Agents .. 5	} 14
	Senior Sub-Judge .. 1	
	Asst. Commissioners and Asst. Political Agents.	
	The Hon'ble Judicial Commissioner.	
	The Hon'ble Addl. Judicial Commissioner.	
	Two District and Sessions Judges.	} 5
	One Additional District and Sessions Judge.	

The districts under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into from two to three sub-collectorates in charge of tahsildars, who are invested with criminal and civil and revenue powers, and are assisted by naib-tahsildars, who exercise only criminal and revenue powers. Some sub-divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community characteristic of some parts of India is not indigenous among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient ancestry, real or imaginary. Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the uniform police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a single educational circle and only possesses one forest division, that of Hazara. The

P. W. D. of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer, P.W.D. who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to H. E. the Governor. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government. The revenue administration of all five administered districts is controlled by the Revenue and Divisional Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are two Civil and Sessions districts, each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge. The two Judicial Commissioners are the controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration, and their Courts are the highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province. The improvements needed to bring the judicial administration up-to-date, in accord with the growth of the business of administration, are dealt with in the Inquiry Committee's report to which reference was made above.

FINANCES.

In order to meet the excess in expenditure over the income of the Province a subvention of Rs. one crore per annum is given by the Government of India out of Central Revenues.

The Administration.

The principal officers in the present Administration are:—

H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General.—H. E. Sir George Cunningham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (Assumed charge 2nd March 1937).

Secretary to Governor—Captain A. J. Dring.

Aide-de-Camp—Capt. J. Grose.

Political Resident on the N.-W. Frontier—Mr. J. G. Acheson, C.I.E., I.O.S.

Judicial Commissioner—Hon'ble Mr. J. Almond, Bar-at-Law, I.O.S.

Additional Judicial Commissioner—The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue and Divisional Commissioner—Major V. M. H. Cox, I.A.

Chief Secretary—Mr. A. D. F. Dundas, C.I.E., I.O.S.

Secretary to Government, Development Departments—Mr. H. P. Tollinton, I.O.S.

Home Secretary—Capt. G. C. L. Crichton, I.A.

Financial Secretary—Mr. E. E. C. Price.

Advocate-General and Secretary to Government, Legislative Department—S. Raja Singh, M.A., LL.B.

Assistant Secretary General to Government—Mr. W. V. Rogers.

Asst. Financial Secretary—Mr. P. N. Krishna Swamy.

Indian Personal Assistant to H. E. the Governor—Khan Sahib Mohammad Zarif Khan.

Secretary, Public Works Department—Mr. A. Oram, R.E.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons—Col. R. S. Townsend, M.C., M.D., B.S. (London), M.R.C.P. (London), I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Police—Mr. A. F. Perrott, I.P.

Commandant, Frontier Constabulary—Mr. O. G. Grace, O.B.E., I.P.

Director of Public Instruction—Khan Sahib Shah Alan Khan, M.A., LL.B., P.E.S.

Superintendent, Archeological Survey, Frontier Circle—Mr. H. L. Srivastava, M.A.

District and Sessions Judge—Mr. I. M. Lall, I.O.S.

Additional District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, Hazara & Kohat—Mr. M. A. Soofi, I.O.S.

Dist. & Sessions Judge, Derajat—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Nasir Khan.

Political Agents.

Major E. H. Cobb, O.B.E., Dir, Swat and Chitral.

Captain Iskandar Mirza, Khyber.

Captain R. N. Bacon, O.B.E., North Waziristan.

Major W. C. Leeper, Kurram.

Major H. A. Barnes, C.I.E., South Waziristan.

Deputy Commissioners.

Major G. C. H. Smith, Peshawar.

Major A. A. Russell, M.C., Hazara.

Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mahbub Ali Khan, O.B.E., Kohat.

Major F. E. Laughton, Bannu.

Captain Abdur Rahim Khan, Dera Ismail Khan.

Lieut.-Col. E. W. C. Noel, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A., Mardan.

Former Chief Commissioners.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908. Died 7th July 1908.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Kepell, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921.

The Hon'ble Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.O.S., from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923.

The Hon'ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.O.S., from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Pears, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.O.S., from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931.

Former Governor.

H. E. Sir Ralph Griffith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., from 18th April 1932 to 1st March 1937.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER.

The Hon. Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, B.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY SPEAKER.

(Vacant.)

Elected Members.

Constituency.	Name.
Peshawar Cantonment (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna.
Bannu Town (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Chhiman Lal.
Dera Ismail Khan (General Urban)	Lala Bhanju Ram.
Peshawar West (General Rural)	Dr. Charuchandar Ghosh.
Peshawar East (General Rural)	Lala Jamna Dass.
Hazara (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Ishar Dass.
Kohat (General Rural)	Lala Hukam Chand.
Bannu (General Rural)	Rai Sahib Kanwar Bhan.
Dera Ismail Khan (General Rural)	Lala Tek Chand Dhingra.
Peshawar City (Muhammadan Urban)	M. Abdur Rab Khan.
Peshawar City (Muhammadan Urban)	M. Pir Bakhsh Khan.
North-West Frontier Province Towns (Muhammadan Urban).	Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan.
Tanawal (Muhammadan Rural)	M. Muhammad Zaman Khan.
Abbottabad West (Muhammadan Rural)	Pir Muhammad Kamran.
Abbottabad East (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Abdur Rahman Khan.
Haripur Central (Muhammadan Rural)	M. Abdul Majid Khan, M.B.E.
Haripur South (Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Manuchehr Khan.
Manshera North (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Muhammad Abbas Khan.
Upper Pakhli (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Muhammad Attai Khan of Battal.
Lower Pakhli (Muhammadan Rural)	M. Faqira Khan.
Bara Mohmands (Muhammadan Rural)	Qazi Attaullah Khan.
Khalils (Muhammadan Rural)	Arbab Abdul Ghafoor Khan.
Hashtnagar North (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan, Bar-at-Law.
Hashtnagar South (Muhammadan Rural)	Doctor Khan Sahib.

Constituency.	Name.
Doaba Daudzai (Muhammadian Rural)	Arbab Abdur Rahman Khan.
Nowshera South (Muhammadian Rural)	Mian Jaffar Shah.
Nowshera North (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Muhammad Samin Jan.
Baizai (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Zerin Khan.
Kamalzai (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Amir Muhammad Khan.
Utmannama (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Abdul Aziz Khan.
Razzar (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Kamdar Khan.
Amazai (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Allahdad Khan.
Hangu (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Sahib Malik-ur-Rahman Khan.
Kohat (Muhammadian Rural)	Pir Sayed Jalal Shah.
Tori South (Muhammadian Rural)	M. Muhammad Afzal Khan.
Tori North (Muhammadian Rural)	Captain Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan.
Bannu East (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Nasrullah Khan.
Bannu West (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Akbar Ali Khan.
Lakki East (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Faizullah Khan.
Lakki West (Muhammadian Rural)	Nawab Muhammad Zaffar Khan.
Tank (Muhammadian Rural)	Nawabzada Muhammad Said Khan.
Kulachi (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Sahib Asadullah Khan.
Dera Ismail Khan South (Muhammadian Rural).	Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan, Bar-at-Law.
Dera Ismail Khan North (Muhammadian Rural).	Khan Abdullah Khan of Potah.
Southern Districts (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Ajit Singh.
Peshawar (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Jagat Singh.
Hazara Mardan (Sikh Rural)	Rai Sahib Parma Nand, Bar-at-Law.
Peshawar Landholders	Khan Bahadur Sعادullah Khan.
North-West Frontier Province Landholders ..	Sardar Muhammad Aurangzeb Khan.

Assam.

The Province of Assam, omitting the partly administered and unadministered tracts on its northern and eastern borders, comprises an area of some 67,334 square miles. It includes the Assam Valley Division, the Surma Valley and Hill Division and the State of Manipur. It owes its importance to its situation on the north-east frontier of India. It is surrounded by mountainous ranges on three sides while on the fourth (the west) lies the Province of Bengal on to the plains of which debouch the two valleys of the Brahmaputra and the Surma which form the plains of Assam. These two valleys are separated from each other by the Assam Range, which projects westward from the hills on the eastern border.

Population.

The total population of the Province in 1931 was 9,247,857, of whom 445,606 were in Manipur. Of the population in 1931, nearly 5½ millions were Hindus, over 2½ millions were Muslims, a million belonged to tribal religions and a quarter of a million were Christians. 43 per cent. of the population speak Bengali, 21 per cent. speak Assamese; other languages spoken in the province are Hindi, Uriya, Mundari, Nepali and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Burman languages. Owing to the great areas of waste and rivers the density of the province is only 137, which compared with that of most other parts of India is low.

Agricultural Products.

It has agricultural advantages for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of India, climate, soil, rainfall and river systems all being alike favourable to cultivation. Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 5,439,696 acres being devoted to this crop. Except in the Himalayan Terai irrigation is unnecessary. Tea and Jute are the most important crops grown for export. The area under tea consists of 4,33,925 acres. Wheat and tobacco are also grown and about 40,181 acres are devoted to sugarcane.

Meteorological Conditions.

Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranges from 23·39 to 241·76 inches. The maximum is reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills, which is one of the wettest places in the world, having a rainfall of 520·09 inches. The temperature ranges from 59 at Sibsaigar in January to 84·8 in July. Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place, by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897.

Mines and Minerals.

The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. The most extensive coal measures are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur districts, where about 172,075 tons were raised in 1936. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar.

An account of the petroleum occurrences in Assam was recently published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. It states that the petroleum localities in this province are confined to a curved belt of country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and

Surma. This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N. E. Assam through Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast, where it has a S.S.E. trend.

Manufactures and Trade.

Silk is manufactured in the Assam Valley, the weaving being done by the women. Cotton weaving is also largely practised by the women, and almost every house contains a loom; the cloth is being gradually displaced by imported goods of finer texture and colour. Tea manufacture is the most important industry of the province. Boat building, brass and metal and earthenwares, and limestone burning are the other industries apart from agriculture, which itself employs about 89 per cent. of the population. Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining foreign tribes and countries.

Communications.

Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river. The excellence of its water communications makes the province less dependent upon roads than other parts of India. A large fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company ply on the rivers in both Valleys. An alternate day service of passenger-boats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh. In recent years the road system has developed. There are two trunk roads on either bank of the Brahmaputra parts of which are metalled or gravelled and the rest unmetalled and excellent metalled roads from Shillong to Gauhati, Shillong to Sylhet and to Cherrapunjee and also between Dimaapur, on the Assam Bengal Railway, and Jorhat, the capital of the Manipur State. The Government of Assam had in 1928 carried out a considerable programme of road improvement and another programme which aims at the improvement of nearly 300 miles of road either by metalling or gravelling and the construction of 12 big bridges is nearing completion. A further programme of improvement is at present under consideration of the Government of India for financing from the Road Fund. *Kutchu* roads are being maintained by means of mechanical plant which has proved successful in maintaining, throughout the year, a surface fit for motor vehicles. Motor traffic has increased on all sides and the demands for better roads has been insistent. The open mileage of railway has also shown a steady improvement and several branch lines to the Assam Bengal Railway system have been added in recent years. The main Assam Bengal Railway line runs from Chittagong Port, in Bengal, through the North Cachar Hills to Tinsukia, a station on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway and connects the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. A branch of the line runs from Badarpur to Sivasar at the Eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs through the west of the Assam Valley from Lumding to Gauhati where it effects a junction with the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Eastern Bengal Railway connects Assam with the Bengal system via the Valley of the Brahmaputra. An extension towards Rangapara from Tangla junction; along the North bank of the Brahmaputra has been opened to traffic.

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM.

In common with the other Provinces of India, Assam secured substantial financial autonomy under the Reform Act of 1919. The present financial position for 1937-38 is set out in the following table :—

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimate for 1937-38.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimate for 1937-38.
A—Principal Heads of Revenue—	Trs.	L—Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments—	Trs.
I—Customs .. .. .	....	XLIX—Grants-in-aid from Central Government	30,00
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax .. .. .	....	L—Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments	11,16
V—Salt	10	Total	41,16
VII—Land Revenue	1,32,10	Total Receipts from Revenue heads	2,84,74
VIII—Provincial Excise	35,48	A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue—	
IX—Stamps	26,50	7. Land Revenue	16,53
X—Forests	16,24	8. Provincial Excise	4,82
XI—Registration	1,81	9. Stamps	39
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	2,33	10. Forest	11,74
Total	2,08,56	11. Registration	1,38
B.—Railway Revenue account—		12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	1,96
XV—A.—State Railways .. .. .	....	B.—Railway Revenue Account—	
XVI—Subsidised companies .. .. .	....	13A. State Railways .. .. .	....
Total	76	15C. Subsidised companies .. .. .	....
C.—Debt Services—		15D. Miscellaneous Railways expenditure	1,20
XX—Interest	76	BB.—Railway capital outlay charged to Revenue—	
Total	76	16. Construction of Railways .. .. .	....
F—Civil Administration—		C.—Revenue account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works—	
XXI—Administration of Justice	1,86	18B. Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works	67
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	64	E.—Debt Services—	
XXIII—Police	17	22. Interest on debt and other obligations	3,60
XXIV—Ports and Pilotage .. .. .	....	23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt .. .. .	....
XXV—Education	3,69	F.—Civil Administration—	
XXVI—Medical	1,82	25. General Administration	32,24
XXVII—Public Health	2,88	27. Administration of Justice	10,07
XXIX—Agriculture	2,00	28. Jails and Convict Settlements	4,90
XXX—Veterinary	41	29. Police	31,05
XXXI—Co-operative Credit	31	30. Ports and Pilotage	12
XXXII—Industries	44	36. Scientific Departments	14
XXXIV—Miscellaneous Departments	54	37. Education (European)	88
Total	14,76	Ditto (other than European)	34,85
H—Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—			
XXXIX—Civil Works	17,45		
Total	17,45		
J—Miscellaneous—			
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation	30		
XLV—Stationery and Printing	49		
XLVI—Miscellaneous	1,26		
Total	2,05		

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimate for 1937-38.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	Budget Estimate for 1937-38.
	Trs.		Trs.
F.—Civil Administration—contd.		REMITTANCES—	
38. Medical	14,42	Remittances within India ..	76,05
39. Public Health ..	8,84	Total Capital Revenues ..	2,08,46
40. Agriculture	6,90	Total Receipts ..	4,93,20
41. Veterinary	1,60	Opening balance	22,00
42. Co-operative Credit ..	1,01	Grand Total	5,15,20
43. Industries	2,80		
47. Miscellaneous Depart- ments	94	Excess of revenue over expendi- ture from revenues	4,46
H.—Public Improvements—		Expenditure from Statement B	2,81,57
50. Civil Works	54,10	Payment of committed value of pensions not charged to revenue	1,28
J.—Miscellaneous—		Payment of retrenched personnel	—0
54A.—Famine Relief ..	20	Total	1,19
55. Superannuation Al- lowances and Pen- sions	22,55	Unfunded debt—	
56. Stationery and Printing	3,20	State Provident funds	7,78
57. Miscellaneous	8,38	Deposits not bearing interest—	
M.—Extraordinary Items—		Fund for Jute propaganda scheme	3
Extraordinary Charges	....	Fund for Survey of Jute areas ..	7
Total expenditure from revenues	2,81,57	Fund for Co-operative Training and education	16
Revenue from Statement A ..	2,84,74	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt .. ..	....
Unfounded Debt—		Subvention from Road Deve- lopment Fund	11,06
State Provident Funds	15,11	Fund for Economic Develop- ment of Rural areas	3,28
Deposits not bearing interest—		Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Presses	7
Fund for Jute propaganda scheme	3	Total deposits not bearing interest	14,67
Fund for Co-operative training and education	16	Deposits of Local Funds—	
Fund for Survey of Jute areas ..	7	District funds	37,80
Subvention from the Road Development Fund	11,06	Other funds	11,44
Fund for Economic Develop- ment of Rural Areas	78	Departmental and Judicial deposits	37,06
Depreciation Reserve Fund— Government Presses	17	Advances	8,76
Total Deposits not bearing interest	12,27	Suspense	27
Deposits of Local Funds—		Miscellaneous .. ..	....
District Funds	38,00	Total deposits of local funds	65,33
Other Funds	11,51	Loans and advances by Pro- vincial Governments	3,19
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	38,50	Remittances—	
Advances	8,76	Remittances within India ..	75,50
Suspense	27	Total Capital Expenditure	1,97,66
Miscellaneous .. ..	....	Total Expenditure	4,79,23
Total deposits of local funds	97,03	Closing balance	37,26
Loans and advances by the Provincial Government	8,00	Grand Total	5,16,49
		Excess of expenditure charged to revenue over revenue .. ..	....

Administration.

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1905, as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912: the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in-Council, Bihar, Chota-Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was re-constituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked, with certain minor provinces, to suit its undeveloped character with the older major provinces of India.

The capital is Shillong, a town laid out with great taste and judgment among the pine woods on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and has been rebuilt in a way more likely to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.O.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Salyid Sir Muhammad Saadulla, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy, B.A.
The Hon'ble Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, B.L.
The Hon'ble Maulvi, Munawwar Ali, B.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Matin Chaudhuri, B.L.
The Hon'ble Babu Akshay Kumar Das, B.L.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Secretary, J. P. Mills, I.C.S.
Military Secretary, Major F. A. Esse, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt., A. Windham.
Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. A. H. Pilcher, M.C.
Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Sardar Bahadur Subadar-Major Nainsing Mall, I.D.S.M., O.B.I.
Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Subadar Sundar Singh Chhetri.

SECRETARIES, ETC. TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, J. A. Dawson, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Secretary to Government, Finance and Revenue Departments, A. G. Patton, I.C.S.
Secretary to Government, Education and Local Self-Government Departments, H. G. Dennehy, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, A. L. Blank, I.C.S.
Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, Ananda Kanta Barua, B.A.

Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, G. Reid Shaw, I.S.E.

Joint Secretary to Government in the Home Department, R. C. R. Cumming, I.P.

Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, M. Hadi Hussain, I.C.S.

Under-Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, Abu Nasr Muhammad Saleh, M.A.

Under Secretary to Government in the P.W.D., G. W. Gordon, I.S.E.

Deputy Secretary to Government in the Finance and Revenue Departments, A. V. Jones, I.C.S., V.D.

Deputy Secretary to Government in the Education and Local-Self Government Departments, S. Gohain, M.A., B.L.

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), Dinesh Chandra Das.

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P.W.D.), Ananth Bandhu Datta.

ASSAM REVENUE TRIBUNAL.

Member, W. L. Scott, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Chairman, J. Hezlett, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retired).

Members, Maulvi Fazlur Ali, Rai Bahadur Janaki Nath Das Purkayastha.

Secretary, R. R. Thomas, M.A., B.L., P.R.S.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Land Records & Surveys, I. G. Registration, etc., Durgeswar Sarma.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Society & Village Authorities, S. L. Mehta, I.C.S.

Director of Agriculture, Dr. S. K. Mitra.

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rai Sahib S. C. Ghosh (Tomp).

Conservator of Forests, Assam, C. G. M. Mackarness (Off.)

Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Chaudhuri.

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General, A. L. Blank, I.C.S.

Inspector-General of Police, R. C. R. Cumming, I.P.

Director of Public Instruction, G. A. Small.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Lt.-Col. R. S. Philson, I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, A. M. V. Hestonlow.

Chief Engineer, G. Reid-Shaw, I.S.E.

GOVERNORS.

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, K.O.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1921.

Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.O.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1922.

Sir John Henry Kerr, K.O.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1925.

Sir William James Reid, K.O.I.E., C.S.I., 1925.

Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.O.S.I., C.B.E., 1927.

Sir Michael Keane, K.O.S.I., C.I.E., 1932.

Sir Abraham James Laine, K.C.I.E., 1935.

Sir Michael Keane, K.O.S.I., C.I.E., 1935.

Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.O.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon. Mr. Basanta Kumar Das.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Maulvi Muhammad Amir-ud-Din.

Elected Members.

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Srijut Jogendra Narayan Mandal, B.L. ..	Dhubri (Central).
Srijut Santosh Kumar Barua	Dhubri (South).
Kumar Ajit Narayan Deb	Dhubri (North).
Srijut Paramananda Das	Goalpara (North-West).
Srijut Jogendra Chandra Nath	Goalpara (South-East).
Srijut Ghanashyam Das, B.A., Kaviraj ..	Barpeta (South).
Srijut Kameswar Das, M.Sc., B.L. ..	Barpeta (North).
Srijut Gauri Kanta Talukdar, B.L. ..	Nalbari.
Srijut Siddhi Nath Sarma, B.L. ..	Kamrup Sadr (North).
Mr. Bismuram Medhi	Kamrup Sadr (Central).
Srijut Beli Ram Das, B.L. (for reserved seat)	Kamrup Sadr (South).
Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhury, B.L. ..	Do.
Srijut Gopi Nath Bardoloi, M.A., B.L. ..	Do.
Srijut Purandar Sarma, M.A., B.L. ..	Mangaldal (South).
Srijut Bipin Chandra Medhi, B.L. ..	Mangaldal (North).
Srijut Omeo Kumar Das, B.A. ..	Tezpur (West).
Srijut Mahadev Sarma	Tezpur (East).
Srijut Haladhor Bhuyan	Nowgong (West).
Srijut Mohi Chandra Bora	Nowgong (South-East).
Srijut Purna Chandra Sarma	Nowgong (North-East).
Dr. Mahendra Nath Salkia (for reserved seat)	Do.
Srijut Rajendranath Barua, B.L. ..	Golaghat (North).
Srijut Sankar Chandra Barua	Golaghat (South).
Srijut Krishna Nath Sarma, B.L. ..	Jorhat (South).
Srijut Ramnath Das, B.L. (for reserved seat)	Jorhat (North).
Srijut Debeswar Sarma, B.L. ..	Do.
Srijut Bhuvan Chandra Gogoi	Sibsagar (West).
Srijut Jadav Prosad Chaliha	Sibsagar (East).
Srijut Lakheswar Barua	Dibrugarh (Central).
Srijut Jogesh Chandra Gohain	Dibrugarh (West).
Srijut Rajani Kanta Barua	Dibrugarh (East).
Srijut Sarveswar Barua, B.L. ..	North Lakhimpur.
Babu Akshay Kumar Das (for reserved seat)	Sunamganj.
Babu Karuna Sindhu Roy	Do.
Babu Bipin Behari Das (for reserved seat)	Habiganj (North).
Babu Shibendra Chandra Biswas	Do.
Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Datta, B.L., C.I.R.	Habiganj (South).
Babu Dakshina Ranjan Gupta Chaudhuri, M.A., B.L.	South Sylhet (West).
Babu Lalit Mohan Kar	South Sylhet (East).
Mr. Basanta Kumar Das	Sylhet Sadar (South).
Babu Harendra Narayan Chaudhury ..	Sylhet Sadar (North).
Babu Rabindranath Aditya	Karimganj (West).
Babu Balaram Sircar (for reserved seat)	Karimganj (East).
Babu Kamini Kumar Sen	Do.
Babu Hirendra Chandra Chakravarty, B.A. ..	Hailakandi.
Mr. Arun Kumar Chanda	Silchar.
Babu Kala Chand Roy Namasudra (for reserved seat).	Do.

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Maulvi Ghyasuddin Ahmed, B.L.	Dhubri (West).
Maulvi Abdul Hamid	Dhubri (South).
Maulvi Jahanuddin Ahmed, B.L.	Dhubri (North).
Maulvi Motiar Rahunan	Goalpara (West).
Maulvi Muhammad Amjad Ali	Goalpara (East).
Maulvi Syed Abdur Rouf, B.L.	Barpeta.
Sir Syed Muhammad Saadulla	Kamrup (South).
Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Bar-at-Law	Kamrup (North).
Maulvi Sheikh Osman Ali Sadagar	Nowgong (West).
Maulvi Muhammad Amiruddin	Nowgong (East).
Maulvi Badaruddin Ahmed, B.L.	Darrang.
Khan Bahadur Keramat Ali	Sibsagar.
Khan Sahib Sayidur Rahman	Lakhimpur.
Maulvi Muhammad Maqbul Hussain Chowdhury.	Sunamganj (West).
Maulvi Munawwarali, B.A., LL.B.	Sunamganj (Central).
Maulvi Dewan Muhammad Ahsan Chowdhury.	Sunamganj (East.).
Maulvi Abdul Bari Chowdhury	Sunamganj (South).
Dewan Ali Raja	Habiganj (North-West).
Maulvi Mudabbir Hussain Chaudhuri	Habiganj (North-East).
Maulvi Asraf Uddin Chaudhury	Habiganj (South-West).
Maulvi Abdur Rahman	Habiganj (South-East).
Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmed	South Sylhet (West).
Maulvi Abdul Aziz	South Sylhet (Central).
Maulvi Md. Ali Haidar Khan	South Sylhet (East).
Shamsululama Maulana Abu Nasr Md. Waheed.	Sylhet Sadr (Central).
Maulvi Abdus Salam	Sylhet Sadr (North).
Khan Bahadur Dewan Ekilmur Roza Chaudhury.	Sylhet Sadr (West).
Maulvi Abdul Matin Chaudhury	Sylhet Sadr (East).
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Mufizur Rahman	Sylhet Sadr (South).
Maulvi Mubarak Ali	Karimganj (West).
Khan Bahadur Hajee Abdul Majid Chaudhury.	Karimganj (Central).
Khan Bahadur Mahmud Ali	Karimganj (South).
Maulvi Mazarroff Ali Laskar	Hailakandi.
Maulvi Namwar Ali Barbhuiya	Silchar.
Miss Mavis Dunn, B.L., B.T.	Women's (Shillong).
Mr. William Fleming	European.
Mr. Comfort Goldsmith	Indian Christian.
Srijut Rupnath Brahma	Goalpara (Tribal).
Srijut Rabi Chandra Kachari	Kamrup (Tribal).
Srijut Karka Miri	Lakhimpur and Majuli (Tribal).
Srijut Dhirsing Deuri	Nowgong (Tribal).
Babu Benjamin Momin	Garo Hills (North).
Babu Joban Marak	Garo Hills (South).
Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy	Shillong.
Rev. L. Gatphoh	Jowai.
Srijut Khorsing Terang, Mauzadar	Mikir Hills.

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Mr. Frederick Weston Hockenbuhl	European Planting.
Mr. Leslie Arden Roffey	Do.
Mr. Donald Brockholes Harvey Moore	Do.
Mr. Lionel James Godwin	Do.
Mr. John Richard Clayton	Do.
Mr. Arnold Bellamy Beddow, C.I.E., V.D. ..	Do.
Mr. Arthur Frederick Bendall	Do.
Srijut Naba Kumar Dutta	Indian Planting (Assam Valley).
Mr. Baidyanath Mukherjee	Indian Planting (Surma Valley).
Mr. William Richard Fauli	European Commerce and Industry.
Mr. Kedarmal Brahmin	Indian Commerce and Industry.
Srijut Bideshi Pan Tanty	Doom Dooma (District Lakhimpur).
Srijut Bhairab Chandra Das	Jorhat (Sibsagar district).
Babu Binode Kumar J. Sarwan	Thakurbari (Darrang district).
Babu Parmesvar Parida Ahir	Silchar (District Cachar).

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

Vacant at the time of going to Press.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Zubida Ataur Rahman.

Elected Members.

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Babu Apurba Kumar Ghose, M.A., B.L. ..	Goalpara.
Babu Satyendra Mohan Lahiri, M.A., B.L. ..	Kamrup.
Rai Bahadur Manamohan Lahiri, B.L. ..	Darrang.
Rai Sahib Balabaksh Agarwalla Hanchoria	Nowgong.
Babu Gazanand Agarwalla	Sibsagar.
Rai Bahadur Rameswar Salaria	Lakhimpur.
Rai Sahib Hem Chandra Dutt	Cachar.
Mr. Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya	Hills.
Babu Man Mohan Chaudhury	Sylhet (West).
Babu Suresh Chandra Das	Sylhet (East).
Maulvi Abdul Hal, M.Sc., B.L.	Lower Assam Valley.
Maulvi Tafazul Hussain Hazarika	Upper Assam Valley.
Maulvi Md. Asad Uddin Chaudhury	Surma Valley (East).
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Gousuddin Ahmed Chaudhury.	Surma Valley (Central).
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Golam Mastafa Chaudhury	Surma Valley (North-West).
Maulvi Abdur Rahim Chaudhury	Surma Valley (South-West).
Mr. H. P. Gray	Assam Valley.
Mr. W. E. D. Cooper, C.I.E.	Surma Valley.

NOMINATED.

Mrs. Zubida Ataur Rahman.

Rai Bahadur Heramba Prasad, M.A., B.L.

Rai Sahib Sonadhar Das Senapati.

Baluchistan.

Baluchistan is an oblong stretch of country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire. It is divided into three main divisions: (1) British Baluchistan with an area of 9,476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879; (2) Agency Territories with an area of 44,345 square miles composed of tracts which have, from time to time, been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela with an area of 80,410 square miles. The Province embraces an area of 134,638 square miles and according to the census of 1931 it contains 868,617 inhabitants.

The country, which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Persia. It thus forms a watershed the drainage of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia. Rugged, barren, sun-burnt mountains, rent by high chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains, the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised.

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839; it was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the British lines of communication. The districts of Kachi, Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country. At the close of the First Afghan War, the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalat. The founder of the Baluchistan Province as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Chiefs into a close confederacy. In the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin, Shorard, Sibi, Zawara Valley and Thal-Chotiali were handed over by Yakub Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman's strenuous insistence.

Industries.

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty. Shahrigh, which has the heaviest rainfall, records no more than 14.72 inches in a year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the average

rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some cases to 3. The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, care of animals and provision of transport. The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule, cultivate their own lands. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. Previous to the advent of the British, life and property were so insecure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest. The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes. The Mekran Coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing. Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing.

Education is imparted in 109 public schools of all kinds with 7,372 scholars. There is a distinct desire for education amongst the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta and other centres; but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts. Coal is mined at Sharigh and Harnal on the Sind-Pishin Railway and in the Bolan Pass. The output of coal in 1936-37 was 7,133 tons. Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindubagh. Limestone is quarried in small quantities. The output of chromite during 1936-37 amounted to 21,428 tons.

Administration.

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor-General Resident and Chief Commissioner. Next, in rank comes the Revenue Commissioner who controls the revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Court as Judicial Commissioner of the Province. The keynote of administration in Baluchistan is self-government by the tribesmen, as far as may be, by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law, the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrieved and the settlement of the feud, not retaliation on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime. The district levies play an unobtrusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime, but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work. In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily three Irregular Corps in the Province: the Zhob Militia, the Mekran Levy Corps and the Chagai Levy Corps. Fundamentally the Province is not self-supporting, the deficit being met from Imperial Funds.

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Babukhistan, The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. A. P. R. Parsons, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, O. K. Caror, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Captain L. A. G. Pinhey, I.A.

Under-Secretary and Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Captain D. S. Bedi, I.A.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Brigadier B. F. S. Dawson, M.C.

Assistant Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Major J. B. Litherth, M.B.E. (on leave).

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, Major C. E. U. Brenner, M.C.

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, Lt. D. H. Bliscoe, I.A.

Political Agent in Kalat and in charge of the Bolan Pass Major E. H. Gastrell, C.B.E., I.A.

Political Agent Chagai, Captain G. A. Cole, I.A.

Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, Panjgur, Captain M. O. A. Balg, I.A.

Political Agent, Sibi, Major R. G. E. W. Alban, I.A.

Assistant Political Agent, Sibi, K. B. Mohd. Murtaza Khan.

Assistant Political Agent and Colonisation Officer, Nastrabad Sub-Division, District Sibi, G. G. V. Knight, Esq., I.C.S.

Political Agent, Loralai, Captain B. Woods Ballard, M.B.E., I.A.

Political Agent, Zhob, Fort, Sundeman, K. P. S. Menon, Esq., I.C.S.

Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, Captain F. C. L. Channoy, I.A.

Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. B. H. Kamahaka, M.C., I.M.S.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg, The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg, The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg, The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

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Chief Commissioner, Coorg, The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg, The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg, The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

PORTS:—Port Blair and Bonington in the Andamans and Car Nicobar and Camorta in the Nicobars. Timber and coconuts are exported from the Andamans, and coconuts and their products from the Nicobars.

The Islands are administered by a Chief Commissioner. A penal settlement was established at Port Blair in 1858 and is the largest and most important in India.

Chief Commissioner, C. F. Waterfall, C.S.I., I.C.S.

COORG.

Coorg is a small petty Province in Southern India, west of the State of Mysore. Its area is 1,593 square miles and its population (163,327 according to the census of 1931.) Coorg came under the direct protection of the British Government during the war with Sultan Tippu of Seringapatam. In May 1834, owing to misgovernment, it was annexed. The Province is directly under the Government of India and administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg who is the Resident in Mysore with his headquarters at Bangalore. In him are combined all the functions of a local government and a High Court. The Secretariat is at Bangalore where the Assistant Resident is styled Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. In Coorg the chief authority is the Commissioner whose headquarters are at Mercara and whose duties extend to every branch of the administration. A Legislative Council consisting of 15 elected members and five nominated members was created in 1924. The chief wealth of the country is agriculture and especially the growth of coffee. Although owing to over-production and insect pests coffee no longer commands the profits it once enjoyed, the Indian output still holds its own against the severe competition of Brazil. The bulk of the output is exported to Europe.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg, The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Ajmer-Merwara is an isolated British Province in Rajputana. The Hon'ble Resident for Rajputana administers it as Chief Commissioner. The Province is divided into the Sub-divisions of Ajmer and Kekri and the Tehsils of Beawar and Todgarh, the two latter forming the Merwara Sub-division with a total area of 2,711 square miles and a population of 560,292. At the close of the Pindariwar Daulat Rao Scindia, by a treaty, dated June 25, 1818, ceded the district to the British. Sixty-two per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, the industrial population being principally employed in the cotton and other industries. The principal crops are maize, millet, barley, cotton, oilseeds and wheat.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Mr. A. C. Lathian, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

This is a group of islands lying in the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair, the headquarters of the Administration, is 780 miles from Calcutta, 740 miles from Madras, and 360 miles from Rangoon, with which ports there is regular communication by Government chartered steamer.

The total area of the Andaman Islands is 2,508 square miles and that of the Nicobar Islands 635 square miles.

The total area under cultivation on 31st March 1937 was 10,560 acres and the remaining area being dense forest.

The population enumerated at the Census of 1931 was 29,403 of whom 7,552 were convicts. The number of convicts excluding terrorist prisoners, on 1st April 1937, was 5,999.

Aden.

Aden was the first new territory added to the Empire after the accession of Queen Victoria. Its acquisition was the outcome of an outrage committed by local Arabs upon the passengers and crew of a British Indian bungalow wrecked in the neighbourhood. Negotiations having failed to secure satisfactory reparation the Government of Bombay despatched a force under Major Baillie which captured Aden on January 19th, 1839.

Aden is an extinct volcano, five miles long and three broad, jutting out to sea much as Gibraltar does, having a circumference of about 15 miles and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of flat ground. The highest peak on the wall of precipitous hills that surrounds the old Crater which constitutes Aden is 1,725 feet above sea level. Rugged spurs, with valleys between, radiate from the centre to the circumference of the crater. The peninsula of Little Aden, adjacent to Aden proper, was obtained by purchase in 1808 and the adjoining tract of Shaikh Othman, 39 square miles in extent, was subsequently purchased when, in 1882, it was found necessary to make provision for an overflowing population. Attached to Aden is the island of Perim, 5 square miles in extent, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea. The Kuria Muria Islands, which were acquired from the Sultan of Muscat in 1854, are included in the Aden Colony, but for administrative purposes were transferred to the control of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1931.

The whole extent of the Aden Settlement, including Aden, Little Aden, Shaikh Othman and Perim, is approximately 80 square miles. The 1931 census showed Aden, with Little Aden, Shaikh Othman, and Perim to have a population of 48,338.

The language of the Settlement is Arabic, but several other Asiatic tongues are spoken. The population is chiefly Arab. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture and dhow building. The crops of the tribal low country adjoining are jowar, sesamum, a little cotton, madder, a bastard saffron and, a little indigo. In the hills, wheat madder, fruit, coffee and a considerable quantity of wax and honey are obtained. The difficult problem of water supply has been solved. An artesian supply of fresh water has been obtained at Sheikh Othman. Early in 1924 a start was made with a deep bore and sweet water was found at a depth of 1,545 feet. The artesian flow of water now rises from this bore at 750 gallons per hour. A second bore was started in 1928-29 and proved more productive than the first. Five more bores have since been sunk, but two bores only are in operation at present and are sufficient to meet the requirements of the public and shipping. Bore water has practically replaced condensed water. Supply mains for distributing water by pipe connection to houses have been laid at Crater and Tawahi and several of the private houses

have been connected to the mains. Drainage systems at Tawahi and Crater have been completed.

Climate.—The average temperature of the station is 87 degrees in the shade, the mean range being from 75 in January to 98 in June, with variations up to 102. The lulls between the monsoons in May and September are very oppressive. But Aden is usually free from infectious diseases and epidemics, and the absence of vegetation, the dryness of the soil and the purity of the drinking water constitute efficient safeguards against many maladies common to tropical countries. The annual rainfall varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with an irregular average of 3 inches.

Aden Protectorate.—The Aden Protectorate to the West of approximate Longitude 46° is bounded on the East by the Qara country, which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and on the North and West by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemen, whose Southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of San'a (February 1934) by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government agreed to maintain the *status quo* frontier as it was on the date of the signature of the treaty. The coastline of the Aden Protectorate, which is about 600 miles long, starts in the West from Husn Murad, opposite the island of Perim, and it runs eastwards to Ras Dharbat. All where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The total area of the Aden Protectorate is about 112,000 square miles, and the population (of which no census has ever been taken) is estimated to be about 600,000.

The Aden Protectorate can be more conveniently described by dividing it into two areas, the Western and the Eastern. The former consists of the following Sultanates, the chiefs of which are all in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government: the Abdali Sultanate of His Highness Sultan Sir 'Abdul Karim Fadhl who is the premier chief of the Western area, Fadhl, etc.

The Eastern area comprises the Hadhramaut, (consisting of the Qu'aiti State of Shihri and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Soqatra, and the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir 'Ali and Balihaf, all of which are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, Sultan of Shihri and Mukalla, is the premier chief of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the West by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Soqatra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate for it is bounded on the East by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Soqatra resides on the island of

Sogotra (area 1400 square miles) which lies 150 miles from Cap Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and it came under British protection in 1886 when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded.

Socotra.—An island situated about 150 miles E.N.E. of Cape Guardafui, in 12° 19'–12° 42' N. lat., and 53° 21'–53° 30' E. long. and lying in the direct route to India has been since 1876 under the Government of Aden, which pays a small subsidy to the Sultan of Qishn, on the Arabian mainland, to whom it belongs. It is famous for its aloes. The population of the island is about 12,000. It is rather less than 100 miles from east to west and about 30 miles broad. Its interior is mountainous. It was formally placed under British protection by agreement with the Sultan in October, 1886, together with the neighbouring Abdul Kuri and Broomers Islands.

THE HADHRAMAUT STATES.—The Qu'aiti Rulers of Shihr and Mukalla entered into a treaty with His Majesty's Government in 1882 in which they bound themselves not to cede any parts of their territories to any person or power other than the British Government without the consent of the British Government. Provision was also made for the dispossessed Kasadi dynasty and in addition the Quaitis bound themselves to abide by the advice and conform to the wishes of the British Government in all matters relating to their dealings with neighbouring chiefs and foreign powers. In consideration of these stipulations they were to receive a stipend of \$360 of which the equivalent amount paid at present is Rs.720.

Prior to this treaty the Qu'aiti Jemadar of Shihr and the Kasadi Nukib of Mukalla had entered into agreement for the abolition of the slave trade in 1873 and an even earlier agreement (1863) had been made with the latter on the same subject. The treaty of 1882 was strengthened in 1888 by the conclusion of a Protectorate in the common form of the treaties with Protectorate chiefs and in 1918 the Kathiri Sultans of the Hadhramaut made an agreement with the Qu'aiti Sultan whereby the former acknowledged that this treaty was binding on them. This agreement provided for the conduct of relations between the Qu'aiti and Kathiri Sultanates and acknowledged that the Province of Hadhramaut should be one province, an appanage of the British Empire under the Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla.

SHIHR AND MUKALLA SULTAN.—His Highness Sultan Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G. Heir apparent. Prince 'Awadh bin Salih al Qu'aiti.

The Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla on the Gulf of Aden is bounded on the West by the Wahidi and 'Aulaqi Sultanates and the Kingdom of Yemen, on the North by the Great Desert and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate. The Kathiri State forms an enclave on the North.

The Qu'aiti dynasty was established by 'Abdulla and 'Awadh sons of 'Umar al Qu'aiti in 1881 and 'Awadh bin 'Umar was recognised as Sultan in 1902. The present Ruler is the grandson of Sultan 'Awadh and the fourth Sultan.

The country is large in extent but the greater part of its surface consists of barren mountains intersected by Wadis some of which are fertile and cultivated. Of these the most important are the Wadis Meila, Hajr, Du'an, Leisar, and part of the Wadi Hadhramaut. The principal crops are millet, sesame, beans and wheat. These are all consumed locally but Hamuni tobacco is exported and so is Du'an honey. The other exports are principally fish products.

The Capital and the Residence of the Sultan is Mukalla (population about 16,000): Shihr is also an important port and both are visited by ocean going ships. The country is divided into five provinces. There are several hundred miles of motorable tracks, including the Al Kaf Road, which is under separate administration and links Tarim with Shihr. Other tracks are under construction.

The population is estimated at about 202,000 and the revenue and expenditure are about 7 and 6 lakhs of rupees respectively.

The relations between the Qu'aiti State and Great Britain are governed by the Treaties referred to above and by a Treaty of 1937 by which Great Britain agreed to appoint a Resident Adviser.

Resident Adviser ..	W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E.
	£1000, £400 personal, £200 entertainment and quarters.
Assistant	£700—£800
Secretary	£350—£500
Military Officer attached, Captain B. H. Hopkins.	
State Secretary ..	Sheikh Ahmed bin Sa'id al Haddadi.

SEIYUN SULTAN.—Sultan 'AH bin Mansur al Kathiri.

The Kathiri State of Seiyun is bounded on the North by the Great Desert and on all other sides by the Qu'aiti State.

The Kathiri dynasty is of considerable antiquity being founded in 1489 by Sultan 'Abdulla bin Ja'fer al Kathiri. The present Ruler is the direct descent from Sultan 'Abdulla and his famous son Bedr Bu Tuweirak.

The Kathiri country was formerly of great extent: it still includes the most fertile portion of the Wadi Hadhramaut and its tributary Wadis such as Wadis Adim and Bin 'Ali. Its crops are mainly grain and dates which are all consumed locally, but cotton grows well and this may develop into an export.

The Capital and Residence of the Sultan is Seiyun (population about 18,000) but Tarim is also a large and important city which is joined with the port of Shihr by the Al Kaf Road, constructed by the Al Kaf Selyids who spend large sums on the advancement of the country. Kathiri towns and villages are mostly accessible by motor.

The population is estimated at about 58,000 and contains a large number of extremely well to do people, who live mostly on remittances from the East Indies.

The relations between the Kathiri State and Great Britain are governed by the Qu'aiti Treaty of 1886 and the Kathiri agreement of 1918.

Resident Adviser.—W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E.

Administration.—Aden was transferred from the administrative control of the Government of India to that of the Colonial Office with effect from 1st April 1937, from which date it assumed the status of a Crown Colony.

The Administration is vested in His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief who is assisted by an Executive Council.

In spite of the transfer in control it is intended that there should be as great a degree of continuity as possible in the machinery and methods of Government. This will involve the retention of the spirit and in most cases of the letter of existing laws and regulations, the preservation in judicial cases of the right of appeal to the High Court of Bombay, the continued use of Indian postage rates and Currency and the maintenance of the port as a free port.

The management of the port is under the control of the Board of Trustees formed in 1888. The principal business of the Port Trust in recent years has been the deepening of the harbour so as to allow vessels of large size to enter and leave at all states of the tide.

The Police Force, consists of land, harbour and armed Police.

The Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement performs all municipal functions in Aden.

Names and Designations of Officers.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Bernard Rawdon Kelly
K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Air Officer Commanding, British Forces in Aden.
Air Commodore W. A. McClaughry, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.O.

His Honour the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Aden. The Hon'ble Mr. J. Taylor Lawrence, M.A., T.C.S. (Rctd.).

Political Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Lake, C.M.G.

Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement, J. V. Alexander, M. Inst. C.E.

Civil Secretary, Major M. C. Sinclair.

Finance Officer, A. Muchmore.

Legal Adviser, G. V. Cameron, B.A. (Oxon.), 1st Class Honours Jurisprudence.

Senior Medical Officer of the Colony of Aden and Port Health Officer. Dr. J. C. B. Buchanan, M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (E) D.T.M. & H. (Eng.).

Commandant of Police, D. F. P. Reid, I.P.

KAMARAN.—The Island of Kamarin in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Pertra was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Government of the Colony of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2,200. A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the Island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Dutch East Indies.

Civil Administrator, Captain D. Thompson.

The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors. In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government, and revenues of India. By degrees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the lineal precursor of the Secretary of State for India. With modifications this system lasted until 1858, when the Mutiny, followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change. Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the consolidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on all matters relating to India. He inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India.

The Secretary of State.

Until the Act of 1919 came into force, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council had, and exercised, the fullest powers

of superintendence, direction and control over the government and revenues of India, subject, of course, to a large measure of delegation. The Secretary of State was the statutory heir of the East India Company and the Board of Control, and it was as such that the generality of his powers were exercised.

The Act of 1919 transferred a substantial share of power and responsibility in relation to the Government of the Provinces to the Provincial Legislatures and Ministers, while it greatly increased the elected element in, and the influence of, the Central Legislature at Delhi. In the sphere so affected the power and responsibilities of Parliament and its representative, the Secretary of State, were correspondingly curtailed, but outside the field of administration so transferred the responsibility of Parliament for the good government of India remained unimpaired. No statutory change in the relations between the Secretary of State and the Central Government was made, but there was a very marked alteration in the balance of authority corresponding with the enhanced status and influence of the Indian Legislature. The Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Bill of 1919 recommended that a convention should be allowed to grow up that only in exceptional circumstances should the Secretary of State be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement.

The Council of India.

The Act of 1858 established besides the Secretary of State the body known as the Council of India, which was associated with the Secretary of State in the exercise of many of his powers and, in particular, held control of the revenues of India and was charged with the conduct of the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India and the correspondence with India. Members of the Council, originally appointed for life, now hold office for five years, and receive a statutory salary of £1,200 with an additional subsistence allowance of £600 per annum for those domiciled in India. The Act of 1919 established their members at a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 12, one half of whom were required to have served or resided in India for at least ten years. Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and since 1917 the usual number of Indian Members has been three.

The India Office.

The Secretary of State, like other Ministers of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, is served by a body of officers and servants known in this case as the India Office. Its staff are recruited through the same source and serve on these same conditions as Civil Servants in corresponding positions in the other Government Offices in London. Until 1919, the whole cost was borne by Indian revenues, except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions, in lieu of a direct contribution, amounting to £50,000 a year. The Act of 1919 transferred the salary of the Secretary of State to the Treasury, and, in accordance with its provisions, an arrangement was devised whereby a contribution from the Treasury of about £115,000 was made to the total cost, which now stands at about £230,000. The basis of the contribution was that Home estimates should bear the outlay needed for the controlling and notified functions of the India Office; Agency functions being still an Indian charge.

The Government of India Act, 1935.

Substantial changes in the machinery described above result from the Government of India Act, 1935. The Secretary of State will be no longer the final Authority upon whose superintendence, direction and control depend the Acts of the Government of India and all grants, payments and charges out of the revenues of India. The powers of the Executive in India will run in the name of the Governor-General and the Governor, to whom they will flow direct from the Crown, and there will be no delegation powers through the Secretary of State. In so far as the Executive Governments in India will function on the advice of Ministers responsible to the new Legislatures, the responsibility of the Secretary of State to Parliament, and consequently his control, will be at an end. Where, however, the Governor-General or the Governors are empowered to act in their discretion or on their individual judgment, they will be subject to direction by the Secretary of State who will remain in these matters the channel of their responsibility to Parliament. During the interim period between the 1st April, 1937, and the establishment of the Federation, the Secretary

of State will have power to issue directions to the Governor-General in Council, and such directions, if they are with respect to the revenues of the Governor-General in Council, will require the concurrence of his Advisers. The Council of India ceased to exist from the 1st April, 1937. Some of its functions, particularly in relation to Service matters, pass, however, to a body of Advisers with the same numerical limits during the interim period, reduced after Federation to a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 6. The position of the India Office as the Department serving the Secretary of State will remain, but the change brought about by the Act is to be marked by the transfer of the whole cost to a Parliamentary vote with a contribution from Indian revenues, based on the cost of Agency functions still performed by the Secretary of State for the Government of India. There will be no constitutional change in the position of the High Commissioner.

To some extent the working of the Home Government will be affected by the separation of Burma, involving as it does the separate exercise in respect of Burma of the functions of the Secretary of State. The Government of Burma Act provides also for the appointment of not more than three Advisers to the Secretary of State in relation to Burma, whose status and functions will be analogous to those of the Advisers established by the Government of India Act. Provision is also made for payment from the revenues of Burma in respect of the expenses attributable to the performance on behalf of the Government of Burma of such functions as the Secretary of State may agree that his Department is to perform.

INDIA OFFICE.

Secretary of State.

The Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

Sir Findlater Stewart, G.C.I.B., K.C.B., C.S.I., LL.D.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

Lord Stanley, M.C. M.P.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State.

Sir L. D. Wakely, K.C.I.B., C.B.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State.

Sir Cecil H. Kisch, K.C.I.B., C.B.

S. K. Brown, C.B., C.V.O.

J. C. Walton, C.B., M.C.

Advisers.

Sir Henry Strakosch, G.D.B.

Sir Reginald I. R. Glancy, K.O.S.I., K.C.I.B.

Sir A. A. L. Parsons, K.C.I.B.

Sir Abdul Qadir.

Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh.

Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.

Sir Horace Williamson, C.I.F., M.B.E.

Sir J. Clay, K.C.I.B., C.S.I., O.B.E.

Private Secretary to the Secretary of State
M. J. Clauson.

Assistant Private Secretary: Viscount Hood.

Political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State:
Lieut.-Col. W. G. Neale, C.I.E.
Private Secretary to Permanent Under-Secretary of State: J. W. P. Chidell.
Private Secretary to Parly. Under-Secretary:
E. W. R. Lumby.

Heads of Departments.

SECRETARIES.

Financial: F. E. Grist.
G. H. Baxter, (Acting).
Public and Judicial: R. T. Peel, M.C.
Military: Lt.-Gen. Sir S. F. Muspratt, K.O.B.,
C.S.I., C.I.B., D.S.O.
Personal Assistant: Lt. Col. A. F. R. Lumby,
C.I.B., O.B.E.
Joint Secretary: J. A. Simpson.
Staff Officer attached: Col. A. E. Barstow, M.C.
Political: J. C. Walton, O.B., M.C.; P. J.
Patrick, O.S.I.
Economic and Overseas: W. D. Croft, C.I.B.
Services and General and Establishment Officer:
F. W. H. Smith, C.I.E.
Reforms: (India).
Sir Vernon Dawson, K.O.I.E.
Accountant-General: Sidney Turner, O.B.E., F.I.A.
Also **Director of Funds and Official Agent to**
Administrators-General in India.
RECORD DEPARTMENT.—Superintendent of Re-
ords: W. T. Ottewill, O.B.E.
Auditor: E. L. Ball.

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Government Director of Indian Railway Com-
ppanies: R. Mowbray.
Asst. to ditto: A. T. Williams.
Librarian: H. N. Randle, M.A., D.Phil.
Asst. Librarian: A. J. Arberry, M.A., Litt.D.
Asst. Keeper: S. C. Sutton, B.Sc. (Econ.).
President of Medical Board for the Examination
of Officers of the Indian Services and Adviser
to the Secretary of State on Medical matters:
Maj.-Gen. Sir J. W. D. Megaw, K.O.I.E.
Members of the Medical Board: Lt.-Col. H. R.
Dutton, C.I.B.; Lt. Col. H. B. Steen, I.M.S.
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State:
Sir Herbert G. Pearson.
Asst. Solicitor: C. A. K. Norman.
Information Officer: A. H. Joyce.
Ordinance Consulting Officer: Bt. Col. R. Croft-
ton, M.C.
Mechanical Transport Adviser: Lt.-Col. C. B.
Evans, M.I.A.E.

BURMA OFFICE.

Secretary of State.

The Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, P.C.,
G.O.S.I.; G.O.I.B.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

Sir Findlater Stewart, G.O.I.B., K.O.B., O.S.I.,
LL.D.

Assistant Under-Secretary of State.

D. T. Monteath, C.V.O., O.B.E.

Secretary.

G. G. Dixon.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2.

The High Commissioner: Malik Sir Feroz Khan
Noon.

Personal Assistant: V. J. G. Eayres.

Private Secretary: W. M. Mather, M.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner: S. Lal, I.C.S.

Chief Accounting Officer: A. J. C. Edwards, F.I.A.
Secretary, General Department: R. E.
Montgomery.

Indian Trade Commissioner: Sir David Meek,
Kt., C.I.B., O.B.E.

Deputy ditto: Y. N. Sukthanker.

Secretary, Education Department: T. Quayle,
M.A., D. Litt. (Lond.)

Store Department Depot at Belvedere

Road, Lambeth, S. E. 1.

Director-General: Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Paddon
O.I.B., O.I.M.E.

Director of Purchase: J. P. Forsyth.

Director of Inspection: J. R. Acton, F.I.C.

Secretaries of State for India.

Assumed
charge.

Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby)	1858
Sir Charles Wood, Bart. (Viscount Halifax) 1859	
Earl de Grey and Ripon (Marquess of Ripon)	1866
Viscount Cranborne (Marquess of Salisbury) 1866	
Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. (Earl of Iddesleigh)	1867
Duke of Argyll	1868
Marquess of Salisbury	1874
Viscount Cranbrook	1878
Marquis of Hartington (Duke of Devon- shire)	1880
Earl of Kimberley	1882
Lord Randolph Churchill	1885
Earl of Kimberley	1886
Viscount Cross	1886
Earl of Kimberley	1892
H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton) 1894	
Lord George F. Hamilton	1895
St. John Brodrick (Viscount Malletton) ..	1903
John Morley (Viscount Morley)	1905
The Earl of Crewe (Marquess)	1911
Austen Chamberlain	1915
E. S. Montagu	1917
Viscount Peel	1922
Lord Olivier	1924
Lord Birkenhead	1924
Viscount Peel	1928
W. Wedgwood Benn	1929
Sir Samuel Hoare	1931
Lord Zetland	1935

The Indian States.

The area enclosed within the boundaries of India is 1,808,679 square miles, with a population of 352,837,778 of people—nearly one-fifth of the human race. But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration. The area covered in the Indian States is 712,508 square miles with a population of 81,310,845. The Indian States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty states like Lawa, in Rajputana, with an area of 19 square miles, and the Simla Hill States, which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad, as large as Italy, with a population of over fourteen millions. They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana, Baroda, part of the Garden of India, Mysore, rich in agricultural wealth, and Kashmir, one of the most favoured spots on the face of the globe.

Relations with the Paramount Power.

So diverse are the conditions under which the Indian States were established and came into political relation with the Government of India, that it is impossible even to summarise them. But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded, the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions. To this general policy however there was, for a brief period, an important departure. During the regime of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse. That is to say, when there was no direct heir, the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption. Through the application of this policy, the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company, and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernment of its rulers. Then came the Mutiny. It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States. In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." Since the issue of that proclamation there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India. On the contrary, the movement has been in the opposite direction. In 1881 the State of Mysore, which had been so long under British administration that the traditions of Native rule were almost forgotten, was restored to the old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah of Benares, the great taluqudar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions. On many occasions the Government of India has had to intervene, to prevent gross misgovernment, or to carry on the

administration during a long minority; but always with the undeviating intention of restoring the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed. Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs.

Rights of Indian States.

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer. The Chiefs have, without exception, gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers. The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States. The inhabitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India. Criminals escaping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities; they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the permission of the ruler of the State. The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority. The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the railways, the ports, and the markets of British India. Except in rare cases, applied to maritime states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

Obligations of Indian States.

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states; the authority of their rulers has no existence outside their territories. Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects. Where foreign interests are concerned, the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies. All Indian States alike are under an obligation to refer to the British every question of dispute with other states. Inasmuch as the Indian States have no use for a military establishment other than for police, or display, or for co-operation with the Imperial Government, their military forces, their equipment and armament are prescribed by the Paramount Power. Although old and unaltered treaties declare that the British Government will have no manner of concern with any of a Maharajah's dependents or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute, logic and public opinion have endorsed the principle which Lord Canning set forth in his minute of 1860, that the "Government of India is not precluded from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturb

area, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so." Of this necessity the Governor-General in Council is the sole judge subject to the control of Parliament. Where the law of British India confers jurisdiction over British subjects or other specified persons in foreign territory, that power is exercised by the British courts which possess it. The subjects of European Powers and the United States are on the same footing. Where cantonments exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the civil station is exercised by the suzerain power.

Political Officers.

The powers of the British Government are exercised through Political Officers who, as a rule, reside in the states themselves. In the larger states the Government is represented

by a Resident, in groups of states by an Agent to the Governor-General, assisted by local Residents or Political Agents. These Officers form the sole channel of communication between the Indian States and the Government of India and its Foreign Department, with the officials of British India and with other Indian States. They are expected to advise and assist the Ruling Chiefs in any administrative or other matters on which they may be consulted. Political Agents are similarly employed in the larger States under the Provincial Governments but in the petty states scattered over British India the duties of the Agent are usually entrusted to the Collector or Commissioner in whose district they lie. All questions relating to the Indian States are under the special supervision of the Supreme Government, and in the personal charge of the Governor-General.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO HIS MAJESTY.

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the following Indian Princes as Hon. Aides-de-Camp to the King:—

- Hon. Major-Gen. the Maharaja of Ratlam.
- Hon. Col. the Maharaja of Jodhpur.
- Hon. Lt.-Col. the Nawab of Balanpur.
- Hon. Lt.-Col. the Jam Sahib of Nawanganar.

The following have been appointed Hon. Aides-de-Camp to the King (extra):—

- Hon. Lt.-Gen. the Maharaja of Bikaner.
- Hon. Lt.-Gen. the Maharaja of Patiala.
- Hon. Major-Gen. Sir Umar Hayat Khan.
- Hon. Major-Gen. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

These were all A.D.C.s to King Edward VIII and have been reappointed collectively.

HYDERABAD AND BERAR.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam exercises full sovereignty in all internal affairs. He grants titles and is the fountain head of all powers retained by him or delegated to individuals or institutions. Before 1919, the Government consisted of a Prime Minister responsible to the Nizam, with Assistant Ministers, but an Executive Council was established in that year which now consists of seven members. A Legislative Council consisting of 20 members of whom 12 are official, six non-official, and 2 extraordinary, assists in considering bills and recommending them for sanction by the Ruler. The administration is carried on by a regular system of Departments on lines similar to those followed in British India. By the 1936 Berar Agreement, the sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar was re-affirmed, the Berar rent was to continue as before to be paid by the British Government to the Nizam, but the administration of Berar was to continue as before as part of the Province of Central Provinces and Berar. The State (apart from Berar) is divided into two divisions, Telangana and Mahratwara, fifteen districts and 153 taluqas. Local boards are constituted in each district and taluqa. The State maintains its own currency which consists of gold and silver coins and a large note issue. The rupee, known as the Osmania Sica, exchanges with the British Indian rupee at an average ratio of 116/10/8 to 100. There is a State postal Service and stamps for internal purposes. His Exalted Highness the Nizam

maintains his own army consisting of 18,480 troops of all ranks of which 11,231 are irregular and 7,208 are Regular Troops, which includes 2 cavalry regiments for Imperial Service, 1,052 strong.

Finance.—Hyderabad State is by far the wealthiest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of about 9 crores, which is approximately the same as that of the Central Provinces and Berar and more than double that of any other of the larger States. After many vicissitudes, its finances are at present in a prosperous condition and it enjoys an annual surplus of revenue from which a total reserve of 11 crores has been built up. This is comprised of separate Reserve Funds for Debt Redemption, Famine Relief, Industrial Development, O. S. Currency Stabilization and Deposits. The Budget Estimates for the present year show a revenue of 913.66 lakhs and an expenditure of 890.00 lakhs, inclusive of large sums set aside for Famine Insurance and Debt Redemption. The Capital Expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of 155.77 lakhs which includes 11.77 lakhs for completion of large irrigation projects and 104.07 lakhs for construction of Railways, Open Line Works and Road Motor Transport. The year opened with a cash balance of 281.17 lakhs which is expected to be 119.73 lakhs by the end of the year. The 5½ per cent. Government loan 1852-62 F. is quoted at 113 and the 3½ per cent. loan 1855-65 F. at 105/8/-.

Production and Industry.—The principal industry of the State is agriculture which maintains 57 per cent. of the population. The common system of land tenure is *ryotwari*. About 55 per cent. of the total area is directly administered by the State. The rest consists of private estates of His Exalted Highness the Nizam which comprise about one-tenth of the total area of the State, and the estates of the Jagirdars and Paigah nobles. The total land revenue is over 3 crores. The principal food crops are millet and rice; the staple money-crop is cotton, which is grown extensively on the black cotton soils, and oil seeds. Hyderabad is well known for its Gaorani cotton which is the finest indigenous cotton in India. The total area under cotton exceeds 3 million acres (1345-1346 Fasl-Forcast). Hyderabad possesses the most southerly of the Indian coal mines and the whole of Southern India is dependent on it for such coal as is transported by rail. The chief mine is situated at Singareni, which is not far from Bezvada junction on the Calcutta-Madras line. The chief manufacturing industry is based on the cotton produced in the State. There are 6 large mills in existence and others are likely to be established while about nearly one-half of the cloth worn in the Dominions is produced on local hand-looms. There are about 391 ginning, pressing and decorticating factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tanneries and flour mills, the total number of factories (as defined in the Hyderabad Factory Act) of all kinds in the State being 519. The Shahabad Cement Co., which has been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not far from Wadi, supplies the whole of Southern India with cement and has at present an annual output of 1,25,945 tons (for 1345 Fasl).

Taxation.—A part from the land revenue which, as stated above, brings in about 3.25 crores, the main sources of taxation are Excise and Customs. The receipts from each are estimated for the present year at 184 lakhs and 105 lakhs respectively. After these come interest on investments (30 lakhs), Railways (122 lakhs) and Berar Rent (29 lakhs). The Customs Revenue is derived from an *ad valorem* duty of not more than 5 per cent. on all imports and exports.

Communications.—One hundred and thirty-two miles of broad-gauge line from Bombay to Madras traverse the State; also 30 miles of metre-gauge in the Masulipatam to Marmagao line. At Wadi, on the Bombay-Madras line, the broad-gauge system of the Nizam's State Railway takes off and running east through Hyderabad City and Warangal reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Bezvada, a total length of 353 miles. From Kazipet, near Warangal on this line, a new link to Bellarshah strikes north providing the shortest route between Madras and Delhi. From Secunderabad the metre-gauge Godavari Valley Railway runs north-west for 386 miles to Manmad on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Calcutta. A metre-gauge line also runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubnagar to the border and is now linked up with Dronachallam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Branch lines exist from Purna to

Hingoli, Parbhani to Purl-Vajjnath, Karipali to Kothagudiam and Vikarabad to Bidar which last was extended to Purl-Vajjnath. A branch line of 12 miles from Jankampet to Bodhan has recently been completed. Thus, with branch lines, there are now 813 miles of broad-gauge and 654 of the metre-gauge in the State. The Barsi Light Railway owns a short extension of 36 miles from Kurduvadi on the Bombay-Madras line to Latur in Osmanabad District. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway was worked by a company until April, 1930, when it was purchased by the Nizam's Government. The road system is being rapidly extended in accordance with a well-considered programme.

From June 1932 the Railway is running motor bus service in the city and suburbs of Hyderabad and on some district roads. At first the fleet consisted of 27 passenger vehicles operating a route mileage of 284 miles. New services have been opened from time to time and the present motor mileage operated is 4,000 miles with 307 passenger vehicles. Now there are probably few important roads in the State not operated by the Railway Bus Service.

Co-ordination of road rail services has been achieved by the opening of many out-agencies in the districts for through booking of goods and by arranging for the collection and delivery of goods at economic rates from merchants' godowns to railway stations.

Education.—In 1935-36 the total number of educational institutions were 4,800, the number of Primary schools in particular having been largely increased.

The Osmania University which was established at Hyderabad by a Charter in 1918 marks a new departure in Indian education as it imparts instruction in the faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Muslim Theology, Medicine, Engineering and Education through the medium of Urdu, English being a compulsory language in the B.A. Examination and the Examinations leading up to it. In addition to the University College comprising the faculties of Arts, Science, Muslim Theology and Law it has a Medical College, an Engineering College, a Training College for teachers and a Women's Colleges teaching up to M.A. and M.Sc. standards. The total number of students in the Colleges of the University is 1,993. The annual expenditure is about 21 lakhs of rupees. The Nizam College at Hyderabad (First Grade) is however affiliated to the Madras University and uses English as the medium of instruction.

Executive Council.—The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Kt., P.C., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D., President; Nawab Aqeel Jung Bahadur, Army and Medical Member; Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Oxon), Political and Education Member; Sir Theodore J. Tasker, Kt., G.I.E., O.B.E., I.G.S., Revenue and Police Member; Raja Shamraj Rajwant Bahadur, Public Works Member; Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung Bahadur, Finance Member; Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member.

British Resident.—Hon'ble Sir Dunoon G. Mackenzie.

MYSORE.

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except on the north and the north-west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg. It has two natural divisions each with a distinct character of its own—the hill country (or *malnad*) on the west and the wide spreading valleys and plains (the *malnad*) on the east. The State has an area of 29,483 square miles including that of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and a population of 6,55,302 of whom over 92 per cent. are Hindus. Kannada is the language of the State.

History.—The ancient history of the country is varied and interesting. Tradition connects the tableland of Mysore with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to historic times, the north-eastern portion of the country formed part of Asoka's Empire in the third century B.C. Mysore then came under the rule of the Andhra dynasty. From about the third to the eleventh century A.D. Mysore was ruled by three dynasties, the north-western portion by the Pallavas and the central and the southern portions by the Gangas. In the eleventh century, Mysore formed part of Chola dominion, but the Cholas were driven out early in the twelfth century by the Hoysalas, an indigenous dynasty with its capital at Halebidu. The Hoysala power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth century. Mysore was next connected with the Vijayanagar Empire. At the end of the fourteenth century Mysore became associated with the present ruling dynasty. At first tributary to the dominant empire of Vijayanagar, the dynasty attained its independence after the downfall of Vijayanagar in 1565. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the real sovereignty passed into the hands of Hyder Ali and then his son, Tippu Sultan. In 1799, on the fall of Seringapatam, the British Government restored the State comprised within its present limits, to the ancient dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur III. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in some parts of the country, the management was assumed by the British Government in 1831. In 1881, the State was restored to the dynasty in the person of Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur under conditions and stipulations laid down in an Instrument of Transfer. That ruler with the assistance of Mr. (afterwards Sir) K. Seshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., as Dewan, brought Mysore to a state of great prosperity. He died in 1894, at the early age of 31, and was succeeded by the present ruler His Highness Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.M., who was installed in 1902. In November 1913, the Instrument of Transfer was replaced by a Treaty which indicates more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore. In 1927, the Government of India remitted in perpetuity Rs. 10½ lakhs of the annual subsidy which till then had stood at Rs. 35 lakhs.

Administration.—The City of Mysore is the Capital of the State, but Bangalore is the

Administrative headquarters. His Highness the Maharaja is the ultimate authority in the State, and the administration is conducted under his control, by an Executive Council consisting of the Dewan and two Members of Council. The High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and three Judges is the highest Judicial tribunal in the State. There are two constitutional Houses in the State—the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly was established in 1881 by an executive order of Government, and its powers and functions have been increased from time to time by similar orders of Government. Under the scheme of constitutional developments announced in October 1923, the Representative Assembly has been placed on a statutory basis and given a definite place in the constitution by the promulgation of the Representative Assembly Regulation, XVIII of 1923. The franchise has been extended and the disqualification of women on the ground of sex, from exercising the right to vote and standing as candidates for election has been removed. The privilege of moving resolutions on the general principles and policy underlying the budget and on matters of public administration has been granted in addition to those already enjoyed of making representations about wants and grievances and of interpellating Government. The Assembly is also to be consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and on the general principles of all measures of legislation before their introduction into the Legislative Council. Besides the Budget Session (formerly Birthday Session) and the Dasara Session, provision has been made for a special session of the Assembly to be summoned only for Government business.

The strength of the Legislative Council has been raised from 30 to 50 by Act XIX of 1923, of whom 20 are official and 30 are non-official members. The Council which exercised the privileges of interpellation, discussion of the State Budget and the moving of resolutions on all matters of public administration is, under the reformed constitution, granted the power of voting on the demands for grants. The Dewan is the ex-officio President of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council has a Public Accounts Committee which examines the audit and appropriation reports and brings to the notice of the Council all deviations from the wishes of the Council as expressed in its Budget grant.

Standing Committees.—With a view to enlarge the opportunities of non-official representatives of the people to influence the everyday Administration of the State, three Standing Committees consisting of members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, have been formed, one in connection with Railway, Electrical and P. W. Departments, the second in connection with Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third in connection with Finance and Taxation.

State Troops.—The combatant strength of the Military Force at the end of Dec. 1937 was 1,389 of which 465 were in the Mysore Lancers, 115 in the Mysore Horse, and the remaining 809 in the Infantry. Besides, there is a Mechanical Transport Corps which consists of seven lorries, two six wheeler and five commercial, with the necessary staff. The total cost during 1936-37 was about 15 lakhs of rupees. The cost of the Police Administration during 1935-36 was about 20 lakhs of rupees.

Agriculture.—Nearly three-fourths of the population are employed in agriculture, and the general system of and tenure is ryotwari. The principal food crops are ragi, rice, jola, millets, gram and sugarcane, and the chief fibres are cotton and sun-hemp. The Sericultural industry is the most important subsidiary industry practised by the agriculturists. As elsewhere in India the industry is passing through one of the gravest crises in the course of its history owing to the competition of cheap foreign silk. The area under mulberry during 1935-36 had shrunk to 28,500 acres. The Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations, investigations and experiment. There are 7 Government Agricultural Farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Marthur, Nagenahally, Hunsur, Mandya and the coffee experimental station at Balehonnur. A live-stock section has been organised which has been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live-stock. A cattle breeding station has been established at Parvatharayana, near Ajjampur in the Kador District with a sub-station at Basur. A Serum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and virus for inoculation against rinderpest and other contagious diseases. There are 64 Veterinary Dispensaries and Hospitals in the State under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Industries and Commerce.—A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of Industries and Commerce in the State. Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries, undertaking experimental work for pioneering industries and developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commercial matters. The department has under its control the following demonstration factories:—the Government Soap Factory, Government

Porcelain Factory, Government Silk Weaving Factory, Government Electric Factory and the Central Industrial Workshop. The Department has a well-equipped Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, with a section devoted to the manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs and preparations. The Well-Boring Section which is engaged in the drilling of boreholes for meeting the requirements of drinking water in the rural areas is now under the control of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering department of Public Health. Mysore is the largest producer of silk in India, and the care and development of this industry is entrusted to a Department of Sericulture in charge of a Superintendent subject to the general control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease-free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work.

With a view to demonstrate and impart instructions in the utilisation of the high grade silk produced in the State, Government have established a Silk Weaving Factory and Dyeing and Finishing Works at Mysore. The Sandalwood Oil Factory started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale. A factory is working at Mysore. A large plant at a cost of more than 170 lakhs of rupees has been constructed at Bhadravathi for purposes of manufacturing charcoal, pig-iron, distilling wood-alcohol, and developing subsidiary industries. A new Pipe Foundry was opened there for the manufacture of pipes which are in great demand in several towns in India. The steel plant attached to the works is now working successfully and is worked by electricity. The Government Cement Factory and the Paper Mills under erection at Bhadravathi are expected to commence operations shortly. The Works are on the borders of an extensive forest area and practically at the foot of the hills containing rich deposits of iron, manganese and bauxite, and are not far from the Gersoppa Water-Fall estimated to be capable of producing 100,000 horse-power of electric energy. A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of the trade and industry of the State.

Finances.—The actual total receipts and disbursements charged to Revenue for the past five years together with the revised budget estimate for 1936-37 and budget for 1937-38 were as below:—

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.	Deficits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1932-33	3,38,27,623	3,56,15,671	....	17,88,148
1933-34	3,42,87,244	3,70,92,947	....	22,21,631
1934-35	3,67,65,874	3,68,44,929	....	70,055
1935-36	3,78,12,000	3,77,58,000	54,000	....
1936-37	3,89,00,000	3,87,75,000	1,25,000	....
1937-38	3,86,43,000	3,85,84,000	59,000	....

Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works.

The river Canvey in its course through the State, possesses a natural fall of about 380 feet near the island of Sivasamudram, and this fall was harnessed in the year 1902 for the development of electric power, to the extent of about 12,000 H.P. for supplying power mainly to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies and incidentally for lighting the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. In course of time, the demand for power increased and with a view to protecting the existing supply and augmenting the generation of additional power to meet the growing demands, the "Krishnarajasagara Reservoir" called after the name of the present Maharaja was constructed. The storage from the reservoir besides enabling the generation of electric power up to 46,000 H.P. will also bring under irrigation about 1,20,000 acres of land situated in an area subject to more or less continuous drought. The new Canal Works were started in 1927, and the main canal is named the "Irwin Canal" after Lord Irwin the then Viceroy. An area of about 13 thousand acres under this Canal has been brought under sugarcane cultivation and a Sugar Factory with a crushing capacity of about 1,400 tons of cane per day has been established nearby at Mandya. An up-to-date Distillery has been erected as an adjunct to the Sugar Factory. Full advantage is being taken of the available electric power for small industries and the electrification of towns and lift irrigation.

The construction of a reservoir across the river Kunadavathi near Anjanapur, Shikaripur Taluk, was completed at a cost of Rs. 18 lakhs and the reservoir was opened for irrigation. The area expected to be irrigated is about 10,000 acres. In addition to large new irrigation works in progress, the work of constructing a Reservoir across the river Shimsa at Marconahalli, Kumligal Taluk, which is estimated to cost Rs. 22 lakhs to irrigate an extent of about 10,000 acres, has been started.

With a view to meet the additional demand for power in the coming years, the Government have sanctioned a Hydro-Electric scheme costing about Rs. 56 lakhs for generating about 23,000 H.P. at the Shimsa Falls. The existing power channel from the Canvey at Sivasamudram is proposed to be continued to the Shimsa Falls, a distance of about seven miles, as a head of 600 feet is available at the Shimsa Falls against 400 feet available at Sivasamudram.

There are 3,747 power installations, 31,777 lighting installations and 630 irrigation pumping installations. The total number of towns and villages electrified so far is 105.

Education.—A separate University for Mysore was established on the 1st July 1916. It is of the teaching and residential type composed of the Central and Engineering Colleges at Bangalore and the Medical, Maharaja's and Maharani's Colleges at Mysore, and three Intermediate Colleges with headquarters at Mysore. The colleges are efficiently equipped and organised and there is a training college for men located at Mysore. The Maharani's College at Mysore is a College for Women.

There are 39 High Schools of which 7 are for girls, 323 Middle Schools of which 35 are for girls. Provision has been made for teaching several vocational subjects in general school with a view to giving a bias towards the vocations and in order to enable the pupils to take to such vocations after their High School life. There are 11 Training Institutions for training teachers in Middle and Primary Schools; 3 of them are for women. The control over Primary Education has been made over to the Local Bodies under the Elementary Educational Regulation of 1930 and the Local Bodies are responsible for making due provision for extension of Primary Education in accordance with a definite programme spread over 10 years. There are also schools for imparting instruction in Agricultural, Commercial, Engineering and other Technical subjects. There were altogether 7,692 schools on 31st March 1934 with a strength of 3,11,957 pupils. This gives one school to every 3.8 square miles of the area, and to every 835 persons of the population. The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 66,42,196 yielding an average of Rs. 1-0-7 per head of population.

Deewan.—Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.

Members of the Executive Council.—Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L., First Member of Council; and Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rao, B.A., B.L., Second Member of Council.

Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.—The Hon. Col. J. H. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

BARODA.

The State of Baroda is situated partly in Gujarat and partly in Kathiawar. It is divided into four district blocks: (1) the southern district of Navsari near the mouth of the Tapi river, and mostly surrounded by British territory; (2) central district north of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city; (3) to the north of Ahmedabad, the district of Mehsana; and (4) to the west, in the peninsula of Kathiawar

the district of Amreli, formed of scattered tracts of land. The area of the State is 8,184 square miles; the population is 2,443,007 of whom over four-fifths are Hindus.

History.—The history of the Baroda State is such dates from the break-up of the Mughal Empire. The first Maratha invasion of Gujarat took place in 1705. In later expeditions Pillaji

Gaekwar, who may be considered as the founder of the ruling family, greatly distinguished himself. Songhad was the headquarters till 1766. After 1723 Pilaji regularly levied tribute in Gujerat. His son Damaji finally captured Baroda in 1734, since then it has always been in the hands of the Gaekwars; but Mughal authority in Gujerat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1753, after which the country was divided between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa. In spite of the fact that Damaji was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory. He died in 1768, leaving the succession in dispute between two rival sons. He was succeeded in turn by his sons Sayaji Rao I, Fattessing Rao, Mannaji Rao and Govind Rao. The last died in 1800 and was succeeded by Anand Rao. A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1802 by the help of the Bombay Government, who established the authority of Anand Rao at Baroda. By a treaty of 1805 between the British Government and Baroda, it was arranged *inter alia* that the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged. Baroda was a staunch ally of the British during the wars with Bajji Rao Peshwa, the Pindari hordes and Holkar. But from 1820 to 1841, when Sayaji Rao II was Gaikwar, differences arose between the two Governments which were settled by Sir James Carnac, Governor of Bombay, in 1841. Ganpat Rao succeeded Sayaji Rao II in 1847. During his rule the political supervision of Baroda was transferred to the Supreme Government. His successor, Khande Rao, who ascended the gadi in 1856, introduced many reforms. He stood by the British in the Mutiny. He was succeeded by his brother Malhar Rao in 1870. Malhar Rao was deposed in 1875 for "notorious misconduct" and "gross misgovernment," but the suggestion that he had instigated the attempt to poison Col. Phayre, the Resident, was not proved. Sayaji Rao III, a boy of 13 years of age, who was descended from a distant branch of the family was adopted as heir of Khande Rao in 1875 and is the present Maharaja. He was invested with full powers in 1881.

Administration.—An executive council consisting of the principal officers of the State carries on the administration, subject to the control of the Maharaja, who is assisted by a Dewan and other officers. A number of departments have been formed, which are presided over by officials corresponding to those in British India. The State is divided into five *Prants* each of which is sub-divided into *Mahals* and *Peta Mahals* of which there are in all 42. Attempts have for some years been made to restore village autonomy, and village panchayats have been formed which form part of a scheme for local self-government. There is a Legislative Department, under a Legal Remembrancer, which is responsible for making laws. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of nominated and elected members. A High Court at Baroda

possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the State and hears all final appeals. From the decisions of the High Court appeals lie in certain cases to the Maharaja who decides them on the advice of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha. The State Army consists of 5,086 Regular forces and 3,806 Irregular forces.

Finance.—In 1935-36, the total receipts of the State were Rs. 2,80,46,000 and the disbursements Rs. 2,17,39,000. The principal Revenue heads were:—Land Revenue, Rs. 1,38,39,000; Abkari, Rs. 24,78,000; Opium, Rs. 3,08,000; Railways, Rs. 17,79,000; Interest, Rs. 17,36,000; Tribute from other States, Rs. 5,23,000. British Currency was introduced in 1901.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture and pasture support 63 per cent. of the people. The principal crops are rice, wheat, gram, castor-oil, rapeseed, poppy, cotton, sun-hemp, tobacco, sugarcane, maize and garden crops. The greater part of the State is held on *ryotwari* tenure. The State contains few minerals, except sandstone, which is quarried at Songir, and a variety of other stones which are little worked. There are 118 industrial or commercial concerns in the State registered under the State Companies' Act. There are four Agricultural Banks and 1,111 Co-operative Societies in the Baroda State.

Communications.—The B. B. & C. I. Railway crosses part of the Navsari and Baroda *prants* and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the *Mehsana prant*. A system of branch lines has been built by the Baroda Durbar in all the four *prants* in addition to which the Tapti Valley Railway and the Baroda-Godhra Chord line (B. B. & C. I.) pass through the State. The Railways owned by the State are about 708.70 miles in length. The total mileage of metalled and fair weather roads in the State is 532 and 932 respectively.

Education.—The Education Department controls 2,534 institutions of different kinds in 109 of which English is taught. The Baroda College is affiliated to the Bombay University. There are a number of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes, such as the jungle tribes and uncivilised castes. The State is "in a way pledged to the policy of free and compulsory primary education." It maintains a system of rural and travelling libraries. Eighteen per cent. of the population is returned in the census as literate. Total expense on Education is Rs. 37.48 lakhs.

Capital City.—Baroda City with the cantonment has a population of 112,860. It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings, palaces and offices; and it is crowded with Hindu temples. The Cantonment is to the north-west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry battalion of the Indian Army.

Ruler.—His Highness Farzandi-I-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishta, Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao III Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur, G.O.S.I., G.C.I.E., E.L.D. (Penares), Hon. L.L.D. (Cantab.), Maharaja of Baroda.

Resident.—Lieut.-Col. J. L. R. Welr, C.I.E.

Dewan.—Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, K.C.I.E.

GWALIOR.

The House of Scindia traces its descent to a family of which one branch held hereditary post of Patel in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurangzeb. The founder of the Gwalior House was Ranoji Scindia who held a military rank under the Peshwa Baji Rao. In 1726 the Peshwa granted deeds to Puar, Holkar and Scindia, empowering them to levy "Chauth" and "Sardesmukhi" and retain half the payment to their troops. In 1736 Ranoji Scindia accompanied Baji Rao to Delhi where he and Malhar Rao Holkar distinguished themselves in military exploits. Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, which for the first time became the capital of the Scindia dominions. During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Daulat Rao Scindia Gwalior played an important part in shaping the history of India. Despite partial reverses which Mahadji Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the British in 1780, reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782), Scindia's power remained unbroken. For the first time he was now recognised by the British as an independent sovereign and not as a vassal of the Peshwa.

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi. While he was indulging in ambitious hopes he fell prey to fever which ended his remarkable career on 12th February 1794. Himself a military genius, Mahadji Scindia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the disciplined training of the celebrated French adventurer De Boigne. Mahadji was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron, a military commander of great renown played a leading part. The strength of Scindia's army was, however, considerably weakened by the reverses, sustained at Ahmednagar, Assaye, Asigarh and Laswari. Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827. Till his death he remained in undisputed possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805.

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankoji Rao who passed away in the prime of life. On his demise in 1843 intrigues and party spirit were rampant and the army was in a state of mutiny with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpur and Panhwar.

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jayaji Rao Scindia whose adherence to the British cause during the dark days of Mutiny, when his own troops deserted him, was unshakable. In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empress. Subsequently he received other titles. He entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government. He died on 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son Lieutenant-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G.C.V.O.,

G.O.S.I., G.B.E., A.D.C., to the King. He succeeded in 1886 and assumed powers in 1894. In 1901 he went to China during the war. He died in June 1925 and was succeeded by his son His Highness the Maharaja Jivaji Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur. During His Highness' minority the administration of the State had been conducted by a Council of Regency. His Highness assumed full ruling powers on November 2, 1930.

In matters of administration, His Highness is assisted by a Council consisting of eight Ministers and the Huzoor Secretary. The new constitution came into force from March 1937, when with a view to improve the efficiency of the Government, the distribution of work among various Ministers was revised and redistributed. The State has a Legislative Assembly called Majlis-i-Am, to which members are both elected and nominated. The State maintains an efficient army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units. It has its own Postal system. Besides possessing a number of schools the State maintains two Colleges for boys and one for girls. The State runs a public school on European lines to impart education to the children of nobles and well-to-do people.

The State has an area of 26,307 sq. miles and population of 3,523,070 according to census of 1931. Its average rainfall varies from 25 to 36 inches. The average revenue is two and half crores.

There is a well equipped State workshop in Gwalior, the Capital of the State; there are electric power house, Leather Factory, Tannery and Pottery Works. There are cotton mills in Gwalior and Ujjain. The State has its own Light Railway. The portion of the G.I.P. Railway which passes through a major portion of the State territories is owned by the Gwalior Darbar.

The Ruler of the State enjoys a salute of 21 guns. The State is in direct relations with the Government of India.

Since the present Ruler assumed powers vigorous impetus has been given to an all-round moral and material progress. The construction of the Harsi reservoir costing about one and half crores, a proposal to construct an up-to-date Female Hospital and the sanction of one crore of rupees for rural reconstruction are the landmarks in the history of Gwalior. The network of roads have been utilised by the motor service run by Gwalior Northern India Transport Company, and those corners which were unconnected are being now joined with important highways. To bring closer to the outer world His Highness has recently sanctioned the construction of a Seaplane base, which will serve as a halting station on the Imperial Air Line at Madhav Sagar and an aerodrome at Malarajpur.

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its feudatory State of Las Bela.

Kalat is bounded on the North by the Chaghal district, on the East by Sindh and the Marri-Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia.

The Kalat State, unlike the other Indian States, is a confederacy of partially independent chiefs, whose head is the Khan of Kalat. The divisions of the State are Sarawan or the Highlands, Jhalawan or the Lowlands, Kachhi, Mekrin and Kharan. The inhabitants are, for the most part Muhammadans of the Sunni sect. The area is 73,278 square miles and the population 3,42,101 (1931).

The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1876, by the latter of which the independence of Kalat was recognized, while the Khan agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. There are also agreements with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo-European telegraph line, the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass, and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad.

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present a retired

Government Official of Provincial service. The Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises general political supervision over the State through the Political Agent in Kalat. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 14.5 lakhs, out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs. 3,00,000 per annum. The present Khan is Captain His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Ahmad Yar Khan, G.C.I.E., born in 1904.

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat. The Hub river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sindh, and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Purul river. Area 7,132 square miles; population 63,005 (1931), chiefly Sunni Muhammadans. The estimated average revenue is about Rs. 3.7 lakhs. The ruling chief of Las Bela, known as the Jam, is Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan a minor son of late Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, born in 1920. The young Jam is at present studying at the Altbison College, Lahore. The administrative control of the State is exercised by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan through the Political Agent, Kalat. The Jam also employs a Wazir to assist him in the administration of the State.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Rajputana is the name of a great territorial circle with a total area of about 1,35,091 square miles, which includes 21 Indian States, one Chiefship, one estate, and the small British district of Ajmer-Merwara. It is bounded on the west by Sind, on the north-west by the Punjab State of Bahawalpur, on the north and north-east by the Punjab, on the east by the United Provinces and Gwalior, while the southern boundary runs across the central region of India in an irregular zigzag line. Of the Indian States, Chiefship and estate 19 are Rajput, 2 (Bharatpur and Dholpur) are Jat, and two (Palanpur and Tonk) are Mahomedan. The chief administrative control of the British district is vested *ex-officio* in the political officer, who holds the post of Resident for Rajputana for the supervision of the relations between the several Indian States of Rajputana and the Crown Department, and has his headquarters at Mount Abu. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups:—Bikaner and Shrohi in direct relations with the Resident for Rajputana. Eastern Rajputana States Agency 6 States (Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Karauli and Kotah); Jaipur Residency 5 States (Alwar, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Tonk, Shahpura and Lawa Estate); Mewar Residency, and Southern Rajputana States Agency 4 States (Mewar, Dangarpur, Banswara and Pratapgarh and the Kuchelwar Chiefship); Western Rajputana States Residency 4 States (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Palanpur and Datta).

The Aravalli Hills intersect the country almost from end to end. The tract to the north-west of the hills is, as a whole, sandy, ill-watered

and unproductive, but improves gradually from being a mere desert in the far west to comparatively fertile lands to the north-east. To the south-east on the Aravalli Hills lie higher and more fertile regions which contain extensive hill ranges and which are traversed by considerable rivers.

Communications.—The total length of railways in Rajputana is 3,250 miles, of which about 1,000 are the property of the British Government. The B. B. & C. I. (Metre-gauge) (Government) runs from Ahmedabad to Bandikui and from there branches to Agra and Delhi. Of the Indian State railways the most important are the Jodhpur and Bikaner lines from Marwar Junction to Hyderabad (Sind) and to Bikaner.

Inhabitants.—Over 50 per cent. of the population are engaged in some form of agriculture; about 20 per cent. of the total population are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances; personal and domestic service provides employment for about 5 per cent. and commerce for 2½ per cent. of the population. The principal language is Rajasthani. Among castes and tribes, the most numerous are the Brahmans, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Balais. The Rajputs are, of course, the aristocracy of the country, and as such hold the land to a very large extent, either as receivers of rent or as cultivators. By reason of their position as integral families of pure descent, as a landed nobility, and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, they are also the aristocracy of India; and their social prestige may be measured

by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan (as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from, or irregular connection with, one of these Rajput stocks.

The population and area of the States and the British District of Ajmer-Merwara are as follows :—

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1931.
<i>In direct political relations with the Resident for Rajputana.—</i>		
Bikaner	23,317	936,218
Sirohi	2,000	221,060
<i>Mewar Residency and S. R. S. Agency.—</i>		
Udaipur	12,923	1,563,910
Banswara	1,599	225,108
Dungarpur	1,460	227,544
Parbhargarh	889	76,539
Kushalgarh (Chiefship).	338	35,564
<i>Jaipur Residency.—</i>		
Alwar	3,158	749,751
Jaipur	16,590	2,631,775
Kishangarh	849	85,744
Tonk	2,540	317,360
Shahpura	405	54,233
		(excludes Parganah of Kachola)
Lawa (Estate) ..	20	2,790
<i>Western Rajputana States Residency.—</i>		
Jodhpur	36,021	2,125,982
Jaisalmer	16,007	76,256
Palanpur	1,769	264,179
Danta	347	26,172
<i>Eastern States Agency.—</i>		
Bundi	2,200	218,722
Bharatpur	1,078	486,954
Dholpur	1,173	254,986
Jhalawar	813	107,890
Karauli	1,227	140,525
Kotah	5,725	685,804
<i>British District.—</i>		
Ajmer-Merwara ..	2,743	500,202

Udaipur State (also called Mewar) was founded in about 646 A.D. The capital city is Udaipur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palaces, and to the north and west, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake in the middle of which stand two island palaces. It is situated near the terminus of the Udaipur-Chittorgarh Railway, 697 miles north of Bombay. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who succeeded his father the late Maharana His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.O.V.O., in 1930, is the Premier Ruling Prince of Rajputana. The revenue and

expenditure of the State are now about 80.6 lakhs. Its archaeological remains are numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found.

Banswara State is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States. The area of the State is 1,946 square miles and the population 2,00,670 souls. It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana. Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar, which was, from the beginning of the thirteenth century until about the year 1520, held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Ghelot or Sishodiya clan, who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur. After the death of Maha-Rawal Udai Singhji, the Ruler of Bagar, about 1520, his territory was divided between his two sons Jagmal Singhji and Prithvi Rajji, and the descendants of the two families are now the Rulers of Banswara and Dungarpur respectively. Where the town of Banswara now stands, there was a large Bhilpal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain, named Wasna, who was defeated and slain by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji about 1530. The name of Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna. Others assert that the word means the country (wara) of bamboos (bans). Nearly three centuries after its foundation by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji, Maharawal Bhai Singhji anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas offered to become a tributary to the British Government. In 1818, a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Uned Singhji. Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana; it looks at its best just after the rains. The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Haran.

The present Ruler is His Highness Rayan Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shree Sir Pirthi Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., who was born on July 15, 1888, and is the 21st in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji. His Highness was educated in the Mayo College and succeeded his father in 1914. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The State is ruled by His Highness the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur with the assistance of the Diwan and the Home Minister, and the Judicial and the Legislative Councils of which the Diwan is the President and the Her Apparent, Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Chandraver Singhji Sahib, is Senior Member. The revenue of the State is about 7 lakhs and the expenditure is about the same.

Diwan.—Mr. Jitendra S. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.

Home Minister.—Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee.

Dungarpur State, with Banswara, formerly comprised the country called the Bagar. It was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1818. As in other States inhabited by hill tribes, it became necessary at an early period of British supremacy to employ a military force to coerce the Bhils. The State represents the *Gadi* of the eldest branch of the Sisodias and dates its separate existence from about

the close of the 12th Century. Samant Singh, King of Chitor, when driven away by Kirtipal of Jalor, fled to Bagar and killed Chowrasimal, Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur. The present Chief is His Highness Raj-i-Rayan Mahimahendra Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., born on 7th March 1908, succeeded on 15th November 1918 and assumed charge of the administration on the 16th February 1928. No railway line crosses the territory, the nearest railway station, Udaipur, being 65 miles distant and Talod on Ahmedabad side, being about 70 miles distant. Revenue about 8 lakhs.

Partabgarh State, also called the Kanthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokul of Mewar. The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partab Singh. In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844), the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of *Satim Shahi* Rs. 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States), in lieu of Rs. 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis, and a fresh treaty was made in 1818. The tribute used to be paid to Holkar is being paid to the British Government under the terms of the treaty of Mandsaur, and in 1904 was converted to Rs. 36,350 British currency. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharawat Sir Ram Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1908 and succeeded in 1920. The State enjoys plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakuma Khaz," where sit His Highness and the Dewan of the State. There is a duly graded judiciary under a High Court. Revenue about 5½ lakhs; expenditure nearly 5½ lakhs.

Jodhpur State is the largest in Rajputana with an area of 36,021 square miles and a population of 2.1 millions, of which 83 per cent. are Hindus, 8 per cent. Mussalmans and the rest Jains and Animists. The greater part of the country is an arid region. It improves gradually from a mere desert to comparatively fertile land as it proceeds from the West to the East. The rainfall is scanty and capricious. There are no perennial rivers and the supply of sub-soil water is very limited. The only important river is Luni.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor Clan of Rajputs and claims descent from Rama, the deified King of Ayodhya. The earliest known King of the Clan named Abhimanyu, lived in the fifth century, from which time their history is increasingly clear. After the breaking up of their Kingdom at Kanauj they founded this State about 1212, and the foundations of the Jodhpur City were laid by Rao Jodha in 1459. He abolished the tax levied by Hussain Shah of Jaunpur from Hindu pilgrims at Gaya. His descendant was the famous Rao Maldeva, the most powerful ruler of the time having an army of 80,000 Rajputs; the Emperor Humayun when expelled by Sher

Shah in 1542 A.D. had sought refuge with him. Raja Sur Singh, son of Raja Udai Singh, in recognition of his deeds of valour was created a "Sawai Raja" with a mansab of 5,000 Zat and 3,300 Sowars by the Emperor Akbar.

The administration is carried on with the aid of a State Council composed of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as President, Lt.-Colonel Sir Donald M. Field, Kt., C.I.E., I.A., Chief Minister, holding Finance portfolio, Thakur Madho Singhji, Home Minister, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Chowdhri Muhammad Din, Revenue Minister, Mr. S. G. Edgar, I.S.E., P.W. Minister and Raj Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sain, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Judicial Minister. There is also an Advisory Committee representing the great body of Sardars who hold as much as five-sixths of the total area, to aid the administration with opinion on matters affecting customs and usage in the country.

The revenue of the State during the year 1936-37 was Rs. 1,71,57,000 and the expenditure Rs. 1,27,20,000. The Jodhpur Railway extending from Hyderabad (Sind) to Luni Junction and Marwar Junction to Kuchaman Road with its branches on all sides in the territories of the state is the principal railway while the B. B. & C. I. Railway runs across a portion of the north-eastern border. The famous marble quarries of Makrana as well as the Salt Lake at Sambhar are situated in Jodhpur territory.

Jaisalmer State is one of the largest States in Rajputana and covers an area of 16,002 square miles. The Rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Jadon clan and are the direct descendants of Sri Krishna. Jaisalmer City was founded in 1156, and the State entered into an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British Government in 1818. In 1844 after the British conquest of Sind the forts of Shahgarh, Garsia and Ghotaru which had formerly belonged to Jaisalmer were restored to the State. The population according to the census of 1931 is 67,652. The present Ruling Prince is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Maharawalji Sir Jawahar Singhji Sahib Bahadur, Yadukul, Chaudrabhal Rukan-ud-Dowla, Munzaffer Jang, Bijalmand, K.C.S.I. Revenue about four Lakhs.

Sirohi State is much broken up by hills of which the main feature is Mount Abu, 5,650 feet. The Chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the famous Chauhan clan which furnished the last Hindu kings of Delhi. The present capital of Sirohi was built in 1425. The city suffered in the eighteenth century from the wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of wild Mina tribes. Jodhpur claimed suzerainty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection was granted in 1823. The present ruler is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. The State is ruled by the Maharao with the assistance of Ministers and other officials. Revenue about 10½ lakhs.

Jaipur is the fourth largest State in Rajputana. It consists for the most part of level and open country. It was known to the ancients as Matsya Desh, and was the kingdom of the King Virata mentioned in the Mahabharata.

in whose court, the five Pandava brothers during their last period of exile resided. Bairat in the Jaipur State has been identified.

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kuchawa clan of Rajputs, which claims descent from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhya, the famous hero of the famous epic poem, the Ramayana. This dynasty in Eastern Rajputana dates as far back as ninth century A.D. Dulha Rai, one of its most early rulers, made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A.D. About the end of 12th century one of the rulers Pajun at the head of the army of Prithvi Raj, Emperor of Delhi, defeated Shahabuddin Ghori in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far as Ghazni. Prithvi Raj had given his sister in marriage to him.

His Highness the present Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Bahadur was born on 21st August 1911. He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921. He is a son of the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the gaddi on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the sister of the present Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924, from whom he has a daughter and a son and heir (b. 22nd October 1931). His second marriage with the daughter of his late Highness Maharaja Shri Sumer Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932, from whom he has two sons; the first born in England on the 5th May, 1933 and the second born on the 10th December, 1935.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March, 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934. In 1933, His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where he achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. His Highness again visited England in 1935, sailing from Bombay on the 9th May and returning to Jaipur on the 6th September. While in England His Highness was invested by His Majesty the King Emperor with the insignia of G.C.I.E., which distinction was conferred on him on the 3rd June, 1935. A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1921. The army consists of Cavalry, Infantry, Transport and Artillery. The normal revenue is about one crore and twenty-five lakhs.

According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is 26,31,775. In area it is 16,682 square miles.

Kishangarh State is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other, with an area of 858 square miles (population 85,744), the northern mostly sandy, the southern generally flat and fertile. The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udal Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1811. The present ruler is His Highness Umdae Rajai Baland Maharaajadhiraj Dikshit Yagnarain Singh Bahadur. He was born on the 26th January, 1896, and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Dip-

loma Examination. He was married to the sister of Raja Bahadur Maksudangari in May, 1915. He went to England and travelled on the Continent with His late Highness in 1921. On the demise of His late Highness on 25th September 1926, he succeeded to the Gadi on the 24th November, 1926. He administers the State with the help of a Council. Revenue about 7.5 lakhs and expenditure 6.5 lakhs.

Lawa in Rajputana is a separate chiefship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States. It formerly belonged to Jaipur and then became part of the State of Tonk. In 1867, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers, and Lawa was then raised to its present position. The Thakurs of Lawa belonged to the Naruka sect of the Kachwaha Rajputs. The present Thakur, Bansi-deep Singh, was born on September 24, 1923 and succeeded to the chiefship on 31st December 1929. The chiefship is under minority Administration.

Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputana. The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the country occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haroti. The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed. It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century. In later times it was constantly ravaged by the Mahrattas and Pindaries and came under British protection in 1816. The present ruler of the State is His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Ishwari Singhji Sahab Bahadur, G.C.I.E. He was born on 8th March, 1893 and succeeded to the Gadi on 8th August, 1927. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 17 guns. His apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Bahadur Singhji. Revenue about 15 lakhs Hali and 5½ lakhs Kaldar.

Tonk State.—Partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India, consists of six Parganas separated from one another. The ruling family belongs to the Salarzal clan of the Bunerwal Afghan tribe. The founder of the State was Nawab Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur, General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806. Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajputana and Central India and the land so granted to him was consolidated into the present State. The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Said-ud-Daula, Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulati-Jang, G.C.I.E., who ascended the Masnad in 1930. The administration is conducted by His Highness the Nawab in consultation with the Council of five members, viz., (1) Lt.-Col. G. W. Anderson, C.I.E., Vice-President, State Council and Finance Member; (2) Khan Bahadur Sz. Mohammad Abdul Tawwab Khan, Home Member; (3) Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Baksh, O.B.E., Judicial Member; (4) M. Sheikh Ghulam Mohammad Bahaddin, Revenue Member; (5) Maulvi Mohammad Maula Baksh, M.A. (Oxon.), F.L.S., Development Member.

Revenue .. Rs. 24,24,860. Expenditure 19,32,416.

Secretary:—M. Hamid Husain, B.A.

Shahpura State.—The ruling family belongs to the Seesodia clan of Rajputs. The State came into existence about 1629 when the Pargana of Phulia was granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah-I-Jehan to Maharaj Surjan Singh, son of Maharaj Surajmal, the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur. Later on Raja Ran Singhji received the pargana of Kaehhola from the Maharana of Udaipur and was recognised as a great noble of the Mewar State.

The present Ruler is Rajadhiraj Sri Umald Singhji Bahadur. The State enjoys permanent honour of nine guns salute.

Bharatpur State.—Consists largely of an immense alluvial plain, almost 2,000 Sq. miles in size watered by the Banganga and other monsoon rivers.

The present ruling family of Bharatpur are Jats, of the Sinsinwar clan who trace their pedigree to the eleventh century. The family derives its name from its old village Sinsini. Bharatpur was the first State in Rajputana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803. It helped Lord Lake with 5,000 horses in his conquest of Agra and the battle of Laswari wherein the Maratha power was entirely broken and received 5 districts as reward for the service. In 1804, however, Bharatpur sided with Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government which resulted in a war. Peace was re-established in 1805 under a treaty of alliance and it continues in force. The Gadi being usurped by Darjan Sal in 1825, the British Government took up the cause of the rightful heir Maharaja Balwant Singh Salih. Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combermere, and as the faithful subjects of the State also made common cause with the British Army the usurper was quickly disposed of, and Maharaja Balwant Singh, the rightful heir to the Throne, came into his own. Bharatpur also rendered valuable service to the British Government during the Mutiny. During the Great War the Bharatpur Durbar gave valuable help to the Imperial Government. The Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry served in East Africa and the Mule Transport Corps served in all theatres of war except Africa. The present Ruler is His Highness Shri Maharaja Brijendra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, who was born in 1918 and succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Kishen Singh who died on the 27th of March 1929. During his minority the State is administered by a Council presided over by Major C. P. Hancock, O.B.E., M.C., I.A.

Revenue Rs. 35,96,000.

Dholpur State.—The family of the ruling Chiefs of Dholpur belongs to the Bamroliana Jats, the adopted home of one of their ancestors. The family took the name of Bamroliana about the year 1367. They next migrated to Gwalior, where they took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers. Eventually the Bamroliana Jats settled near Gohad and in 1505 Surjan Deo assumed the title of Rana of Gohad. After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh in 1761 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Mahrattas, a treaty was made

with the Rana in 1779 by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties re-took Gwalior. In the treaty of the 13th October, 1781 between the British Government and Scindia, it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana observes his treaty with the English, Scindia should not interfere with his territories. The possession of Gohad however led to disputes between the British and Scindia, and in 1805 the Governor-General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Scindia, and that of Dholpur, Bari, Baseri, Sopau and Rajakhara to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh. Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1836 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh on whose death in 1870 his grandson, the late Chief Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh, succeeded to the Gadi. Lt. Col. His Highness Itad-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Suranad Rajini Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sri Udal Bhani Singh Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., the present ruler, is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh and was born on the 12th February, 1893. On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, His Highness succeeded to the gadi on March 1911.

Karauli State.—A State in Rajputana under the Political control of the Resident for Rajputana, lying between 26° and 27° north latitude and 76° 30' and 77° 30' east longitude. Area, 1,242 square miles. The river Chambal forms the south-eastern boundary of the State, dividing it from Gwalior (Scindia's Territory). On the south-west it is bounded by Jaipur; and on the north-east by the States of Bharatpur, Jaipur and Dholpur. The State pays no tribute to Government. Languages spoken Hindi and Urdu.

Ruler.—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, K.C.S.I. Heir-apparent, Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal, Dewan:—Raj Bhushan Pandit Shiv Kumar Chaturvedi, B.A., M.R.A.S.

Kotah State belongs to the Hara Section of the clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the early history of their house, up to the 17th century, identical with that of the Bundi family of which they are an offshoot. Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625. The present Ruler is H. H. Lieut.-Colonel Maharao Sir Umed Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., LL.D., who was born in 1873, succeeded to the Gadi in 1889 and invested with full powers in 1896. In administration he is assisted by two members, Major General Ap Onkar Singh, C.I.E., and Rai Bahadur Sardar Kaba Chand, a retired officer of the Punjab Civil Service. The most important event of his rule has been the restoration in the year 1899 of 15 out of the 17 districts which had been ceded in 1888 to form the principality of Jhalawar State.

The total area of the State is 5,684 square miles and its average annual income in round figures amounts to 50 lakhs. The population of the State according to the census of 1921 is 6,85,804 souls.

Jhalawar State consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rajputana with an area of 813 square miles, yielding a revenue of

about Rs. 8 lakhs. The ruling family belongs to the Jhalu clan of Rajputs. The present Ruler, Lieut. His Highness Maharaj Rana Rajendra Singh Ji, succeeded to the *Gadi* on 13th April, 1920. He was born in 1900 and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Oxford University. The heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Harishchandra Singh Ji was born in England on 27th September, 1921.

Dewans.—Pandit Ratil Lalji, B.A., M.R.A.S., Mushir-i-Khas to His Highness and Dewan; and Rai Bahadur Sahasdivaker Bhaya Shadilalji, B.A., LL.B., Dewan.

Bikaner State in point of area is the seventh largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana. The population of the State is 9,36,218 of whom 77 per cent. are Hindus, 15 per cent. Mohammedans, 4 per cent. Sikhs and 3 per cent. Jains. The capital city of Bikaner, with its population including the suburbs of 85,927, is the third city in Rajputana.

The northern portion of the State consists of level team land, whilst the remainder is for the most part sandy and undulating. The average rainfall is about 12 inches. The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to 300 feet deep.

The reigning Family of Bikaner is of the Rathore clan of Rajputs, and the State was founded in 1405 A.D. by Rao Bikanji, the eldest son of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur), and after him both the Capital and the State are named. Rai Rai Singhji, the first to receive the title of Rajah, was "one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals" and it was during his reign that the present Fort of Bikaner was built in 1593. The title of Maharajah was conferred on Rajah Anup Singhji by the Mughal Emperor in 1637 in recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda. The conspicuous services of Maharajah Sardar Singhji who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to co-operate with the British forces in the field on the outbreak of the Mutiny was acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sub-Tehsil of Tib, consisting of 41 villages from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State.

The present Ruler, General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeswar Narendra Shiromani Maharajah Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.O.V.O., G.B.E., K.O.B., A.D.C., LL.D., is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and statesmanship. He was born on the 13th October, 1880, and assumed full ruling powers in December, 1898. He was awarded the first class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for the active part he took in relieving the famine of 1899-1900, and soon after he went on active service to China in connection with the China War of 1900-1901 in command of his famous Ganga Risala and was mentioned in despatches and received the China Medal and K.C.I.E. The State Forces consist of the Army Headquarters with a strength of 7 Camel Corps, known as 'Ganga Risala,' whose sanctioned strength is 486 strong, an Infantry Battalion known as Sadul Light Infantry 619 strong, a Regiment of Cavalry known as Dugar Lancers 342 strong, including

His Highness' Body Guard, a Battery of Artillery (4 guns 2.75"), 236 strong, two sections of Motor Machine Guns 100 strong and State Band 35 strong. The total strength of the Bikaner Army thus, excluding the Camel Battery 20 strong, armed with Machine Loading Guns and a Militia regiment 600 strong, the raising of which is under consideration, totals 1805. At outbreak of the Great War in 1914, His Highness immediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the Ganga Risala reinforced by the Infantry Regiment which became incorporated in the Camel Corps in the field, rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine. An extra force was also raised for internal security. His Highness personally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt, and thus has the distinction of having fought for the British Crown on three continents, viz., Asia, Europe and Africa. He was mentioned in despatches both in Egypt and France. His Highness also played a very conspicuous political part during the period of the War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Princes of India, once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, and again in 1918-19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the treaty of Versailles. His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conferences in 1930. His Highness played a conspicuous part in the Indian Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee both in 1930 & 1931 and attended the Silver Jubilee of the Reign of His Majesty King George V and the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI in 1935 & 1937 respectively.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19. His Highness has also had the honour of being elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, an office which he filled most creditably for 5 years till 1925.

Her Highness Maharani Sri Bhatiani received the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on New Year's Day, 1935.

His Highness is assisted in the administration by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. The post of Prime Minister is held by Colonel Sir Kailas Narain Haksar, Kt., C.I.E., LL.D. A Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1913, and consists of 45 Members, 20 out of whom are elected Members: it meets twice a year.

The revenues of the State are over a crore of rupees and a quarter. The State owns a large Railway system, the total mileage being 795.85. Work has started on a further extension from Sadulpur to Rewari, a distance of 86 miles, sanction to the construction of which was received from the Government of India in March 1937. This extension will form an important connection towards Delhi. Another project under contemplation is that from Sri Kolayatji to Sind via Jaisalmer, an approximate distance of 300 miles.

Hitherto there was practically no irrigation in the State, the crops depending only on the scanty rainfall; but the construction and opening in 1927 of the Gang Canal taken out from the Sutlej River has helped to protect about 6,20,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State against famine from which it has suffered in the past. 3,34,977 bighas of the Canal land have already been sold and further sale is going on. Even larger expectations are held out from the Bhakra Dam Project from which it is hoped that the remaining level lands in the north of the State will be irrigated.

A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south from the Capital.

Alwar State is a hilly tract of land in the East of Rajputana. The Alwar House is the head of India of the Naruka clan who are descendants of 'Kush', the eldest son of Shri Ram in the Solar dynasty. Raja Udai Karanjil was the common ancestor of both the Alwar and Jaipur Houses. Bar Singh, the eldest son of Udai Karanjil of Amber, renounced his right of succession in favour of his younger brother Nar Singhji. Nar Singhji's line founded Jaipur while in Bar Singhji's line Maharaj Pratap Singh established the Alwar State. Before his death in 1791 Maharaj Pratap Singh secured possession of large territories. His successor sent a force to co-operate with Lord Lake in the War of 1803. An alliance of mutual friendship was concluded with the British Government in that year. Normal revenue is about 33 lakhs.

Alwar State stood first in recruiting in Rajputana at the time of the Great War. The present Ruler is His Highness Sewal Maharaj Tej Singhji Bahadur.

Palanpur.—Palanpur is a first class State with an area of 1,774.64 square miles and a population of 2,65,424. The net revenue of the State calculated on the average of the last five years is about Rs. 11,34,000.

Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Zabd-ul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Nawab Sahib of Palanpur, rules the State. The Ruling Family is of Afghan origin, belonging to the Lohani Stock, and had established their principality in Rajputana in the 14th century. The connection with the British may be said to have definitely begun from 1817 A.D., when Dewan Fateh Khan II entered into relations with the East India Company. A considerable trade in cloth, wheat, ghee, wool, hides, castor and rapeseeds, sugar and rice is carried on in the State. The capital city of Palanpur is situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and is the junction station of the Palanpur State Railway. Palanpur is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century.

RAJPUTANA.

The Hon'ble the Resident in Rajputana.—The Hon. Mr. A. C. Lothian, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Resident.—Major G. V. B. Gillan, C.I.E.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Resident for Central India with headquarters at Indore. As constituted in 1921—that is, after the separation of the Gwalior Residency—it is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising Bundelkhand Agency between 22°-38' and 26°-19' North and 78°-10' and 83°-0' East and the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Malwa Agencies between 22°-29' and 24°-47' North and 74°-0' and 78°-50' East. The British districts of Jhansi and Saugor and the Gwalior State divide the Agency into two sections. The total area covered is 51,651.11 square miles and the population (1931) amounts to 6,635,737. The great majority of the people are Hindus. There are 28 Salute States of which the following 10 have direct treaty engagements with the British Government:—Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Samthar and Jaora. All of these are Hindu except Bhopal, Jaora and Baoni which are Muhammadan. Besides these there are 61 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates. Excluding the Indore and Rewa States and the Hirasur and Laigarh the States are divided into following groups for administrative purposes:—Bhopal Agency, 12 States and Estates (principal States Bhopal, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch); Bundelkhand Agency, 33 States and Estates (principal States Orchha and Datia); Malwa Agency, 40 States and Estates (principal States

Dhar, Jaora and Ratlam). The Agency may roughly be divided into two natural divisions, Central India West comprising the former Plateau division with such hilly land as lies on this side and Central India, East comprising the former low-lying area and the Eastern hilly tracts. The hilly tracts lie along the ranges of the Vindhya and Satpuras. They consist of forest areas and agriculture is little practised there, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes. The territories of the different States are much intermingled and their political relations with the Government of India and each other are very varied.

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above:—

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.
			Lakhs Rs.
Indore	9,902	13,25,089	124½
Bhopal	6,924	7,29,955	80
Rewa	13,000	15,87,145	60
Orchha	2,080	3,14,061	13½
Datia	912	1,58,834	13½
Dhar	1,800	2,43,521	17½
Dewas, Senior Branch	449	83,321	6½
Dewas, Junior Branch	410	70,513	6½
Samthar	178	33,307	3½
Jaora	602	1,00,166	13

Indore.—The founder of the House of the Holkar of Indore was Malhar Rao Holkar, born in 1693. His soldierly qualities brought him to the front under the Peshwa, who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests. When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761, Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a Military Commander. He was succeeded by his grandson. On his death without issue his mother Ahilya Bai became the Ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler. She was succeeded by Tukoji Holkar who had been associated with her to carry the Military Administration and had in course of it distinguished himself in various battles. Tukoji was succeeded by Kashiro, who was supplanted by Yeshwant Rao, his step-brother, a person of remarkable daring strategy as exhibited in a number of engagements in which he had taken part. The brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined armies of Peshwa and Scindia made him a detactor of Poona for some time and he declared in consequence the independence of Holkar State. During 1804-5 he had a protracted war with the British, closed by a Treaty which recognised the independence of Holkar State with practically no diminution of its territories and rights. Yeshwant Rao showed signs of insanity from 1808 onwards and succumbed to that malady in 1811, when he was succeeded by his minor son Malhar Rao II. During the Regency which followed, the power of the State was weakened by various causes, the most important of which was the refractory conduct of the Military Commanders. On the outbreak of the war between the English and the Peshwa in 1817, some of these Commanders, with a part of the army, rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to befriend the Peshwa, while the regent mother and her ministers were for friendship with the British. There was a battle between the British Army and this refractory portion of the Holkar Army which culminated in the latter's defeat. Holkar had to come to terms and to cede extensive territories and rights over the Rajput Princes to the British, but the internal sovereignty remained unaffected. The Treaty of 1818 which embodied these provisions still regulates the relations between the British Government and the State.

Malhar Rao died a premature death in 1833. Then followed the weak administration of Hari Rao and his son. In 1844 Tukoji Rao II ascended the Throne; but as he was a minor the administration was carried on by a Regency under Sir Robert Hamilton, the Resident, as its Adviser. The prosperity of the State revived a great deal during this administration and the progress was maintained after the Maharaja assumed powers in 1852. It was interrupted by the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 in British India. This wave of disaffection did not leave some of the State troops untouched. The Maharaja with his adherents and the remaining troops remained, however, staunch to the British and gave every possible assistance to the British authorities at Indore, Mhow and other places which was recognised by the British Govern-

ment. The Maharaja died in 1886 after having effected various reforms in the administration and raised the position of the State to a high degree of prosperity and honour. He was succeeded by Shivaji Rao who reigned for 16 years and will be specially remembered for his beneficent measures in matters of education, sanitation, medical relief and abolition of transit duties. Tukoji Rao III succeeded in 1903 while yet a minor. The Regency Administration was continued till 1911 and it effected a number of reforms in all the branches of administration. The policy of the Regency was maintained by the Maharaja. With his assumption of powers the State advanced in education in general, including female education, commerce and industrial developments, municipal franchise and other representative institutions. This prosperity was specially reflected in the Indore City, the population of which rose by 40 per cent.

During the war of 1914 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government. Its troops took part in the various theatres of war and the contribution of the State towards the war and charitable funds in money was 41 lakhs and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs, while the contribution from the Indore people amounted to over one crore. This assistance received the recognition of the British Government.

His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao III abdicated in favour of his son. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., was born on 6th September 1908. He received his education in England during 1920-23 and again at Christ Church College, Oxford, from 1928 till his return in 1929. He married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February 1924. Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai died in July 1937. His Highness's educational career at Oxford in England having come to an end, he returned to India arriving at Indore on the 12th November 1929, and received administrative training with Mr. C. U. Wills, C.I.E., I.C.S. He assumed full ruling powers on the 9th May 1930.

The administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler assisted by the State Cabinet and the Prime Minister and other Ministers. The Prime Minister is the President of the State Cabinet and the Chief Executive Authority. Wazir-ud-Dowlat Itai Bahadur Sir Seray Mal Bapma, Kt., G.I.E., has been the Prime Minister since February 1926.

The area of the State is 2,902 square miles with a revenue of about one crore and thirty-five lakhs. According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is about 1,325,000, showing an increase of 14.5 per cent. over the Census figures of 1921.

There are two first grade Colleges in the City, one is maintained by the State and teaches up to M.A. and LL.B., the other is established by the Canadian Mission and teaches up to M.A. in Philosophy. The State has six High Schools, 1 Sanskrit College and 520 other

educational and 76 medical institutions. An Institute of Plant Industry for the improvement of cotton is located at Indore. It has also 9 spinning and weaving mills.

The strength of the State Army is about 3,000. The State is traversed by the Holkar State Railway, the principal station of which is Indore, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the U. B. Section of the G. I. P. Railway. Besides the trunk roads, there are 691 miles of roads constructed and maintained by the State. The reforms introduced recently are the establishment of State Savings Banks, a scheme of Life Insurance of State officials, establishment of the Indore Legislative Council (formerly known as the Indore Legislative Committee) consisting of 30 members, including the President and the Vice-President, of whom 15 shall be elected and 15 nominated. Introduction of a scheme of Compulsory Primary Education in the City of Indore, measures for the expansion of education in the mofussil, a scheme for the formation of the Holkar State Executive Service, a scheme of water supply and main drainage in the Indore City, raising of the marriageable age of boys and girls to 18 years and 14 years respectively, and the passing of the Indore Nukta Act and the Marriage expenses Controlling Act for controlling expenditure on funeral ceremonies and marriages.

The Chief imports are cloth, machinery, sugar, salt and kerosene oil. The total imports in 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 1,95,67,577.

The chief exports are cotton, cloth, tobacco and cereals. The total exports in 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 71,58,710 exclusive of the exported produce of the Ginning and Pressing factories.

Cloth manufactured at the local mills is valued at over two crores and the local trade in wheat is estimated at one crore.

Cotton excise duty at 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* has been abolished from 1st May 1926 and an industrial tax is levied on the cotton mills from the same date.

The City has a well equipped Power house and an aerodrome.

Bhopal.—The principal Mohammedan State in Central India ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Mohammedan States of India. The ruling family was founded by Sardar Dost Mohammad Khan, Diler-Jung, a Tirah Afghan, who, after having served with distinction in the army of the Emperor Aurangzeb, obtained the pargana of Berasia in 1709. With the disintegration of the Moghal Empire, Bhopal became an independent State. In the early part of the 19th Century the Nawab successfully withstood the inroads of Scindia and Bhonsla, and by the agreement of 1817 Bhopal undertook to assist the British with a contingent force and to co-operate against the Pindari bands. In 1818, a permanent treaty succeeded the agreement of 1817.

The present Ruler of the State, His Highness Sikander Sulat Nawab Iftikhar-ul-Mulk, Mohammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., succeeded his mother, Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, on her abdication in May 1926. He had pre-

viously actively participated in the administration of the State for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by an Executive Council consisting of the following five Members and a Secretary:—

Ali-Martabat, Motamild-us-Sultan, Rai Bahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, B.A., President and Member, State Council.

Members, State Council.—Ali-Martabat, Rafi-ul-Qadr, Ziaul-Uloom Murti Mohammad Anwarul Haq, M.A., M.F.; Ali-Martabat, Mushirul-Mulk, Ali-Qadr, Kazi Ali Haider Abbasi; Ali-Martabat, Ali-Qadr, Mohammad Shuaib Qureshi, M.A., LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW.

Secretary.—Mir Dabir, Dabirul-Insha, Kazi Wali Mohammad (Offg.).

The work of legislation with the right of discussing the Budget, moving resolutions and interpellations rests with a representative Legislative Council inaugurated in 1927. The raiyatwari system in which the cultivator holds his land direct from Government has lately been introduced. The State forests are extensive and valuable, and the arable area which comprises more than two-thirds of the total area consists mostly of good soil, producing cotton, wheat, other cereals, sugar-cane and tobacco. The State contains many remains of great archaeological interest including the famous Sanchi Topes, which date from the 2nd Century B. C. and which were restored under the direction of Sir John Marshall. Sanchi Station on the G. I. P. main line to Delhi adjoins the Topes.

Among other troops, the State maintains one full strength Infantry Battalion. The Capital, Bhopal City, beautifully situated on the northern bank of an extensive lake, lies on the main broad-gauge line between Bombay and Delhi and is the junction for the Bhopal-Ujjain Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Rewa.—Is the largest State in Central India Agency with an area of 18,000 square miles and a population of 1,587,445 (1931). The Rulers are Baghel Rajputs descended from the famous Solanki clan which ruled over Gujrat from the 10th to 13th Century. During the maulvi, the Durbar rendered meritorious services to the Crown for which various parganas which had been seized by Marathas were restored to the Maharaja. The present ruler is His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who was born in 1903. His Highness was married in 1910 to the sister of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Upon the death of his father, Lt.-Col. Sir Venkat Raman Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., on 30th October 1918, His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur succeeded to the Gadi on 31st October as a minor. His Highness Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur attained majority in 1922 and was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Maharaja exercises full sovereignty within his State and the administration is now carried on by him with the help of a State Council of which His Highness himself is President. His Highness is very much interested in all-round progress of the

State. He takes a keen interest in administration and development of agriculture and mineral resources. He has opened extensive tracts by construction of roads and bridges throughout the State. A State Bank—Bank of Baghelkhand—has recently been instituted, which has its branches all over the State. His Highness is a keen sportsman and the number of tigers bagged by him totals over 500. His Highness has got a son and heir named Sri Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Martand Singhji born on 15th March 1923.

His Highness' second marriage with the daughter of H.H. the Maharaja of Kishengarh was performed on the 18th February 1925.

Dhar.—This State, in the Agency for Southern States in Central India, takes its name from the old city of Dhar, long famous as the capital of the Parmar Rajputs, who ruled over Malwa from ninth to the thirteenth century and from whom the present Rulers of Dhar—Puar Marathas—claim descent. In the middle of the 18th century the Ruler of Dhar, Anand Rao, was one of the leading chiefs of Central India, sharing with Holkar and Scindia the rule of Malwa. The State came into treaty relations with the British Government in virtue of the treaty of 1819. Lt.-Colonel H. H. the Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., died on 30th July 1926. There are 13 feudatories and 9 Bhumias of whom 13 hold a guarantee from the British Government. The population of the State according to the latest Census figure is 243,521 and the average Income and Expenditure are about 17 and 16 lakhs respectively.

The present Ruler, His Highness the Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur being minor, the Government of State is carried on by a Council. Dewan Bahadur K. Nadkar is Dewan and President of the Council of Administration.

The famous and the ancient hill fort of Mandu the capital of several ancient and medieval Kingdoms, with its beautiful mausoleums, tombs and palaces and high hills and deep dales is situated in the State at a distance of 24 miles from the city of Dhar.

Jaora State.—This State is the only Treaty State in the Malwa Political Agency covering an area of about 601 square miles with a total population of 1,00,204, and has its headquarters at Jaora Town. The Rulers of Jaora claim descent from Abdul Majid Khan, an Afghan of the Tajik Khel from Swat. The first Nawab was Abdul Ghafoor Khan who obtained the State about the year 1808. The present Ruler is Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Fakrud-Daulah Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, Sauleat-e-Jang, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., who was born in 1883. His Highness is an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army.

In the administration of the State His Highness is assisted by a Council as under:—

President.—His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur.

Vice-President and Chief Minister.—Khan Sahib Muniruddin Ahmed, B.A.

MEMBERS:—

Finance Member.—Khan Sahib Muniruddin Ahmed, B.A.

Military Secretary.—Farrukh Siyer Major Nawabzada Mohammad Munir Ali Khan Sahib.

Private Secretary.—Muntazim Bahadur Sahibzada Mir Nasiruddin Ahmed Sahib.

Secretary and Member.—Mr. Nasrat Mohammad Khan, M.A., LL.B.

Judicial Secretary and Judge, Chief Court.—Mr. Ali Prasad, M.A., LL.B.

Senior Member, Revenue Board.—Moulvi Mohammad Rafiullah Sahib.

A Chief Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges has also been established.

The soil of the State is among the richest in Malwa being mainly of the best black variety bearing excellent crops of wheat, cotton, and poppy. The average annual revenue is Rs. 12,00,000.

Ratlam.—Is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Agency. It covers an area of 871 square miles, including that of the Jagir of Khari in the Kushalgarh Chiefship, which pays an annual tribute to the Ratlam Darbar. The State was founded by Raja Ratansinghji, a great grandson of Raja Udal Singh of Jodhpur, in 1652. The Ruler of Ratlam is the religious head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and important caste questions are referred to him for decision. The State enjoys full and final civil and criminal powers. The present Ruler of Ratlam is Major General His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to His Majesty the King Emperor, who was born in 1880, and educated at Daly College, Indore, received military training in Imperial Cadet Corps and invested with full powers in 1908. His Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918, was mentioned in despatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d'Honneur. Attended London Coronation in May 1937 as His Majesty's A.D.C. Salute: 13 guns, local 15 guns.

Heir-Apparent.—Maharaj Kumar Lokendra Singh, born 9th November 1927.

Dewan.—Rao Sahib Chunilal M. Shroff, B.A.

Datia State.—The rulers of this State, in the Bundelkhand Agency, are Bundela Rajputs of the Orchha house. The territory was granted by the chief of Orchha to his son Bhagwan Rao in 1626, this was extended by conquest and by grants from the Delhi emperors. The present Ruler Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Ji Deo Bahadur, G.C.I.E. (1932), K.C.S.I., 1918, who was born in 1886 and succeeded in 1907, married 1902, enjoys a salute of 15 guns. He placed all his resources and his personal services at the disposal of the Imperial Government during the Great War and established a War Hospital at Datia. He is a progressive Ruler and has created a Legislative Council and introduced many useful and important reforms in his State. He is a Vice-President of St. John Ambulance Association, a patron of Red Cross

Society and has recently offered to the Imperial City of Delhi the life size marble statue of Lord Reading, the late Viceroy. He has built a hospital in the city named after Mrs. Heale and to advance female education he has built a girls' school named after Lady Willingdon. His Highness is a famous big game shot and has shot more than 183 tigers.

Oorchha State.—The Rulers of this State are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be the descendants of the Gaharwars of Benares. It was founded as an independent State in 1048 A.D. It is the premier Treaty State of Bundelkhand—the other Bundela Princes being the scions of Oorchha House. It entered into relations with the British by the Treaty made in 1812 A.D. His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.O.I.E., died in March 1930 and has been succeeded by his grandson His Highness Suwai Mahendra Maharaja Sir Virsingh Dev Bahadur, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler. The ruler of the State has the hereditary titles of His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Suwai Bahadur and enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns. The

State has a population of 3,15,000 and an area of 2,080 square miles. The capital is Tikamgarh 36 miles from Lalitpur station on the G. I. P. Ry. Oorchha, the old capital, has fallen into decay but is a place of interest on account of its magnificent buildings which were erected by Maharaja Bir Singh Dev I, the most famous ruler of the State (1605-1627). The present ruler has introduced many reforms in the state and has brought the administration to an up-to-date standard.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by a cabinet consisting of the following:—

1. His Highness the Suwai Mahendra Maharaja Bahadur, *President*.
2. Rao Raja Rai Bahadur Doctor Shyam Behari Misra, M.A., D. Litt., *Vice-President*.
3. Major Sajjan Singh, *Chief Secretary*.
4. Captain Chandra Sen, *Finance Secretary*.
5. Mr. M. N. Zutshi, B.A., *Home Secretary*.
6. Pandit R. S. Shukla, M.A., LL.B., *Political & Judicial Secretary*.

SIKKIM.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north-east by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan, on the south by the British district of Darjeeling and on the west by Nepal. The population consists of Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese. It forms the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet. The main axis of the Himalayas, which runs east and west, forms the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet. The Singailia and Chola ranges, which run southwards from the main chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west, and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east. On the Singailia range rise the great snow peaks of Kinchinjunga (28,146 feet), one of the highest mountains in the world. The Chola range which is much loftier than that of Singailia, leaves the main chain at the Dongkya La.

Tradition says that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from eastern Tibet. The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century. On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814, the British formed an alliance with the Raja of Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory. In 1835 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British and received Rs. 12,000 annually in lieu of it.

The State was previously under the Government of Bengal, but was brought under the direct supervision of the Government of India in 1908. The State is thinly populated, the area being 2,818 square miles, and the population 109,651, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus. The most important crops are maize and rice. There are several trade routes through Sikkim from Darjeeling District into Tibet. In the convention of 1890 provision was made for the opening of a trade mart but the results were disappointing, and the failure of the Tibetans to fulfil their obligations resulted in 1904 in the despatch of a mission to Lhasa, where a new convention was signed. Trade with the British has increased in recent years, and is now between 40 and 50 lakhs yearly. A number of good roads have been constructed in recent years. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1914. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. The title of a C.I.E. was conferred upon the Maharaja on the 1st January 1918 and K.C.I.E. on 1st January 1923. The average revenue is Rs. 5,20,422.

Political Officer in Sikkim:—R. J. Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E.

BHUTAN.

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas, adjacent to the northern border of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Its area is 18,000 square miles and its population, consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, has been estimated at 300,000. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa, but was wrested from them by some Tibetan soldiers about the middle of the seventeenth century. British relations with Bhutan commenced in 1772 when the Bhutias invaded the principality of Cooh Behar and British aid was invoked by that State. After a number of

raids by the Bhutanese into Assam, an envoy (the Hon. A. Eden) was sent to Bhutan, who was grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan. On his return the treaty was disallowed and the Duars annexed. This was followed by the treaty of 1865, by which the State's relations with the Government of India were satisfactorily regulated. The State formerly received an allowance of half a lakh a year from the British Government in consideration of the cession in 1865 of some areas on the southern borders. This allowance was doubled by a new treaty concluded in January 1910, by which the Bhuta-

nese Government bound itself to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations, while the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904, the Bhotias gave strong proof of their friendly attitude. Not only did they consent to the survey of a road through their country to Chumbi, but their ruler, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities. For these services he was made a K.C.I.E., and he has since entertained the British Agent hospitably at his capital. The ruler is now known as H.H. the Maharaja of

Bhutan, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. At the head of the Bhutan Government, there are nominally two supreme authorities; the Dharma Raja, known as Shapting Renpoche, the spiritual head; and the Deb or Depa Raja, the temporal ruler. The Dharma Raja is regarded as a very high incarnation of Buddha, far higher than the ordinary incarnations in Tibet, of which there are several hundreds. On the death of a Dharma Raja a year or two is allowed to elapse, and his reincarnation then takes place, always in the Choje, or royal family of Bhutan.

Cultivation is backward and the chief crop is maize. The military force consists of local levies under the control of the different chiefs. They are of no military value.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The Indian States of the North-West Frontier Provinces are Amb, Dir, Swat and Chitral. The area of the latter three is 3,000, 1,800 and 4,000 square miles and population 250,000, 216,000 and 99,000 respectively.

Amb.—Is only a village on the western bank of the Indus in Independent Tanawala.

Chitral.—Runs from Lowerai to the south of the Hindu-Kush range in the north, and has an area of about 4,000 square miles. The ruling dynasty has maintained itself for more than three hundred years, during the greater part of which the State has constantly been at war with its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart Mission, and in 1889, on the establishment of a political agency in Gilgit, the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government. That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler, Amen-ul-Mulk, accepted the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence. His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession. The eldest son Nizam-ul-Mulk was recognised by Government, but he was murdered in 1895. A war was declared by Umra-khan of Jandul and Dir against the infidels and the Agent at Gilgit, who had been sent to Chitral to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a force had to be despatched April 1, 1895) to their relief.

The valleys of which the State consist are extremely fertile and continuously cultivated. The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Capt. Mohd. Nasir-ul-Mulk, the Mehtar of Chitral and the foreign policy is regulated by the Political Agent at Malakand.

Dir.—The territories of this State, about 3,000 square miles in area, include the country drained by the Panjkora and its affluents down to the junction of the former river with the Bajaur Rud. The Nawab of Dir is the overlord of the country, exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans. Dir is mainly held by Yusufzai Pathans, the old non-Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Panjkora Valley known as the Dir Kohistan. A motor road has been constructed to Dir from Malakand.

Swat.—The Ruler of the State, Miangul Gulshahzada Sir Abdul Wadood, K.B.E., is a descendant of the famous Akhund Sahib of Swat. He consolidated his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922, and was recognized by the Government of India as Wali of Swat in 1926. The area of the State is 4,800 square miles and population 300,000. The Headquarters of the State is at Saidu Sharif about 38 miles from Malakand and connected with Malakand by motor road.

*Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral—*Major E. H. Cobb. C.I.E., I.A.

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency includes 5 Indian States covering an area of 10,644 square miles. Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukottai is the inheritance of the chieftain called the Tondiman, Banganapalle and Sandur two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts.

Name.	Area sq. mls.	Population.	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees.
Travancore ..	7,625	5,095,973	240.25
Cochin ..	1,417	1,205,016	79.72
Pudukottai ..	1,179	400,694	20.53
Banganapalle ..	275	39,239	3.56
Sandur ..	167	18,583	1.59

These States were brought into direct relation with the Government of India on October 1st, 1923.

Travancore.—This State, which has an area of 7,625 square miles and a population of 5,095,973 with a revenue of Rs. 2,51,54,000 occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula, forming an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional; but there is little doubt that H. H. the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern India. The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State, were all subdued, and the whole country, included within its boundaries, was consolidated and brought under one rule, by Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1729-58). The English

first settled at Anjengo, a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevely, in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. To protect the State from possible inroads by Tippu, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded, by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 the annual subsidy to be paid by Travancore was fixed at 8 lakhs of rupees.

H. H. the Maharaja (b. 7th November 1912) ascended the masnad on the 1st September 1924. During the minority the State was ruled by Her Highness Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai, C.I., aunt of the Maharaja, as Regent on his behalf. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931. The work of legislation was entrusted to a Legislative Council established as early as 1888. The Legislature was last re-constituted in January 1933, when a bicameral body was instituted. The new Chambers, viz., the Sri Mulan Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council have a predominant elected non-official majority. Both Chambers possess the right to vote on the annual Budget, to move resolutions and ask questions. Both Chambers have also the right to initiate legislation. The elections to the Assembly are based on a wide franchise. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers will be settled by a Joint Committee consisting of an equal number of members selected by each Chamber. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of franchise and membership in the Legislature.

Local Self-Government on a small scale exists in the more important towns. The State has joined the Indian State Forces Scheme and supports a military force of 1,906 men. H. H. The Maharaja is Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore State Forces. Education has advanced considerably in recent years and the State takes a leading place in that respect. In the matter of female education the State has a leading place among Indian States and the British Indian Provinces. According to the census of 1931, the number of literates per 100 of the population excluding children under 5 years of age is 28.9. For males the figures are 40.8 per 100 and for female 16.8. The principal food-grain grown is rice, but the main source of agricultural wealth is the coconut. Other crops are pepper, areca-nut, jack-fruit, sugar-cane and tapioca. Rubber and tea are among other important products. Cotton weaving and the making of matting from the coir are among the chief industries. Within recent years a fillip has been given to the development of industries as well as the arts and crafts of the State. The Pallivasal Hydro-electric works, the Rubber factory in Trivandrum, the contemplated China clay and Porcelain factory and the addition of an Art Gallery named Chithralayam at Trivandrum

are the results of the new policy initiated by His Highness the Maharaja. In November 1936 His Highness the Maharaja issued the historic Temple Entry Proclamation which has been hailed all the world over as a great piece of social and religious reform. His Highness evinces great interest in matters connected with art and culture and his recent tour of the Dutch East Indies was undertaken primarily with the purpose of studying the cultural and artistic influences of ancient India on the people of the islands of Java, Bali and Sumatra.

By another Proclamation in the November of 1937, a University designed in addition to ordinary studies specially to promote technological studies and research has been established. The Government of His Highness have taken in hand the first instalment of a scheme of nationalising the transport system of the State and have established a statutory Land Mortgage Bank for extending long-term loans to the agriculturists and small industrialists of the State. The Andhra and Benares Universities have conferred Honorary degrees on His Highness and His mother Her Highness Maharani Sethu Parvathi Bai. The State is well provided with roads, and with a natural system of backwaters, besides canals and rivers navigable for country crafts. One line of railway about one hundred miles in length cuts across the State from east to west and then runs along the Coast to the Capital. More Railway lines are in contemplation. The capital is Trivandrum.

Deewan—Sachivottama Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer, K.C.I.E.

Cochin.—This State on the south-west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore. Very little is known of its early history. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1770, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom it remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between the Raja and the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu and to pay a subsidy.

His Highness Shri Sir Rama Varmah, C.C.I.E., who ascended the throne in January 1915, died on 25th March 1932. His Highness Shri Sir Rama Varmah, C.C.I.E., who was born on 30th December 1861 succeeded to the throne and was duly installed as Maharaja on 1st June 1932. The administration is conducted under the control of the Maharaja whose chief Minister and Executive officer is the Dewan, Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, K.C.I.E. The forests of Cochin form one of its most valuable assets. They abound in teak, ebony, blackwood, and other valuable trees. Rice forms the staple of cultivation. Cocoanuts are largely raised in the sandy tracts and their products form the chief exports of the State. Communications by road and backwaters are good, and the State owns a line of railway from Shoranore to Ernakulam, the capital of the State, and a Forest Steam Tramway used in developing the forests. The State supports a force of 113 officers and 573 men.

Resident for Madras States.—C. P. Skrine, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Pudukkottai.—This State is bounded on the north and west by Trichinopoly, on the south by Ramanad and on the east by Tanjore. In early times a part of the State belonged to the Chola Kings and the southern part to the Pandya Kings of Madurai. Relations with the English began during the Carnatic wars. During the siege of Trichinopoly by the French in 1752, the Tondiman of the time did good service to the Company's cause by sending them provisions, although his own country was on at least one occasion ravaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English. In 1756 he sent some of his troops to assist Muhammad Yusuf, the Company's sepoy commandant, in settling the Madurai and Tinnevely countries. Subsequently he was of much service in the wars with Haidar Ali. His services were rewarded by a grant of territory subject to the conditions that the district should not be alienated (1806). Apart from that there is no treaty or arrangement with the Raja. His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondiman Bahadur, the present ruler, is a minor. He was installed as Raja on 19-11-28. The administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator. The various departments are constituted on the British India model. The principal food crop is rice. The forests which cover about one-seventh of the State, contain only small timber. There are no large industries. The State is well provided with roads, but Pudukkottai is the only municipal town in the State.

Resident for the Madras States.—C. P. Skrine, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Banganapalle.—This is a small State in two detached portions which in the eighteenth century passed from Hyderabad to Mysore and back again to Hyderabad. The control over it was ceded to the Madras Government by the Nizam in 1800. The present ruler is Nawab Meer Faze Ali Khan Bahadur. The chief food-grain is cholam. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The revenue of the State is over 3 lakhs. The Nawab enjoys a salute of 9 guns.

Resident for the Madras States.—C. P. Skrine, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Sandur.—Sandur is the only Mahratta State in South India and in political relations with the Government of India through the Resident at Trivandrum. The State was conquered in early eighteenth century by Siddaji Rao, ancestor of the present Ruler from a pillar of the Bedar tribe. During the time of his son and successor, Morar Rao, the State reached the zenith of its territorial expansion. In the Carnatic and Mysore wars Morar Rao was the staunchest ally of the British. The State came into political relations with the British in 1818. The Ruler exercises powers of life and death. In 1876 the proper style of address of the Ruler was acknowledged by the Government of India. This is one of the 146 important States which received Canning's Sanad of Adoption in 1862. The Ruler also has vested interests in Gajendragad, a jaghir in Bombay Presidency, held on his behalf by certain junior members of his family. The State pays no tribute to the Crown. The Ruler is the fountain-head of all authority—judicial, legislative and executive. He has established an independent Chief Court presided over by the senior-most member of the Madras judicial service, whose services have been lent to the State under a special arrangement with the Madras Government. There is a State Council to initiate all legislative measures and an Executive Council in charge of the administration.

The State has mineral deposits of the first quality, especially manganese. The forests abound in sandalwood which is as rich in oil-content as that of Mysore.

The present Ruler is Raja Shrimant Yeshwant Rao Hindurao Ghorpade Manilakot-madar Senapati.

President of the Executive Council.—Shrimant Sardar B. Y. Raju Ghorpade.

Resident.—C. P. Skrine, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.

STATES OF WESTERN INDIA.

Western India States Agency.—Kathlawar in which the majority of the States in this Agency are situated is the peninsula lying immediately to the north of Gujarat in the Bombay Presidency. Its extreme length is about 220 miles and its greatest breadth about 165 miles, while the total area is about 23,445 sq. miles. It is for the most part flat except for the Gir forest, where there exist the only lions still surviving in India.

The political organization of the Agency is unusual in that besides the normal system of *Salute States* in political relations with the Resident and non-salute States in political relations with the Political Agents of the subordinate agencies, there are administered areas, which include the Civil Stations of Rajkot, Wadhwan and Sadra, and groups of innumerable petty estates, known as "Thanas". The latter are under the direct supervision of the Political

Agents. These "Thanas" were originally offshoots of larger States, but owing to the system of successive holders dividing their heritage amongst all their heirs, a custom prevalent amongst the Kathis, who give their name to the province, they have become so sub-divided as to render impractical the normal administration and the exercise of any jurisdictional powers by each individual holder. The Agency has, therefore, assumed their powers and carries out the administration on their behalf.

The history of the British connection with Kathiawar commences with Colonel Walker's settlement of 1807. In 1863 the States were divided into seven classes and although these have since been abolished, the jurisdictions fixed in that year still remain graded.

Formerly the Political Administration of the Western India States was the responsibility of the Government of Bombay. The transfer of States to direct political relations with the Government of India, a change which was advocated in the Montague-Chelmsford Report on Constitutional Reforms, was not carried out until 1924. The first stage in the process was the creation of a new Agency in direct relation with the Government of India, known as the Western India States Agency. This Agency comprised the whole of the area containing the old Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur Agencies.

The other States in the Bombay Presidency, which for the time being remained in political relations with the Government of Bombay, were transferred to the control of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1933. This transfer necessitated the regrouping, not only of the remaining Bombay States, but also of some of the States of the Western India States Agency. The States of Danta and Palanpur were included in the Rajputana Agency; the former having being part of the old Mahi Kantha Agency and the latter part of the Western India States Agency. The States and estates of the Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies were united in the present Sabar Kantha Agency, the third subordinate Agency of the Western India States Agency.

The headquarters of the Western India States Agency are situated at Rajkot, which has been the seat of the Representative of the Government for over 100 years, in the Rajkot Civil Station which was first leased from the Rajkot State in 1863. The personnel of the Headquarters is as follows:—

Resident for the States of Western India: The Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Gibson, O.B.E., I.P.S.

Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India: E. Weston, I.C.S.

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident: Major C. W. L. Harvey O.B.E., M.C.

The Salute States in this Agency are 17 in number, namely:—

1. Cutch State, 2. Idar State, 3. Junagadh State, 4. Nawanganar State, 5. Bhavnagar State, 6. Porbander State, 7. Dhrangadhra State, 8. Radhanpur State, 9. Morvi State, 10. Gondal State, 11. Jafarabad State, 12. Wakaner State, 13. Palitana State, 14. Dirol State, 15. Limbdi State, 16. Rajkot State, and 17. Wadhwan State.

The subordinate agencies are three in number, namely:—

- Western Kathiawar Agency,
- Eastern Kathiawar Agency, and
- Sabar Kantha Agency.

Western Kathiawar Agency.—The Western Kathiawar Agency, with Headquarters at Rajkot Civil Station, was constituted by the amalgamation in 1923 of two (Sorath and Halar) out of the four Prants or Districts into which the province of Kathiawar was formerly divided. The combined district which was at first named "The Western Kathiawar States" was given its present designation in 1927.

The Agency contains 44 non-salute jurisdictional States and Talukas and four Thana circles. Among Jurisdictional States in direct political relations with the Political Agent, the following are prominent:—

Jotpur, Jasan, Manavadar, Thana-Devli, Vadla, Jirpur, Malia, Kotda-Sangani, Virpur, Bilkha and Khirasra.

Political Agent: W. le B. Egerton, Esq., I.C.S.

Eastern Kathiawar Agency.—The Eastern Kathiawar Agency, with Headquarters at Wadhwan Civil Station, was constituted in 1923 by combining the two Prants of Jhalawad and Gohelwad. The combined District was first styled "The Eastern Kathiawar States" and was given its present designation in 1927. The administration and constitution are similar to those prevailing in the Western Kathiawar Agency.

The Agency contains 15 non-salute jurisdictional States and Talukas and 7 Thana Circles.

Among jurisdictional States in direct political relations with the Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency, the following are prominent:—

Lakhtar, Sayla, Chhda, Vala, Lathi, Muli, Bajana, and Patdi.

Political Agent: Major H. M. Poulton.

Sabar Kantha Agency.—The Sabar Kantha Agency, with Headquarters at Sadra Civil Station, was constituted by the amalgamation of the Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies. Previous to 1933 the administration of these two agencies was on the usual lines with a Political Agent in charge of each, while after that date the organisation was assimilated to that of the other two agencies.

The Agency contains 46 jurisdictional non-salute States and eight Thana Circles.

Among Chiefs in direct relations with the Political Agent, the States of Malpur, Mansa and Mohanpur in the Sadra Division and those of Tharad and Wao in the Banas Division are prominent.

Political Agent: Major D. R. Smith.

Bhavnagar.—This State lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay. The Gohel Rajputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhavnagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1260, under Sajakji from whose three sons—Rauji, Sarangji and Shahji—are

descended respectively the rulers of Bhavnagar, Lathi and Palitana. An intimate connexion was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhavnagar in the eighteenth century when the ruler of that State took pains to destroy the pirates which infested the neighbouring seas. The State was split up when Gujarat and Kathiawar were divided between the Peshwa and the Gackwar; but the various claims over Bhavnagar were consolidated in the hands of the British Government in 1807. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,28,060 to the British Government, Rs. 3,581-8-0 as Peshkashi to Baroda and Rs. 22,855 as Zortali to Junagadh. His Highness Maharaja Krishna Kumarsinhji succeeded to the *gadli* on the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I. on 17th July 1919 and was invested with full powers on 18th April 1931. The State Council consisted of Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani K.C.I.E., as President. The other members of the Council were Dewan Bahadur T. K. Trivedi, Khan Bahadur S. A. Goghawala, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law and Mr. A. P. Pattani, M.A. (Cantab.). This Council was abolished from November 10th, 1937 and Diwanate system was introduced with Mr. A. P. Pattani, M.A. (Cantab.), as Dewan, Mr. N. M. Surti, B.A., LL.B., as Naib Dewan, Mr. B. V. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.) as Judicial Assistant and Mr. H. M. Trivedi, B.A., LL.B., as Personal Assistant. One noteworthy feature of the administration is the complete separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority is another. The authority and powers of all the Heads of Departments have been clearly defined, and each within his own sphere is independent of the others being directly responsible to the Dewan.

The chief products of the State are grain, cotton, sugar-cane and salt. The chief manufactures are oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth. The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavnagar, which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carried on an extensive trade as one of the principal markets and harbours of export for cotton in Kathiawar. Bhavnagar supports 270 State Lancers and 250 State Infantry.

Population (in 1931) was 500,274 of whom 86 per cent. were Hindus and 8 per cent. Mahomedans. The average income for the last five years was Rs. 1,47,76,278, exclusive of Railway income, and the average expenditure Rs. 1,56,96,200.

Dhrangadhra State is a State of the First Class in Kathiawar with a population of nearly one lakh and an area of 1,167 square miles exclusive of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn of Cutch. The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the head of the Jhala family of Rajputs, originally called the Makvanas. This Rajput clan is of great antiquity having migrated to Kathiawar from the North, establishing itself first at Patli in the Ahmedabad District, thence moving to Halvad and finally settling in its present seat. Being the guardians of the North-Eastern marches of Kathiawar they had to suffer repeatedly from the successive inroads of the Mahomedans into that Peninsula, but after suffering the various vicissitudes of war they were confirmed

in their possession of Halvad, its surrounding territories and the salt-pans attached thereto by an Imperial Firman issued by Emperor Aurangzeb. The States of Wankaner, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla and Than-Lakitar are offshoots from Dhrangadhra. His Highness Maharaja Maharana Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja Raj Saheb, is the ruler of the State and the titular head of all the Jhalas. The administration is conducted under the Maharaja's directions by a Council consisting of three members, Military, Political and Home. The soil being eminently fit for cotton cultivation, the principal crops are long stapled cotton and cereals of various kinds. Excellent building and ornamental stone is quarried from the hills situated within the State. Wadagara Salt of an excellent quality with Magnesium Chloride and other by-products of salt are also manufactured in the State Salt Works at Kuda which offer practically inexhaustible supplies for their manufacture. To utilize these valuable resources, the State built a huge factory in Dhrangadhra, known as the Shri Shakti Alkali Works, for the manufacture on a large scale of Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and Soda Bicar as by-products of salt. The capital town is Dhrangadhra, a fortified town, 75 miles west of Ahmedabad.

Dhrangadhra State owns the Railway from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad, a distance of 40 miles, which is worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. An extension of this line to Malviya is under contemplation. A railway siding has been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a distance of 11 miles—to facilitate the salt traffic.

Gondal State.—The Ruling Prince of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock with the title of H. H. Maharaja Thakore Saheb, the present Ruler being H. H. Shri Bhagwat Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. The early founder of the State Kumbhoji I, had a modest estate of 20 villages. Kumbhoji II, the most powerful Chief of the House, widened the territories to almost their present limits by conquest; but it was left to the present ruler to develop its resources to the utmost, and in the words of Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, by its "importance and advanced administration to get it recognised as a First Class State." The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,10,721. The chief products are cotton, groundnuts and grain and the chief manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold embroidery. Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted, and was one of the earliest pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar, having initiated the Dhasa-Dhoraji line. It owns the Dhasa-Jam Jodhpur section called the Gondal Railway with its Kunkavav Bagasra Extension and manages it along with the Porbandar State Railway and the Jetalisar-Rajkot Railway subsequently built in partnership with other Native States in Kathiawar. There are no export and import dues, the people being free from taxes and dues. Comparatively speaking Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education, female education in the State being compulsory. Rs. 32.25 lakhs have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals

water supply and electricity to the towns of Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta. The capital is Gondal, a fortified town on the line between Rajkot and Jetalsar.

Junagadh State.—A first class State under the Western India States Agency and lies in the South-Western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°-44' and 21°-53' North latitude; 70° and 72° East longitude with the Halar division of the province as its northern boundary and Gohilwad Prant to its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided into 12 Mahals. It has 16 ports of which the principal are Veraval, Mangrol, and Nawabandar. The principal rivers in the State are the Bhadar, Uben, Ozat, Hiran, Saraswati, Machhundri, Singaoda, Meghal, Vrajmi, Raval and Sabli. The principal town of Junagadh, which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, is situated on the slope of the Girnar and the Datar Hills, while in antiquity and historical interest it yields to none. The Upperkote or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is honey-combed with caves of their remains. There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town. The famous Asoka inscription of the Buddhist time carved out on a big bolster of black granite stone is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill, which is sacred to the Jains, the Shivaits, the Vaishnavites and other Hindus. To the south-east of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of the Gir comprising 494 square miles, 828 acres and 10 gunthas. It supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion. The area of the State is 3,337 square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs. 1,00,00,000. The total population according to the census of 1931 is 545,152. Until 1472 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahmud Begra of Ahmedabad Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chuda Sama tribe. During the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Moghal Viceroy of Gujarat. About 1735 when the representative of the Moghals had lost his authority in Gujarat, Sher Khan Bahl, the ancestor of the present Babi Ruler, expelled the Moghal Governor, and established his own rule. The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, jowar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugar-cane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed, fish, country tobacco, groundnuts, cocoanuts, bamboos, etc., while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugar-candy, copper, and brassware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather, bamboo furniture, etc. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar; on the other hand, the State of Junagadh receives a tribute styled Zortalbi amounting to Rs. 92,421 from not less than 134 States and Talukas, a relic of the days of Mahomedan supremacy. The State maintains State forces consisting of Lancers and the

Mahabat Khanji Infantry, the sanctioned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 219 inclusive of Bag-pipe Band.

The present Nawab is Captain His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III, G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I., who is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanji I, the founder of the Babi-Family of Junagadh in 1735 A.D. His Highness the Nawab Sahib was born on 2nd August 1900 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1911.

Ruler:—Captain His Highness Sir Mahabat Khanji Rasulkhanji, G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Heir-Apparent:—Shahzada M a h o m e d Dilawarkhanji, 2nd Shahzada Mahomed Himatkhanji.

President of the Council.—J. Montath, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.)

Nawanagar State, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, has an area of 3,791 square miles. The Maharaja of Nawanagar is a Juleja Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same family as the Rao of Cutch. The Jadejas originally entered Kathiawar from Cutch, and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwas then established at Ghumli. The town of Jamnagar was founded in 1540. The present Jam Sahib is Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijaysinhji Sahib, K.C.S.I., who succeeded in April 1933. The principal products are grain, cotton and oil-seeds, shipped from the ports of the State. A small pearl fishery lies off the coast. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 per annum jointly to the British Government the Gaekwar of Baroda and Zortalbi to the Nawab of Junagadh. The State maintains two squadrons of Nawanagar State Lancers and 1½ company, of the State Infantry. The capital is Jamnagar, a flourishing place, nearly 4 miles in circuit, situated 5 miles east of the port of Rowl. A modern port affording all facilities. The State owns a Railway which traverses through its entire territory and is part of the Railway system connecting the Peninsula with the mainland.

Population 4,00,192. Revenue nearly Rs. 94 lakhs.

Dewan:—Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Secretary:—Gokulbhai B. Desai, Bar-at-Law.

Military Secretary and Home Member:—Lt.-Col. R. K. Himmatsinhji.

Cutch.—The State is bounded on the north and north-west by Sind, on the east by the Palanpur Agency, on the south by the Peninsula of Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the south-west by the Indian Ocean. Its area, exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch, is 8,249 square miles. The capital is Bhuj, where the ruling Chief (the Maharao) His Highness Maha Rao Sri Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.O.I.E., G.C.I.E., resides. From its isolated position, the special characteristic of its people, their peculiar dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their

ruled, the peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of Bombay. The earliest historic notices of the State occur in the Greek writers. Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sindh tribe of Samma Rajputs in the fourteenth century. The section of the Sammas forming the ruling family in Cutch were known as the Jadejas or 'children of Jada'. The British made a treaty with the State in 1815. There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch, and wheat, barley and cotton are cultivated. Both iron and coal are found but are not worked. Cutch is noted for its beautiful embroidery and silverwork and its manufactures of silk and cotton are of some importance. Trade is chiefly carried by sea. The ruling chief is the supreme authority. A few of the Bhayats are invested with jurisdictional powers in varying degrees in their own estates and over their own ryots. A notable fact in connection with the administration of the Cutch State is the number and position of the Bhayat. These are Rajput nobles forming the brotherhood of the Maha Rao. They were granted a share in the territories of the ruling chiefs as provision for their maintenance and are bound to furnish troops on an emergency. The number of these chiefs is 137, and the total number of the Jadeja tribe in Cutch is about 16,000. The British military force having been withdrawn from Bhuj, the State now pays Rs. 82,257 annually as an Anjar equivalent to the British Government. The military force consists of about 1,000 in addition to which, there are some irregular infantry, and the Bhayats could furnish on requisition a mixed force of four thousand.

Porbandar.—The Porbandar State on the Western Coast of the province of Kathiawar comprises an area of 642½ square miles and has a population of 1,15,741 souls according to the Census of 1931. The capital of the State is Porbandar, a flourishing port having trade connections with Java, Burma, Persian Gulf, Africa and the important Continental Ports. The State has its own Railway. The well-known Porbandar stone is quarried in the Barda Hills near Adityana and is largely exported to important places in as well as outside India. Porbandar Ghee (butter) has also a reputation of its own and is largely exported to Africa. The Indian Cement Factory of Messrs. Tata & Sons was established at Porbandar in 1912. It manufactures Ganapati Brand Portland cement which has stood keen competition. Among more recent industries may be mentioned the establishment of the Nadar Salt Works, the Maharana Spinning and Weaving Mill and the Natwar Match Works. The State maintains a Military Force.

His Highness Maharaja Rana Sahab Shri Sir Natwarsinhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., is the present Ruler of the State. Born on the 30th June 1901. His Highness ascended the *gadi* on the 26th January 1920 and has married Princess Rupaliba Sahab, M.B.E., of Limbdi.

Radhanpur is a first class State, with an area of 1,150 square miles, which is held by a branch of the illustrious Babi family, who since the

reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat. The present Ruler is His Highness Nawab Murtuzakhanji Joravarkhanji Nawab Sahab of Radhanpur. The State maintains a Police force of 200. The principal products are cotton, wheat and grain. The capital is Radhanpur town, a considerable trade centre for Northern Gujarat and Cutch. Sani has a cotton press and 3 spinning factories. There is one spinning factory at Munjpur and one at Sankeshwar which is a great centre of Jain pilgrimage all the year round. Gotarka, Dev and Trakod Loti are also the principal places of pilgrimage for Mahomedans, Vaishnavas and Brahmans, respectively.

There are several ancient monuments in the State, viz., Fatehkote at Radhanpur, Jhalore's Teba at Subapure, Loteshvara Mahadev at Loti, Sankeshvara temple at Sankeshvara, Waghel tank at Waghel, Varanatha place at Waghel, Tatleshwar Mahadev at Fatolpur, Rajajapura Bhotava, Old Masjid at Munjpur, Place of Asian at Gotarka, Malabali Fir's Dargah at Gotarka and Nilkantha Mahadev at Kunwar.

There is also an Anath Ashram for the poor known as "The Hussainbakite Saheba Mohabat Vilas."

His Highness the Nawab Sahab Bahadur has established a Bank named "Vadhlar Bank" to lend money to cultivators and others on easy terms, and thus save them from the clutches of the money-lenders.

Idar.—Idar is a First Class State with an area of 1,660 square miles and an average revenue of about 20 lakhs. The present Ruler of Idar H. H. Maharaja Shri Himmat Singhji is a Rajput of the Rathod clan. He was born in 1899 A.D. and ascended the *gadi* in 1931 on the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji. His Highness accompanied His late Highness Lt.-Col. Sir Dowlat Singhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London and acted as Page to his Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1911. The subordinate Feudatory Jagirdars are divided into three classes. The Jagirdars comprised in the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a *Jivarak*. Those known as Sardar Pattawats are descendants of the military leaders who accompanied Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji, the founder of the present Marwar dynasty when they took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Shiv Singhji in 1741 A.D. on condition of military service. In the case of the Bhoomias are included all subordinate Feudatories who were in possession of their Pattas prior to the advent of the present Marwar dynasty. The pattas they hold were acquired by their ancestors by grant from the former Rao Rulers of the State. The Maharaja receives Rs. 52,427 annually on account of Khichdi and other Raj Haks from his subordinate Sardars the tributary talukas of the Mahr Kantha Agency and others and pays Rs. 30,340 as Ghadsana to Gackwar of Baroda through the British Government.

Vijaynagar.—The State has an area of 135 square miles with a population of 8,491 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 93,859. The Ruler is Rathod Rajput. His ancestors were the Rulers of Idar but on being driven from that place established their rule in Polo. The present Ruler is Rao Shri Hamirsinhji.

Hindusinhji. He was born on 3rd January 1904 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1916. The Ruler has no salute but on account of the historic importance of the family he enjoyed rank above the Ruler of the salute State of Danta in the old Mahi Kantha Agency.

BARODA RESIDENCY AND GUJARAT STATES AGENCY.

Consequent upon the establishment of direct relations between the Government of India and the Bombay States since April 1933 many States and Estates which were previously included in the various Political Agencies of the Bombay Government have now been included in a newly formed Political Agency of the Government of India designated the Gujarat States Agency. The charge of this new Agency has been added to the charge of the Resident at Baroda, who is now known as the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States. The Political Agencies thus amalgamated were the Rewa Kantha Agency, the Kaira Agency, the Surat Agency, the Nasik Agency and the Thana Agency.

The following are the full-powered salute States now in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States:—

- (1) Balasinor .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).
- (2) Bansda .. (Old Surat Agency).
- (3) Baria .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).
- (4) Baroda
- (5) Cambay .. (Old Kaira Agency).
- (6) Chhota Udepur.. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).
- (7) Dharampur.. (Old Surat Agency).
- (8) Jawhar .. (Old Thana Agency).
- (9) Lunawada .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).
- (10) Rajpipla .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).
- (11) Sachin .. (Old Surat Agency).
- (12) Saut .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).

The Headquarters of the Agency are at Baroda and consist of:—

Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. D. Colvin, C.I.B.

Secretary to the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States.—A. P. Low, Esq., I.O.S.

Under-Secretary to the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States.—Captain R. K. M. Baker.

Assistant Secretary to the Resident for Baroda and Gujarat States.—Mr. A. W. DeCruz.

Balasinor.—This State has an area of 189 square miles, a population of 52,525, and an annual revenue of about Rs. 2½ lakhs. The Ruling Prince belongs to the Babi family. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 9,766-9-8 to the British Government and Rs. 3,077-11-1 to the Baroda Government. The name of the present Ruler is Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Manvar-khanji, Nawab of Balasinor. He was born on the 10th November 1894 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1899. The Ruler of the State received in 1890 a Sanad guaranteeing succession according to Muhammadan Law in the event of failure of direct heirs. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Bansda.—This State has an area of 215 square miles, a population of 48,807 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 7½ lakhs. The Ruler of Bansda are Solanki Rajputs of the Lunar Race and descendants of the Great Sidhraj Jaysing. The present Ruler Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji was born on 16th February 1888, and succeeded to the *gadi* in September 1911. The Ruler of the State has received a Sanad guaranteeing succession to an adopted heir in the event of failure of direct heirs. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Baria.—The State has an area of 813 square miles with a population of 159,429 and is situated in the heart of the Panchmahals District. The capital Deygad Baria is reached by the Baria State Railway from Piprod Station on the B.B. & C.I. Railway at a distance of 10 miles. The average revenue of the State is about 12 lakhs. The Ruler, Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharao Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji, K.C.S.I., is the direct descendant of the Great House of Khichi Chohan Rajputs who ruled over Gujarat for 244 years with their capital at Champaner, enjoying the proud title of Papapatis. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State. His Highness served in France and Flanders in the Great European War and in the Afghan War, 1919. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of eleven guns.

Cambay.—This State has an area of 392 square miles, a population of 87,761 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 13 lakhs. The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jafar Najm-e-sani Mominkhan I, the last but one of the Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat. The present Ruler is His Highness Najm-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Mominkhan Bahadur Dilaverjung Nawab Mirza Husain Xaver Khan Sahib Bahadur. He was born on the 16th May 1911, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 21st January 1915 and was invested with ruling powers on the 13th December 1930. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 11 guns.

Chhota Udepur.—This State has an area of 890 square miles, a population of 1,44,640 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 13 lakhs. The Ruling family belongs to the Khichi Chavan Rajput clan and claims descent from the last Patil Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner, the State being founded shortly after the fall of that fortress in 1494. The name of the present Ruler is Maharawal Shri Natvarsinhji. He was born on the 16th November 1906 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 29th August 1923 on the death of his father. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Dharampur.—This State has an area of 704 square miles, a population of 1,12,031 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 8½ lakhs. The Rulers of Dharampur trace their descent from Ramchandraj of Hindu Mythology. They belong to the Solar Sisodia Rajputs dynasty. The present Raja, His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaydevji Mohandevji, was born on the 3rd December 1884 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 26th March 1921. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns.

Jawhar.—This State is situated to the North of the Thana District of the Bombay Presidency on a plateau above the Konkan plain. It has an area of 310 square miles, a population of 57,288 and an average annual revenue of about Rs. 5½ lakhs. Up to the period of the first Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan, Jawhar was held by a Varli, not a Koli Chief. The first Koli Chief obtained his footing in Jawhar by a device similar to that of Dido when he asked for and received as much land as the hide of a bull would cover. The Koli Chief cut a hide into strips, and thus enclosed the territory of the State. The present Chief, Raja Patangsha alias Yeshwantrao Vikramsha, is a minor and the State is at present under minority administration. The Raja is entitled to become a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Lunawada.—The State has an area of 388 square miles, a population of 95,163 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 5½ lakhs. The Rulers of Lunawada belong to the historic Solanki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent from the famous Siddharaj Jaysinh of Anhilwad (Gujarat). Besides having fine patches of good agricultural land, the State contains a considerable forest area yielding rich timber. The present Ruler, Lieut. Maharana Shri Virbhadrashinji, was invested with full powers on 2nd October 1930. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Rajpipla.—This important State lies to the south of the Narbada. It has an area of 1,517½ square miles, a population of 2,06,085 and an average annual revenue of about Rs. 2½ lakhs. The lands are rich and very fertile and, except for a few forest-clad hills, are suitable and available for cultivation in large quantities in the south-east talukas. The family of the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Major H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji, K.C.S.I., is said to derive its origin from a Rajput of the Gohel clan. Cotton is the most important crop in the State. In the hills there are valuable teak forests. The capital is Rajpipla which is connected with Ankleshwar by railway built by the State. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 13 guns.

Sachin.—Sachin is the senior of the only two Abyssinian States in India. The ancestors of the Nawab of Sachin were the Rulers of Janjira. The founder of the Ruling House of Sachin was Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan. In 1784, on the death of his father, Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan became Nawab of Janjira but the

Throne was seized by Sidi Jahwar in favour of Nawab Sidi Mohommed Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan's younger brother. This led to several complications which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan decided to avoid and made the great sacrifice of leaving Janjira with his younger brother. Nawab Sidi Mohommed Abdul Karim Yakut Khan intended to go to Tipu Sultan and gain his support but as this was considered impolitic, the Honourable the East India Company intervened as mediators and through the good offices of Mr. Mallet (afterwards Sir Charles) and Nana Furnavis, the Prime Minister of His Highness the Peshwar a Triple Alliance was signed on the 6th June 1791, by which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed, Yakut Khan took the State of Sachin. Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan was granted the hereditary title of Nawab by the Emperor of Delhi, His Imperial Majesty Shah Alum II, and was also granted a "Haft Haziri" and the "Mahi Marutab." The Rulers of Sachin are known as amongst the first powerful Princes in India to have cemented an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British. The present Ruler is His Highness Nawab Sidi Mohommed Haider Mohommed Yakut Khan, who was born on the 11th of September 1909 and succeeded to the Throne on 19th November 1930. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Sant.—This State has an area of 394 square miles, a population of 83,538 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 4,13,512. The Ruling family belongs to the Mahipavat branch of the Puar or Parmar Rajputs. The Rulers used to pay a tribute of 5,884-0-10 to Scindia. This tribute is now paid by the State to the British Government. The present Ruler Maharana Shri Joravarasinhji Pratapsinhji was born on 24th March 1881 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1896. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Rewa Kantha Agency.—Including the Surgana State and the Dangs.

This Agency is a subordinate Political Agency of the Gujarat States Agency. It is comprised of all the non-salute States and Estates of the Old Rewa Kantha Agency, the State of Surgana, previously in the Nasik Agency, and the petty states known as the Dangs, previously in the Surat Agency.

Rewa Kantha means the district or province situated on the banks of the river Rewa or Narmada or Narbada. This river is held in high veneration among the Hindus especially in the Bombay Presidency.

All the States comprised in the Province of Rewa Kantha are not on the banks of Narbada, for some of the Northern States, i.e., Kadanas and the States in Pandu Mewas are on the banks of the Mahi river. In fact the Rewa Kantha Agency comprises territories watered both by the Rewa and Mahi Rivers.

The population consists of the following main classes: Hindus, Jains, Musalmans, Animistic Bhils, Dhankas, Kolis and Nalkdas.

Surgana.—Is situated on the borders of the Nasik District.

The **Dangs** consist of a tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District which is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani.

The headquarters of the Agency, which is situated at the Baroda Residency in view of the fact that the Secretary to the Resident at Baroda and the Gujrat States is also *ex-officio* Political Agent of this Agency, consist of:—

Political Agent.—A. P. Low, Esq., I.C.S.

Deputy Political Agent.—Kumar Shri Baneshinji J. Jhola.

Deputy Political Agent for the Dangs.—Mr. E. O. Sampson, M.B.E.

Many of the States and Estates are small and only a few enjoy restricted jurisdictional powers. The four Chiefs of Kadana, Bhaderwa, Surgana and Jambughoda are however, larger and more important, the first three named being included in the list of electorates for representative members of the Chamber of Princes.

KOLHAPUR AND THE DECCAN STATES AGENCY.

This Residency which was formed in consequence of the transfer of the Bombay States to the direct control of the Government of India includes the following States:—

Kolhapur.	Miraj (Senior).
Janjira.	Miraj (Junior).
Savantvadi.	Kurandwad (Senior).
Mudhol.	Kurandwad (Junior).
Sangli.	Ramdurg.
Bhor.	Aundh.
Jamkhandi.	Akalkot
Phaltan.	Savanur.
Jath.	Wadi Estate

These States are in political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, whose headquarters are at Kolhapur.

Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.—Lieutenant Colonel G. P. Murphy.

Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.—Major R. L. Bazalgette.

Under-Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.—(Ex-officio) Major J. W. Randall.

Kolhapur.—Kolhapur is a State with an area of 3,217.1 square miles, population 9,57,137 and a gross annual revenue of Rs. 1,25,70,398. The present Ruler is Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Sir Shri Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharajasahab, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. He has a dynastic salute of 19 guns. The Ruling House is descended from a younger branch of the Great Shivaji, the Founder of the Marhatta Empire. There are nine Fendatory Jahagirs under the Darbar, of which the most important are the four Major Jahagirs of Vishalgad, Bavada, Kagal Senior and Ichalkaranji; the remaining five (*viz.*, Kapsli, Torgal, Kagal Junior, Hinmat Bahadur and Sarlashkar Bahadur) are called the Minor Jahagirs. They are administered by their holders except in the case of the last named one, whose holder being a minor, the Darbar administers his estate. Kolhapur entered into Treaty relations of an important political nature with the British Government in 1812, by which, Kolhapur was guaranteed against the attacks of foreign powers

and its integrity assured. The State pays no tribute and supports a Military Force of 602. Kolhapur State is divided into 7 Petas and 3 Mahals. Kolhapur City is known on account of its religious sanctity, as the "Southern Benares," and is famous for the architectural beauty of its temples. Its hill-forts are also famed in history. It is a great centre of higher education and has flourishing industries. The principal articles of production are rice, jawari, sugar-cane and tobacco, and manufactures are, coarse cotton and woollen goods, sugar, oil-seeds, pottery and hard-ware. The Sahyadri Mountains flank the State on the west and contain some of the finest aluminium bauxite deposits in the world in very large quantities. In educational, industrial, and social progress and in reforms, Kolhapur ranks with the most progressive States. The Shahu Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Sugar Mills, the Kolhapur Bank with Branches, Cinema Industries, as well as full grade Arts, Law and B. T. Colleges, testify to the growing importance of modern Kolhapur and to its progressive administration.

Janjira.—This State is situated to the South of the Kolaba District of the Bombay Presidency. The most noticeable point in its history is the successful resistance that it alone, of all the States of Western India, made against the determined attacks of the Marathas. The British, on succeeding the Marathas as masters of the Konkan, refrained from interfering in the administration of the State. The Chief is a Sunni Mohammedan, with a title of Nawab. He has a Sanad guaranteeing succession according to Mahomedan law and pays no tribute. The last ruler, H. H. Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan G.C.I.E., died on 2nd May 1922, and was succeeded by his son, His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan born on the 7th March 1914. The State was under a minority administration until 9th November 1933 when His Highness the present Nawab was invested with ruling powers. The area of the State is 379 square miles, and the population 1,10,388. The average revenue is about 11 lakhs including that derived from a small dependency named Jafarabad in the south of Kathlawar under the Western India States Agency. The Capital is Murud on the main land and the name of Janjira being retained by the island fort opposite. His Highness the Nawab is entitled to a dynastic salute of 11 guns and to a permanent salute of 13 guns within his own territories.

Sawantwadi.—This State has an area of 930 square miles and a population of 230,589. The average revenue is Rs. 6,42,649. It lies to the north of the Portuguese territory of Goa, the general aspect of the country being extremely picturesque. Early inscriptions take the history of the State back to the sixth century. The late Ruler Major His Highness Raja Bahadur Shrimant Khem Sawant alias Bapusaheb Bhonsle, K.C.S.I., having expired on the 4th July 1937, His Excellency the Crown Representative recognised his only minor son His Highness Raja Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, the present Ruler, as his successor and appointed Her Highness Dowager Rani Parwatibai Sahab Bhonsle as Regent to conduct the administration of the State during the minority of the present Ruler from 5th October 1937. He was invested with the powers of his State on 20th October 1937. Rice is the principal crop of the State, and it is rich in valuable teak. The sturdy Marathas of the State are favourite troops for the Indian Army and supply much of the immigrant labour in the adjacent British districts. The Capital is Sawantwadi, also called Sundar Wadi, or simply Wadi. The Raja enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a permanent local salute of 11 guns.

Mudhol.—The State has an area of 369 square miles, a population of 62,832 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 3,80,000. The present Ruler—Raja Shrinant Bhairav Shilji Maloji Rao Ghorpade—is a minor. The administration is

carried on by a Council of Regency, with the Ransahab as Regent. The minor Raja was born on the 15th October 1929 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 9th November 1937. The Ruler enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

Sangli.—The State has an area of 1,136 square miles, a population of 2,58,442 and an annual revenue of Rs. 15,41,000. The founder of the family was Harbhat who rose to distinction during the rule of the Peshwas. The present Ruler Lieutenant (Honorary) His Highness Raja Shrinant Sir Chintamanrav Dhanirao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., was born on the 14th February 1890 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1901 on the death of his adoptive father Dhanirao Chintamanrav Patwardhan. He was invested with ruling powers on 2nd June 1910 on attaining his majority. His Highness has been granted the hereditary title of Raja. He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns. His Highness exercises first class jurisdiction.

Bhor.—The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild and mountainous country. It has an area of 910 square miles, a population of 1,41,546 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 6½ lakhs. The present Ruler is Raja Shrinant Raghunathrao Shankarrao alias Babasaheb Pandit Pant Sachiv. The honour of a dynastic salute of 9 guns and the hereditary title of Raja were conferred on him in 1927 and 1935 respectively.

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency:—

State.	Name of Chief.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Tribute to British Government.
				Rs.	Rs.
Akalkot ..	Raja Shrinant Vijaysinh Fatesinh Bhonsle, Raja of.	498	92,605	6,40,000	14,592
Aundh ..	Raja Shrinant Bhavanrao Shrinivasrao alias Babasaheb Pant Pratindhi, Raja of.	501	76,507	4,03,000	No tribute.
Bhor ..	Raja Shrinant Raghunathrao Shankarrao alias Babasaheb Pandit Pant Sachiv, Raja of.	910	1,41,546	5,70,000	4,684
Jamkhadi ..	Raja Shrinant Shankarrao Parshuramrao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, Raja of.	524	1,14,282	9,16,000	20,841
Jath. ..	Sub-Lt. Raja Shrinant Vijaysinhrao Ramrao alias Babasaheb Datta, Raja of.	980.8	91,102	3,59,000	11,247
Kolhapur ..	Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.O. I.E., Maharaja of.	3,217.1	9,57,137	64,71,000 (including Feudatory Jaghirs).	No tribute.

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency—*contd.*

State.	Name of Chief.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Tribute to British Government.
				Rs.	Rs.
Kurundwad (Senior).	Shrimant Chintamanrao Bhalchandra Rao <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Patwardhan.	182.5	44,204	2,00,000	9,619
Kurundwad (Junior).	(1) Shrimant Ganpatrao Madhavrao <i>alias</i> Bopasaheb Patwardhan.	116.02	39,583	1,07,000	No tribute.
	(2) Shrimant Ganpatrao Trimbakrao <i>alias</i> Tatyasaheb Patwardhan.				
Miraj (Senior).	Raja Shrimant Sir Gangadharrao Ganesh <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Raja of.	342	93,957	6,25,000	12,553
Miraj (Junior).	Shrimant Sir Madhavrao Harhar <i>alias</i> Babasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E.	196½	40,686	2,86,000	7,380
Phaltan ..	Major Raja Shrimant Malojirao Mudhojirao <i>alias</i> Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar, Raja of.	397	58,761	5,70,000	9,000
Hamdurg ..	Shrimant Ramrao Venkatarao <i>alias</i> Raosaheb Bhawe.	169	35,401	1,82,000	No tribute.
Sangli ..	Lieutenant H. H. Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao <i>alias</i> Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Raja of.	1,136	2,58,442	14,25,000	Do.
Savantwadi .	H. H. Raja Bahadur Shrimant Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, Raja of. (Minor).	930	20,30,589	6,50,000	Do.
Savanur ..	Major Nawab Abdul Majidkhan Saheb Dilair Jung Bahadur, Nawab of.	73	20,320	2,12,000	Do.
Wadi Estate.	Meherban Ganpatrao Gangadharrao <i>alias</i> Dajisaheb Patwardhan Jahagirdar.	12	1,704	12,807	Do.

EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

On April 1st, 1933, the Eastern States Agency was created, and an Agent to the Governor-General was appointed at Ranchi. The Agency embraced 26 Orissa States, formerly included in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, and 14 Central Provinces States. Subsequently on December 1st, 1936, the two Bengal States of Cooch Behar and Tripura were transferred to the Agency, and there are now three Political Agencies under the Resident for the Eastern States at Calcutta, viz.:

(1) The Orissa States Agency with its headquarters at Sambalpur and with which the following States are in Political relations:—

Athgarh, Athmalik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudhi, Bonai, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Kharsawan, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Raivakhol, Ranpur, Serajikola, Sonepur, Talcher and Tigiria.

(2) The Chhattisgarh States Agency with its headquarters at Raipur and with which the following States are in Political relations:—

Bastar, Chhangbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kalahandi, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Patna, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja and Udalpur.

(3) The Bengal States Agency with its headquarters at Calcutta and with which the following States are in Political relations:—

Cooch Behar, Mayurbhanj and Tripura.

Of all these States the Rulers of six enjoy the distinction of salute, viz., Cooch Behar and Tripura of 13 guns, and Mayurbhanj, Patna, Kalahandi and Sonepur of 9 guns.

The total area is 65,230 square miles and the total population 80,82,052. Real income 2,10,46,000. These States pay a tribute amounting to Rs. 4,03,250.

Cooch Behar.—This State is situated in North Bengal, bounded by the Districts of Jalpaiguri, Goalpara and Rangpur. It has an area of 1,318 square miles and a population of 590,866, the revenue being Rs. 26,93,000. The town of Cooch Behar is connected by the Cooch Behar State Railway with the Eastern Bengal Railway system. The late Ruler, Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, attended His late Majesty King George V's Coronation in England as an Honorary A.D.C. to his father Maharaja Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, and was made a K.C.S.I. in the year 1917. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur who was born on the 15th December 1915, and succeeded his father Maharaja Jitendra Narayan on the 20th December 1922.

Tripura.—This State lies to the east of the district of Tippera in Bengal and consists largely of hills covered with dense jungle. It has an area of 4,116 square miles and a population of 382,450. The revenue from the State is Rs. 26,44,000 and from the zamindaris in British India about 10 lakhs. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, who was

born on 19th August 1908 and succeeded the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 13th August 1923. Besides being the Ruler of Tripura, the Maharaja holds a large landed property situated in the plains of the districts of Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet.

Mayurbhanj.—The Ruler is a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes. Archaeological finds that have come to light within the State area, as also outside, go to show that the ancient Bhanja Kingdom covered a considerable part of Orissa. Though the origin of the kingdom is lost in hoary antiquity, tradition recorded by Hunter places it more than two thousand years ago. Bhanja Kings ruled over their extensive territory from Khiniga-Kotta, modern Khiching, whose ancient remains bear testimony to the eminence and culture of the then Rulers which found expression in diverse forms of art of a very high order styled the Mayurbhanj School by Rene Grousset and art critics of acknowledged authority. During the Moghul period, Mayurbhanj was recognised by the Emperors as an autonomous principality, and in the days of Mahatma supremacy in Orissa, the Rulers of Mayurbhanj were often at war with the Mahatmas who attempted to levy a precarious tribute by force of arms. In 1761, the East India Company took possession of Midnapore and almost immediately afterwards the Ruler of Mayurbhanj opened friendly negotiations with the British authorities. During half a century preceding the British conquest of Orissa, the British authorities maintained their friendship with Mayurbhanj and a treaty was concluded between the East India Company and Mayurbhanj State in 1829.

Keonjhar is an off-shoot of Mayurbhanj being held by a junior branch of the Ruling family which separated from the parent State.

Kharsawan and Serajikola.—The Rulers of these States belong to the family of the Raja of Porabhat whose States were confiscated by the British Government. These States first came under the notice of the British in 1793, when in consequence of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jungle Mahals the Thakur of Kharsawan and the Kunwar of Serajikola were compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels. The Chiefs were bound, when called upon, to render service to the British Government, but not required to pay tribute. The Bengal Nagpur Railway runs through a part of the State.

Athgarh, Athmalik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudhi, Bonai, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Patna, Raivakhol, Ranpur, Sonepur, Talcher, Tigiria.—These States have no connected or authentic history. They were first inhabited by aboriginal races who were divided into innumerable communal or tribal groups each under its own Chief or headman. These carried

on incessant warfare with their neighbours. In course of time their hill retreats were penetrated by Aryan adventurers who gradually overthrew the tribal chiefs and established themselves in their place. Tradition relates how these daring interlopers, most of whom were Rajputs from the north, came to Puri on a pilgrimage and remained behind to found kingdoms. It was thus that Jai Singh is said to have become ruler of Mayurbhanj over 1,300 years ago, he being succeeded by his eldest son, while his second son seized Keonjhar. The Chiefs of Baudh and Daspalla are said to be descended from the same stock; and a Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmalik, Narsinghpur, Pal-Lohara, Taleher and Tigiria. Nayagarh, it is alleged, was founded by a Rajput from Rewah, and a scion of the same family was the ancestor of the present house of Khandpara. The ruling family of Ranpur is of Khond origin and furnishes the only known instance in which amid many vicissitudes, the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact. The States acknowledged the suzerainty of the paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders; but in other respects neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors, the Moghuls and Maharrattas, ever interfered with their internal administration. All the States have annals of the dynasties that have ruled over them; but they are made up for the most part of legend and fiction and long genealogical tables of doubtful accuracy, and contain very few features of general interest. The British conquest of Orissa from the Maharrattas which took place in 1803, was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the tributary States the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements.

Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja, Udaipur.—These States are scattered round the Chattisgarh Division in the Central Provinces to the different districts of which the majority of them were formerly attached.

Bastar.—This State is situated in the south-east corner of the Central Provinces. In area

(13,062 square miles) it is the twelfth largest State in India. The late Chief of Bastar was a Hindu lady. She was the last direct descendant on the male line of an ancient family of Lunar Rajputs, which ruled over Warangal until the Mohammedan conquest of the Deccan in the 14th century A.D. when the brother of the last Raja of Warangal fled into Bastar and established a kingdom there. From then till the days of the Maharrattas the State was virtually independent, its inaccessibility securing it from all but occasional raids of Mohammedan freebooters. The Bhonslas of Nagpur imposed a small tribute on Bastar in the 18th century which is now paid to the British Government. Nearly 11,000 square miles are covered by forest of which about 3,000 square miles are reserved and cultivation is sparse. The capital, Jagdalpur, on the Indravati River is 184 miles by motorable road from Raipur in the Central Provinces.

Surguja.—Until 1905 this was included in the Chota-Nagpur States of Bengal. The early history of Surguja is obscure, but according to local tradition the present Tilting family is said to be descended from an Arksel Raja of Palaman. In 1758 a Maharratta army overran the State and compelled its Chief to acknowledge himself a tributary of the Bhonsla Raja.

Resident, (Calcutta).—Lieut.-Colonel H. W. C. Robson, O.B.E.

Secretary, (Calcutta).—H. A. N. Barlow, I.O.S.

Under-Secretary, (Calcutta).—R. G. Daubeny.

Political Agent, Orissa States, Sambalpur.—Major W. F. Webb, I.A.

Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States, Raipur.—Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Hinde, I.A.

Forest.

Forest Adviser, Eastern States, Sambalpur.—H. F. Mooney, I.F.S.

Education.

Educational Adviser, Eastern States, Sambalpur.—S. D. Bahuguna, M.A., LL.B., Dip. Ed. (Leeds), M.R.S.T. (England).

UNDER THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Manipur.—The only State of importance, under the Government of Assam, is Manipur which has an area of 8,620 square miles and a population of 4,45,606 (1931 Census), of which about 58 per cent. are Hindus and 35 per cent. animistic hill tribes. Manipur consists of a great tract of mountainous country, and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, which is shut in on every side. The State adopted Hinduism in the early eighteenth century, in the reign of Pamheiba or Gharib Nawaz, who subsequently made several invasions into Burma. On the Burmese retaliating, Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. The Burmese again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese war, and on the conclusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared

independent. The chief event in its subsequent history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kulia Chandra Singh as Maharaja, followed by the treacherous murder of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Quinton, and the officers with him, and the withdrawal of the escort which accompanied him. From 1891 to 1907 the State was administered by the Political Agent, during the minority of H. H. Sir Chura Chand Singh. The Raja was invested with ruling powers in 1907 and formally installed on the gadi in 1908. For his services during the War the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on him. He was made a C.B.E. in Dec. 1917, and K.C.S.I. in Jan. 1934. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

The administration of the State is now conducted by H. H. the Maharaja, assisted by a Durbar, which consists of a President, who is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government, three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris. The staple crop of the country is rice. Forests of various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges.

Khasi States.—These petty chiefships, 25 in number, with a total area of about 3,000 square miles and a population of 1,80,000, are included under the Governor

of Assam. Most of the States have treaties or engagement with the British Government. The two largest are Khyrim and Mylliem and the smallest is Nonghlwai, which has a population of only 213. Most of them are ruled by a Chief or Siem. The Siemship usually remains in one family. The succession was originally controlled by a small electoral body constituted from the heads of certain clans but in recent years there has been a tendency to broaden the elective basis. The constitution of a Khasi State has always been of a very democratic character, Siem exercising but little control over his people.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Two States: Rampur, and Benares are included under this Government:—

State.	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.	Revenue in lakhs of Rupees approximate.
Rampur ..	893	4,61,919	49
Benares ..	875	3,91,165	18

Rampur State.—The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Syed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand. The founder belonged to the famous Sayed clan of Bareilly in the Muzaffargarh district and was a statesman of remarkable ability. He rendered valuable services to the Moghal Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Rohilkhand and bestowed on him the *Mahi Maratib*, i.e., the insignia of the Royal Fish.

Upon his death, his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayed Fuzallah Khan Bahadur. The Province of Rohilkhand had now passed into the hands of the East India Company. Nawab Sayed Fuzallah Khan Bahadur was very loyal to the British Government to whom he always looked for help during those unsettled days and he gave tangible proof of his loyalty when during the war against France he offered all his cavalry, 2,000 strong, to the British Government in 1778 and received the following message of thanks from the then Governor-General:—

"That in his own name as well as that of the Board, he returned him the warmest thanks for this instance of his faithful attachment to the Company and the English Nation."

Another opportunity arose for the ruler of Rampur to evince his steadfast loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Cause on the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857. His Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur occupied the Musnad of Rampur in these days. From the very start of the Mutiny till peace was re-established in the country, he spared neither men nor money in the help of the British Govern-

ment. He saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort. He established his reputation as a good administrator to such an extent that he was placed in charge of the administration of Moradabad and the other neighbouring districts on behalf of the British Government. These signal services were recognised by the British Government by the grant of an *Illaq* besides other marks of distinction.

During the reign of Nawab Sir Kalb-i-Ali Khan Bahadur who was an Oriental scholar of repute, the Court of Rampur came to be surrounded by artists, poets, and musicians, who were left without any patronage on the break up of the Moghial and Oudh Courts. This Prince collected all those rare and most precious Persian manuscripts and Moghul Miniatures now preserved at the Rampur Oriental Library. Indeed, the years of his rule meant for Rampur the splendour of a rich renaissance. In 1887, Nawab Sir Kalb-i-Ali Khan Bahadur died and was succeeded by his invalid son, Nawab Mushtak Ali Khan Bahadur, who, after a brief reign, passed away in 1889.

During the reign of His late Highness Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Hauid Ali Khan Bahadur, Rampur made great strides in trade and commerce and in fact in every walk of life. He maintained the traditions of his House for devotion to the British Crown. The Great War of 1914 found him foremost in offering his personal services and all the resources of the State to the British Government. The 1st Rampur Infantry was sent to East Africa and returned home after nearly four years' service and won favourable remarks from high British officers. He contributed one lakh of rupees towards the cost and upkeep of the hospitalship "Royalty." At the time of the Afghan War of 1919 the I. S. Lancers and the Imperial Service Infantry were sent on garrison duty in British India.

The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., D. Litt., LL.D., succeeded his father on 20th June 1930. His Highness was born on 17th November 1906 and was educated at the Banj Kumar College, Rajkot.

During the short period that the reins of the State have been in his hands, the administration of the State has been overhauled and reorganised. A State Council consisting of six members is

responsible for the administration of the State on the principle of the joint and several responsibility of every member.

Since 1935, His Highness has completely separated his Civil List from the State Budget.

The Rampur Municipality has a representative character, and has a non-official and elected Chairman. Two-thirds of its members are elected and the remainder nominated. Town Areas in two mofussil towns of the State have also been established.

The Legislative Committee consisting of experts who drafted enactments for the State has recently been remodelled and a representative element has been introduced into it to afford opportunities to the subjects to ventilate their views and take part in the framing of laws for the State, as well as to discuss and offer their advice on matters in which their opinion may be invited.

The State employees have recently been given the benefit of pension rules and time scale salaries have been fixed for them.

A Development Board has been instituted to encourage and foster the growth of industries and improve agriculture in the State. Two Sugar factories have been established in the State under the management of Messrs. Govan Brothers of Delhi.

His Highness has two sons and four daughters. The eldest son Sahibzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Br. is the Heir-Apparent.

The permanent salute of the State is 15 guns and the annual income about 50 lakhs of rupees.

Benares.—The kingdom of Benares under its Hindu rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Shahab-ud-din Ghorî and formed a separate province of the Mohamadan Empire. In the 18th century when the powers of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Mans Ram an enterprising zamindar of Gangapur (Benares district) founded the State of Benares and obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738. Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant

Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were unsuccessfully made by Sadfar Jang and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja and the Fort of Ramnagar was built on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings. Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was placed on the *gadi*. The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands, held by the Raja in his own right which was granted to him by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. Within the Domains the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British district. There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the *pergasnas* of Bhadohi and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur). The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The Maharaja's powers are those of a Ruling Chief, subject to certain conditions, of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer, the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems, of plenary criminal jurisdiction within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects, and of a right of control in certain matters connected with Excise.

The present ruler is Captain H. H. Maharaja Sir Aditya Narain Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1874 and succeeded to the State in 1931 and the heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Bibhuti Narain Singh born on November 5, 1927, adopted by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur as his son and successor on the 24th June 1934.

PUNJAB STATES.

There are 45 States and Estates in the Punjab which are in political relation with His Excellency the Crown Representative, through the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States whose Headquarters are at Lahore.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Title and name of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Area (in square miles).	Population.	Salute in guns.	Date of succession.	Approximate revenue.
1	Patiala ..	His Highness Maharaja Dhiraaj Yadavinder Singh ..	..	5942	1,625,520	Q 19	7-4-1938	Rs. 1,50,18,000
2	Bahawalpur ..	Major His Highness Nawab-Al-Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Ab-basi, Bahadur, G.C.I.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., LL.D.	30-9-04	16,434	984,612	17	4-3-1907	85,63,000
3	Khalapur ..	His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur ..	4-1-13	6,080	27,183	15½ local.	26-12-1935	15,00,000
4	Jind ..	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur, G.O.S.I., G.C.I.B.	11-10-79	1,299	324,676	Q 15	7-3-1887	24,00,000
5	Nabha ..	His Highness Maharaja Partap Singh, Malvendra Bahadur ..	..	947	..	13½	19-2-1928 A minor. The State is under Administration.)	28,26,000
6	Kapurthala ..	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.B., G.D.E. ..	24-11-72	599	316,757	Q 15	5-9-1877	36,00,000 (including Audi estate.)
7	Tehri (Garhwal) ..	Lt. Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Narendra Shah, K.C.S.I.	3-8-98	4,500	470,109	11	25-4-1913	19,45,000
8	Mandi ..	Captain His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen, Bahadur, K.C.S.I. ..	20-8-04	1,139	207,465	11	23-4-1913	12,28,000
9	Sirmur (Nahan) ..	Lt. His Highness Maharaja Rajindra Parkash, Bahadur ..	10-1-12	1,046	148,588	11	13-8-1933	4,09,000
10	Bilaspur (Kahlur) ..	His Highness Raja Anand Chand ..	26-1-13	453	109,994	11	18-11-1927	2,90,000

PUNJAB STATES.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Title and name of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Area (in square miles).	Population.	Saltie in guns. (personal.)	Date of succession.	Approximate revenue.
11	Bashahr ..	Raja Padam Singh, C.S.I. ..	1873	3,820	100,192	9	5-8-1914	3,50,000
12	Malerkotla ..	Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmed Ali Khan, Bahadur K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. ..	10-9-81	165	83,072	11	23-8-1908	8,50,000
13	Nalagarh (Hindur) ..	Raja Jogindra Singh ..	1870	256	50,015	..	18-9-1911	2,00,000
14	Keonthal (Junge) ..	Raja Hemendra Sen ..	21-1-05	116	25,560	..	21-1-1905	1,50,000
15	Faridkot ..	Lt. His Highness Raja Har Indar Singh, Bahadur ..	29-1-15	633	164,364	11	23-12-1918	14,41,000
16	Chamba ..	His Highness Raja Lakshman Singh ..	10-10-90	3,127	146,870	11	7-12-1935	8,87,000
17	Suket ..	His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen ..	1894	392	58,403	11	13-10-1919	2,73,000
18	Kalsia ..	Raja Ravi Sher Singh ..	30-10-02	188	59,843	..	25-7-1908	4,18,000
19	Patandi ..	Nawab Muhammad Itikhar Ali Khan, Bahadur ..	17-3-10	52	18,873	..	30-11-1917	1,35,000
20	Loharu ..	Lt. Nawab Mirza Ambr-ud-Din Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, Fakhar-ud-daula ..	23-3-11	226	23,398	9	30-10-1920	1,10,000
21	Dujana ..	Nawab Muhammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, Bahadur ..	20-11-12	91	28,216	..	21-7-1925	1,49,000
22	Raghal ..	Raja Surendra Singh ..	14-9-09	124	26,325	..	4-10-1922	85,000
23	Jubbai ..	Rana Sir Bhaagat Chand, K.C.S.I., Raja of ..	1888	288	26,021	..	20-4-1910	7,55,000
24	Baghat (Solani) ..	Raja Durga Singh ..	15-9-01	36	9,725	..	30-12-1911	1,50,000
25	Kumharsain ..	Rana Vihadhar Singh ..	1895	90	12,781	..	24-8-1914	57,000
26	Bhaji (Sumi) ..	Rana Birpal Singh ..	19-4-06	26	15,413	..	9-5-1913	71,000
27	Mahlog (Patla) ..	Thakur Narindra Chand ..	5-10-21	43	8,155	..	17-0-1902	18,000

PUNJAB STATES—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Title and Name of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Area (in square miles).	Population.	Salute in guns.	Date of succession.	Approximate revenue.
28	Balsan ..	Rana Atar Singh ..	1808	51	6,864	..	1-3-1920	95,000
29	Dhami (Halog) ..	Rana Dalip Singh ..	6-11-08	26	5,232	..	4-1-1920	30,000
30	Kuthar ..	Rana Krishan Chand ..	23-8-05	20	3,760	..	4-10-1923	14,000
31	Kunihar ..	Thakur Hardev Singh ..	26-8-98	7	2,061	..	7-10-1905	7,000
32	Mangal ..	Rana Shiv Singh ..	1888	12	1,248	..	15-2-1920	94,000
33	Bija ..	Thakur Pura Chand ..	27-12-96	4	994	..	20-6-1905	10,000
34	Darkoti ..	Rana Raghumath Singh ..	1888	5	531	..	24-9-1918	1,700
35	Tharoch ..	Rana Surat Singh ..	4-7-87	67	4,563	..	24-7-1902	1,30,000
36	Sangri ..	Rai Raghibir Singh ..	27-11-08	16	3,497	..	10-5-27	7,000
37	*Khaneti ..	Thakur Anug Chand ..	1801	19	2,797	..	2-2-1916	..
38	Delath ..	Thakur Devi Singh ..	1878	8	1,400	..	..	..
39	† Koti (Kiar Koti) .	Rana Raghubir Chand ..	1860	44	8,785	..	..	..
40	Theog ..	Thakur Padam Chand ..	1886	144	6,912	..	..	..
41	Madhan ..	Thakur Randhir Chand ..	1887	13	4,315	..	..	..
42	Ghund ..	Thakur Ranjit Singh ..	1883	9	1,963	..	..	..
43	Ratesh ..	Thakur Shamsur Singh ..	1903	2	558	..	..	..
44	† Rawin (Raingarth).	Thakur Kider Sing ..	1877	6	939	..	..	..
45	Dhadi ..	Thakur Dharam Singh ..	1883	7	212	..	..	..

* Tributaries of Bashahr.

† Tributaries of Keonthal.

‡ Tributaries of Jubbal.

Q Inclusive of two personal.

States Nos. 7, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 21 to 45 were placed in political relations with the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States, on the 1st October, 1936.

Patiala.—This is the largest of the Phulkian States, and the premier State in the Punjab. Its territory is scattered and interspersed with small States and even single villages belonging to other States and British districts. It also comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and territory on the border of Jalpur and Alwar States. Area of 5,932 square miles. Population 16,25,520. Gross income Rs. one crore and forty lakhs. Its history as separate State begins in 1762. Its Ruler, Lieutenant-General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas Daulat-ul-Ghina Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir-ul-Umara Maharaja Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar, Sri Maharaja-i-Rajgun Sir Bhupindra Singh Mohinder Bahadur, Yash Vanshavats Bhathi Kul Bhimshan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.O., I.L.D., died in March 1938 and was succeeded by his son, His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Yadavinder Singh. His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj enjoys at present personal salute of 19 guns and he and his successors have been exempted from presenting Nazar to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity. The principal crops are grain, barley, wheat, sugar-cane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco. A great part of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canal distributaries. It possesses valuable forests. The State is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjaur, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhatinda, Narnaul, etc. One hundred and thirty-eight miles of broad-gauge railway line comprising two Sections—from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Ropar—have been constructed by the State at its own cost. The North-Western Railway, the E. I. Railway, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the J. B. Railway traverse the State. His Highness maintains a contingent of two regiments of Cavalry and four battalions of Infantry—one battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade college which imparts free education to state subjects. Primary education is also free throughout the State. The Durbar sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in 1928.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809 A.D. it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions such as the Gurkha War of 1814-15, the Sikh War of 1845, the Mutiny of 1857, the Afghan War of 1878-79, and the Tirah and N. W. F. campaign of 1897. On the outbreak of the European War His late Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor and offered his personal services. The entire Imperial Service Contingent was on active service throughout the period of the War and served on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine, winning numerous distinctions. Two mule and one camel corps were raised and placed at the service of the British Government for the period of the War, and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaining the State Imperial Service Contingent at full strength, contributed substantially in money and material. Again in 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan the late ruler served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding

and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service towards Kohat and Quetta fronts. For his services on the N. W. Frontier His late Highness was mentioned in despatches.

The present ruler has inherited fine qualities of sportmanship and achieved distinction in the field of Cricket.

Bahawalpur.—Bounded on the North-East by the District of Ferozepur; on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmer; on the South-West by Sind, on the North-West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers. Area, 15,000 square miles.

This State is about 300 miles in length and about 50 miles wide, is divided length wise into three great strips. Of these, the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert; the central tract which is as barren as uplands of the Western Punjab; has however been partly rendered capable of cultivation by the network of Sutlej Valley Canals constructed recently; and the third a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley is called the Sind. The State is a partner in the great Sutlej Valley Project.

The ruling family is descended from the Abbasside Khalifas of Baghdad. The tribe originally came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durran Empire in the Treaty of Lahore in 1809. Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej.

The first treaty with Bahawalpur was negotiated in 1833, the year after the treaty with Ranjit Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It secured the independence of the Nawab within his own territories and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej. During the first Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of territory and life pension. On his death his heir being minor for a time the administration of the State was in the hands of the British authorities. The present ruler is Major Dr. His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula Nusrat-i-Jang-Saif-ud-Daula Hafiz-ul-Mulk Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Mubuddaula Nawab Sir Saqib Muhammad Khan Sahib Bahadur Abbasi V., I.L.D., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1907. During his minority the State was managed by a Council of Regency which ceased to exist in March 1924, when His Highness the Nawab was invested with full power. His Highness is now assisted in the administration of his State by a Prime Minister, Izzat Nishan, Inad-ul-Mulk, Rais-ul-Wazra, Khan Bahadur, Mr. Nabi Bukh Mahomed Husain, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., K.C.A.O., B.O.C.S., a Public Works and Revenue Minister, Mr. C. A. H. Townsend, C.I.E., a Minister for Law and Justice, Rais-us-Shan, Iftikhar-ul-Mulk, Lt.-Col. Khan Bahadur Magbool Hasan Kureishy, M.A., LL.B., C.A.O., C.H.O., a Home Minister, Amin-ul-Mulk, Umdat-ul-Umara, Sardar Mohammad Amir Khan, C.H.O., an Army Minister, Major General Salibzada Haji Mohammad Dilwar Khan Abbasi, M.R.E., C.H.O., C.A.O., a Minister for Commerce, Mehta Udho Dass, B.A., LL.B., and Major Shamsuddin Mohamad, B.A., Minister for Education.

The chief crops are wheat, rice and millet. The Lahore-Karachi branch of the North Western State Railway passes through the State. The State supports an Imperial Service combined infantry, in addition to other troops. The capital is Bahawalpur, a walled town built in 1718.

Income from all sources over 90 lakhs. Languages spoken Multani or Western Punjabi (Jatki), and Marwari.

Resident for the Punjab States:—The Hon. Lt.-Col. H. Wilberforce-Bell, C.I.E., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., L.C.S.

Khairpur.—The state of Khairpur lies in Upper Sind between 26°-10' and 27°-46' North Latitude and 68°-20' and 70°-14' East Longitude. It is bounded on the East by Jodhpur and Jessalmere territories and on the North, West and South by British Districts of Sind. The climate is similar to the rest of Sind. The maximum temperature in summer is 117° in the shade and the minimum in winter 30°. The nearest hill station is Quetta, 5,500 feet above sea level. Rainfall is scarce, the last 13 years' average being 4"-0". The area of the State is about 6,050 square miles. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 2,27,183 souls. The majority of them are cultivators. Others are engaged in trade, State services and labour. By religion they are mainly Suni Muslims, but the Ruler and his family and some others are Shias. Hindus form the minority community. The State's revenue from all sources calculated on the average of the past five years amounts to Rs. 21.99 lakhs. The relations of the State with the British Government are those of subordinate alliance. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. The language of the State is Sindhi. Urdu and English are also spoken. The chief product of the State is grain, which is cultivated on irrigation canals taking off from the Indus river at the Lloyd Barrage and to a small extent on wells. Cotton, oil-seeds, ghee, hides, tobacco, Fuller's earth ("met"), carbonate of Soda ("Khara chandho"), and wool are also produced. The manufactures comprise cotton, silk and woollen fabrics, lacquer work, carpets and pottery.

The Rulers are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of the Khairpur State was recognized by the British Government. The Ruler is a first-class prince and is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State limits.

Present Mir: His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur of Khairpur State. Born on 4th January 1913. Ascended the Gadi on 30th April 1936.

Resident for Punjab States: Lt.-Col. Sir H. Wilberforce-Bell, C.I.E.

Minister: S. Ijaz Ali, Esquire, M.B.E., Khan Bahadur.

Jind.—Jind is one of the three Phulkian States (the other two being Patiala and Nabha). Its area is 1,268 square miles, with a population of 324,676 souls and an income of 26 lakhs.

The history of Jind as a separate State dates from 1763, when Raja Gajpat Singh, the maternal grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and great-grandson of the famous Phul, established his principality. He was succeeded by Raja Bhag Singh, who greatly assisted Lord Lake in 1805. His grandson Raja Sangat Singh was succeeded by the nearest male collateral Raja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Raja Sarup Singh rendered valuable services to the British and was rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 square miles of land, known as Dadri territory. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Ragbir Singh, who gave help to the British Government on the occasion of Kuka outbreak (1872) and the 2nd Afghan War (1878). The present ruler Maharaja Ranbir Singh was born in 1870, succeeded in 1887, and invested with full powers in 1899. The State rendered exemplary services in the Great European War. It supplied 8,073 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength of its Imperial Service Infantry. The total contribution amounted to nearly 35 lakhs, in gifts of cash, materials, animals and loan.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns. The capital is Sangur, which is connected by a State Railway with the North-Western Railway. The principal executive Officer of the State is called Chief Minister.

Ruler.—Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Bajendra Bahadur, G.O.S.I., G.O.I.E., etc.

Nabha.—Nabha which became a separate State in 1763 is one of the 3 Phulkian States—Nabha, Patiala and Jind—and though second in point of population and revenue of the 3 sister States, it claims seniority being descended from the eldest branch. It consists of two distinct parts, the main portion comprising 12 separate pieces of territory scattered among the other Punjab States and Districts, forms the City of Nabha and the Nizamat of Phul and Amloh; the second portion forms the Nizamat of Bawal in the extreme south-east of the Punjab on the border of Rajputana; this Nizamat of Bawal was subsequently added to its territory as a reward from the British Government for the loyalty of the Rulers of Nabha. The State now covers an area of about 1,000 square miles and has a population of about 3 lakhs. The State maintains one battalion of Infantry known as the Nabha Akal Infantry under the Indian States Forces Scheme consisting of 496 men. For the preservation of the peace there is also a Police force consisting of about 400 men.

The State is traversed by the main and 8 branch lines of the N. W. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. crosses the Nizamat of Bawal.

A portion of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The crops of the State are gram, pulses, bajra, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and barley; to facilitate trade the Durbar has opened grain markets and Banks near the principal railway stations within the State territory. The chief industries of the State consist of the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, and cotton, carpets, lace and gold, etc. There are some ginning factories and 5 cotton Steam Presses in the State which are working successfully. In 1923 an inquiry was held into certain matters in dispute between the Patiala and the Nabha Durbars which showed that the Nabha Police had fabricated cases against persons connected with the Patiala State with the object of injuring them through the Patiala Durbar. As a result, the Maharaja Ripudaman Singh, who was born in 1883 and succeeded his father in 1911, entered into an agreement with the Government of India whereby he voluntarily separated himself from the administration and the control of the State was accordingly assumed by the Government of India. In consequence of repeated breaches of the agreement by the Maharaja, he was in February 1928 deprived of the title of Maharaja, His Highness and of all rights and privileges pertaining to the Ruler of the State, and his eldest son, Pratap Singh, was recognized as Maharaja in his stead. His Highness Maharaja Pratap Singh is a minor and during his minority the State is being administered by a Council of Regency consisting of a President and three Members. His Highness is at present receiving his education in Badingham College, Leatherhead.

Kapurthala.—This State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plain of the Jullundur Doab. The ancestors of the ruler of Kapurthala at one time held possessions both in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej and also in the Bari Doab. In the latter lies the village of Ahlu whence the family springs, and from which it takes the name of Ahluwalia. When the Jullundur Doab came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846, the estates north of the Sutlej were maintained in the independent possession of the Kapurthala Ruler, conditional on his paying a commutation in cash for military service engagements by which he had previously been bound to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, of Lahore. This annual tribute of Rs. 1,31,000 a year was remitted by the Government of India in perpetuity in (1924) in recognition of the splendid war record and uniformly efficient administration of the State. The Bari Doab estates are held by the head of the House as a jaghir in perpetuity, the civil and police jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities. For good services during the Mutiny, the present Maharaja's grandfather was rewarded with a grant of other estates in Oudh, which yield a large annual income equal to those of Kapurthala State. The present Ruler's titles are Col. H. H. Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikhul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.O.S.I. (1911), G.C.I.E. (1918), G.R.E. (1927) who was born on 24th November 1872 and succeeded his father His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala in 1877. He was

granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction in 1911. His salute was raised to 15 guns and he was made Honorary Colonel of the 45th Rattays Sikhs. The Maharaja received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, and possesses also the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlos 3rd, of Spain, Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Romania, Grand Cross of the Order Menelek of Abyssinia, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile of Egypt, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba; represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1928, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in December 1927.

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajput Sikh, and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinguished member of the Rajput House of Jaisalmer. Only a small proportion of the population however are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans. The chief crops are wheat, gram, maize, cotton and sugarcane. The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for hand-printed cloths. Phagwara is another important town in the State and is very prosperous on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and metallic utensils of household use. The situation of this town on the main railway line and the consequent facilities of export and import make its importance still greater and this is the chief commercial town in the State. The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it. A branch railway from Jullundur City to Ferozepur passes through the capital. The Imperial Service and local troops of the State have been re-organized and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces. The State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War, to nearly 2,000, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier. Primary education is free throughout the State, and it spends a large proportion of its revenues on its Education Department. The State also possesses a Legislative Assembly which was created by the present Maharaja on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his reign in 1916. The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility. The town boasts modern amenities such as electric light, water-works, etc.

Political Officer: The Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, Lahore.

Tehri State (or Tehri-Garhiwal).—This State lies entirely in the Himalayas and contains a tangled series of ridges and spurs radiating from a lofty series of peaks on the border of Tibet. The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in it. The early history to the State is that of Garhiwal District, the two tracts having formerly been ruled by the same dynasty since 688 A.D. Pradyumna

Shah, the last Raja of the whole territory, was killed in battle fighting against the Gurkhas; but at the close of the Nepalese War in 1815, his son received from the British the present State of Tehri. During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuable assistance to Government. He died in 1859. The present Maharaja is Lieut.-Col. H. H. Sir Narendra Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who is 59th direct male lineal descendant from the original founder of the dynasty, Raja Kanak Pal. The principal products are rice and wheat grown on terraces on the hill sides. The State forests are very valuable and there is considerable export of timber. The Maharaja has full powers within the State. The strength of the State forces is 330. Tehri is the capital but His Highness and the Secretarial Office are at Narainnagar for the greater part of the year, the summer capital being Pratapnagar, 8,000 feet above the sea-level.

The State is politically transferred to the Residency of the Punjab State.

Mandi is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency, lying in the upper reaches of Bias river, which drains nearly all its area. Its area is 1,200 square miles and it lies between 31°-23' North Lat., and 76°-22' East Long., and is bounded on the east by Kulu; on the south by Suket and on the north and west by Kangra. It has an interesting history of considerable length which finally resulted in its entering into a treaty with the British in 1846.

The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Raja Sir Joginder Sen Bahadur, K.C.S.I., assumed full powers in February, 1925. His Highness married for the first time the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala. His Highness married again in 1930 the younger daughter of K. Prithviraj Singh of Rajpura. A son and heir was born on 7th December 1923.

The Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in March, 1932. The principal crops are rice, maize, wheat and millet. About three-fifths of the State is occupied by forests and grazing lands. It is rich in minerals. The capital is Mandi, founded in 1527, which contains several temples and places of interest and is one of the chief markets for commerce with Ladakh and Yarkand.

Sirmur (Nahan).—This is a hilly State in the Himalayas under the Political control of the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. Its history is said to date from the 11th century. In the eighteenth century the State was able to repulse the Gurkha invasion, but the Gurkhas were invited to aid in the suppression of an internal revolt in the State and they in turn had to be evicted by the British. In 1857 the Raja rendered valuable services to the British, and during the second Afghan War he sent a contingent to the North-West Frontier. The present Prince is H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Prakash who was born in 1913 and succeeded in 1933. The main agricultural feature of the State is the recent development of the Kiarda Dam, a fertile level plain which produces wheat,

gram, rice, maize and other crops. The State forests are valuable and there is an iron foundry at Nahan which was started in 1867 but, being unable to compete with the imported iron, is now used for the manufacture of sugarcane crushing mills. The State supports a Corps of Sappers and Miners which served in the Great War. It was captured with General Townshend's force at Kut-al-Amara but the Corps was reconstituted and sent to service.

Malerkotla.—This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream, bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north, by Patiala territory on the east and south and by the Ludhiana District, Patiala and Nabha territories on the west. The Rulers (Nawabs) of Malerkotla are of "Kurd" descent who came originally from the Province of "Sherwan" and settled in the town of "Sherwan" north of Persia, and after settling for a time in Afghanistan near Ghazni came to India and settled at *Malat*, the old capital of the State in 1442. Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodhi and Moghal Emperors. As the Moghal Empire began to sink into decay they gradually became independent. They were in constant feuds with the newly created adjacent Sikh States. After the victory of Laswari, gained by the British over Sindhia in 1803 and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawab of Malerkotla joined the British Army, the British Government succeeded to the power of the Maharrats in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna. The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809. The present Ruler is Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908. He was created Hon. Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. in December 1919.

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy, aniseed, mustard, ajwan, methi, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grains.

The State maintains Sappers, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. The capital is Malerkotla. The population of the town is 30,000. Annual revenue of the State is about 16 lakhs.

Faridkot.—The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs having a common ancestor in Brar more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. The Faridkot House was founded in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present Ruler Farzand-i-Sandat-Nishan Hazrat-i-Ka is a r-i-Hind, Lt. His Highness Raja Harindar Singh Brar Bahadur was born on the 29th January 1915, succeeded to the Gadi in 1918, and was invested with full Ruling Powers in October 1934. His Highness was blessed with an Heir-Apparent on October 22, 1937. His Highness personally administers the State assisted by his younger brother Kanwar Manjit-indar Singh Bahadur, Military Secretary, and an efficient Cabinet of three other Secretaries headed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A., Chief Secretary. The State comprises an area of 643 square miles with a population of 1,69,364 souls and has a gross annual income of

over 10½ lakhs. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and a visit to and return visit from the Viceroy. The State Forces consist of the State Sappers and Household Troops (Cavalry and Infantry). Faridkot, the Capital town, lies on the main Delhi-Bhatinda Lahore Section of the North Western Railway.

Chamba.—This State is enclosed on the west and north by Kashmir, on the east and south by the British districts of Kangra and Gurdaspur, and it is shut in on almost every side by lofty hill ranges. The whole country is mountainous and is a favourite resort of sportsmen. It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions from which its chronicle have been compiled.

Founded probably in the sixth century by Maruta, Surajpansi Rajput, who built Brahmapura, the modern Barmar, Chamba was extended by Meru Varma (680) and the town of Chamba built by Suhil Varma about 920. The State maintained its independence, until the Moghal conquest of India.

Under the Moghals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost un-

scathed from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1846. The part, west of the Ravi, was at first handed over to Kashmir, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmir. The present Chief is H. H. Raja Lakshman Singh who was born in 1924 and succeeded in 1935. As he is a minor the Administration of the State is being conducted by a Council, consisting of a President (Colonel H. S. Strong, C.I.E.), Vice-President and Chief Secretary (Diwan Bahadur L. Madho Ram), and a Judicial Member (Lala Hargobind). The principal crops are rice, maize and millets. There are some valuable forests which were partly leased to Government in 1864 for a term of 99 years, but the management of them has now been retroceded to the Chamba Durbar. The mountain ranges are rich in minerals which are little worked. The principal road to Chamba town is from Pathankot, the terminus of the Amritsar Pathankot branch of the North Western Railway. Chamba town, on the right bank of the Ravi, contains a number of interesting temples, of which that of Lakshmi Narayan, dating possibly from the tenth century, is the most famous.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

The States under this Government comprise the Shan States which are included in British Burma though they do not form part of Burma proper and are not comprised in the regularly administered area of the Province and the Karenni States which are not part of British Burma and are not subject to any of the laws in force in the Shan States or other parts of Burma.

The Shan States comprise the two isolated States of Hsawngshup and Singkaling Hkamti in the Upper Chindwin District under the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, the seven petty village communities under separate hereditary Chiefs known as Hkamti Long in the Myitkyina District and the two main divisions of the Shan States known as the Northern and Southern Shan States numbering six and twenty-nine States respectively which are under the Commissioner, Federated Shan States.

Hsawngshup with an area of 529 square miles and a population of 7,239 lies between the 24th and 25th parallels of latitude and on the 95th parallel of longitude between the Chindwin river and the State of Manipur.

Singkaling Hkamti has an area of 983 square miles and a population of 2,157 and lies on the 96th and 90th parallels of latitude and longitude respectively.

The Hkamti Long States have an area of 200 square miles with a population of 5,349 and lie between the 27th and 28th parallels of latitude on the Upper Waters of the N'Mai branch of the Irrawaddy.

The Northern Shan States (area 20,156 square miles and population 686,107) and the Southern Shan States (area 38,157 square miles and population 870,280), form with the unadmini-

stered Wa States (area about 2,000 square miles) and the Karenni States, a huge triangle lying roughly between the 19th and 24th parallels of latitude and the 96th and 102nd parallels of longitude with its base on the plains of Burma and its apex on the Mekong river.

The population consists chiefly of Shans who belong to the Shan group of the Tai Chinese family; the remainder belong chiefly to the Wa-palaung and Mon Khmer groups of races of the Austro-Asiatic branch of the Austro family, or to the Karen family which Sir George Grierson now proposes to separate from the Tai Chinese family. There are also a number of Kachins and others of the Tibeto Burman family. The Shans themselves shade off imperceptibly into a markedly Chinese race on the frontier. Buddhism and Animism are the principal religions.

The climate over so large an area varies greatly. In the narrow lowlying valleys the heat in summer is excessive. Elsewhere the summer shade temperature is usually 80 to 95° Fahr. In winter frost is severe on the paddy plains and open downs but the temperature on the hills is more equable. The rainfall varies from 50 to 100 inches in different localities.

The agricultural products of the States are rice, pulses, maize, buckwheat, cotton, sesamum, groundnuts, oranges and pineapples.

Land is held chiefly on communal tenure but unoccupied land is easily obtainable on lease from the Chiefs in accordance with special rules for non-natives of the States. Great spaces of the States are suitable for cattle, pony and mule breeding and in the Northern States Chinese settlers appear to have found the latter a very paying proposition.

The mineral resources of the States are still unexplored. The Burma Corporation have a concession for silver, copper, lead and zinc in the Northern States which they claim to be the richest in the world. The Mawson area in the Southern States is also rich in lead. Lignite and iron ore of a low grade are found in many places.

Lashio, the headquarters of the Northern Shan States, is the terminus of the Myiohaung-Lashio Branch of the Burma Railways (178 miles) and is also connected with Mandalay by a motor road.

The Burma Corporation's narrow-gauge private railway track 44.49 miles long connects their Bawdwin mine with the Burma Railways system at Nanyao.

The Southern Shan States are served by the Burma Railways branch line Thazi to Heho (87 miles) which has been extended to Shwenyaung, 98 miles from Thazi.

Taunggyi, the headquarters of the Southern Shan States, is connected with Thazi by a well-graded motor road. The States vary much in size and importance. The largest State is Kengtung with an area of 12,400 square miles and population 225,894.

Haipaw with an area of 4,400 square miles and population 148,731 is the richest State with a gross revenue of Rs. 10,62,418.

The Sawbwas of Kengtung, Haipaw, Yawngwe and Mongnai have salutes of nine guns.

Administration.

Under the Burma Laws Act, 1898, the Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration of every Shan State is vested in the Chief of the State subject to the restrictions specified in the sanad of appointment granted to him and under the same Act the law to be administered in each State is the customary law of the State so far as it is in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience and not opposed to the law in force in the rest of British Burma. The customary law may be modified by the Governor who has also power to appoint officers to take part in the administration of any State and to regulate the powers and proceedings of such officers. The chiefs are bound by their sanads to follow the advice of the Superintendents appointed but subject to certain modifications which have been made in the customary law relating to criminal and civil justice have more or less maintained the semi-independent status which was found existing at the annexation of Upper Burma.

In 1920, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, proposed a scheme for the sanction of the Secretary of State under which the Chiefs of the Northern and Southern Shan States have agreed to federalise the departments of Government in which they had been previously largely dependent on contributions from the Provincial Funds. Under this scheme no interference is contemplated in the internal management of the States and the Chiefs continue to collect their taxes and be responsible for law and order, maintain Courts for the

disposal of criminal and civil cases, appoint their own officials and control their own subjects under the advice of the Superintendents. But the Federation is responsible for the centralised Departments of Public Works, Medical, Forests, Education, Agriculture and to a small extent Police. In place of the individual tribute formerly paid by them the Chiefs contribute to the Federation a proportion of their revenue which amounts roughly to the expenditure hitherto incurred by them on the heads of administration now centralised while the Burma Government surrenders to the Federation all revenue previously derived from the States to enable it to maintain its services at the same degree of efficiency formerly enjoyed. The Federation on the other hand makes a payment of a fixed proportion of its revenue to the Burma Treasury in place of the individual contributions of the Chiefs. Under this scheme the Federation is a sub-entity of the Burma Government, is self-contained and responsible for its own progress. The Chiefs express their views on Federal and general matters through a Council of Chiefs consisting of all Chiefs of the rank of Sawbwa and four elected representatives of the lesser Chiefs. The Superintendents, Northern Shan States and the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States to whom the supervision of the Federation has been entrusted are *ex-officio* members of the Council. The scheme was sanctioned and brought into force with effect from October 1922. The first meeting of the Council of Chiefs was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.O.I.E., K.O.S.I., J.C.S., in March 1923.

Karenni.

This district which formerly consisted of five States now consists of three as two have been amalgamated with others. It has a total area of 3,015 square miles and a population of 58,761. It lies on the south of the Southern Shan States between Siam and the British district of Toungoo. The largest State is Kantarawadi with an area of 3,000 square miles and a population of 30,677 and a revenue of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees. More than half of the inhabitants are Red Karens. An Assistant Political Officer is posted at Lolkaw subject to the supervision of the Superintendent, Southern Shan States, who exercises in practice much the same control over the Chiefs as is exercised in the Shan States though nominally they are more independent than their Shan neighbours. Mineral and forest rights however in Karenni belong to the Chiefs and not to the Government. In the past substantial contributions from Provincial revenues have been made to the Karenni Chiefs for education and medical service. The Chiefs are at present unwilling to surrender their special rights and join the Shan States Federation though very considerable advantages might accrue from their doing so.

The principal wealth of the country used to be in its teak timber and a large alien population was at one time supported by the timber trade. This has largely declined in the last few years and unless the Chiefs are prepared to deny themselves and close their forests they will soon disappear.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State, lies between 32° and 37° N. and 73° and 80° E. It is an almost entirely mountainous region with a strip of level land along the Punjab border, and its mountains, valleys and lakes comprise some of the grandest scenery in the world. The State may be divided physically into three areas; the upper, comprising the area drained by the River Indus and its tributaries; the middle, drained by the Jhelum and Kishtenganga Rivers; and the lower area, consisting of the level strip along the southern border, and its adjacent ranges of hills. The dividing lines between the three areas are the snow-bound inner and outer Himalayan ranges known as the Zojila and the Panchal. The area of the State is 84,258 square miles. Beginning in the south where the great plain of the Punjab ends, it extends northwards to the high Karakoram mountains "where three Empires Meet."

Briefly described, the State comprises the valleys of the three great rivers of Northern India, viz. the upper reaches of the Chenab and the Jhelum, and the middle reaches of the Indus. The total population is 36,45,000 souls.

History.—Various historians and poets have left more or less trustworthy records of the history of the valley of Kashmir and the adjacent regions. In 1586 it was annexed to the Moghul Empire by Akbar, Srinagar, the capital, originally known as Pravarapura, had by then been long established, though many of the fine buildings said to have been erected by early Hindu rulers had been destroyed in the fourteenth century. In the reign of Sikandar, who was a contemporary of Tamerlane, a large number of Hindus was converted to Islam. Jahangir did much to beautify the Valley, but after Aurangzeb there was a period of disorder and decay and by the middle of the eighteenth century the Suba or Governor of Kashmir had become practically independent of Delhi. Thereafter the country experienced the oppression of Afghan rule until it was rescued in 1819 by an army sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Sikh rule was not more beneficial to the people than that of the Afghans. The early history of the State as at present constituted is that of Maharaja Shri Gulab Singhji, a scion of the old Ruling Family of Jammu, who rose to eminence in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and was, in recognition of his distinguished services, made Raja of Jammu in 1820. He held aloof from the war between the British and the Sikhs, only appearing as mediator after the battle of Sobraon (1846), when the British made over to him the valley of Kashmir and certain other areas in return for his services in re-establishing peace. His son, His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singhji, a model Hindu and one of the staunchest allies of the British Government, ruled from 1857 to 1885. He did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontier districts. He was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji, who died on 23rd December 1925, and was succeeded by His Highness the present Shri Maharaja Hari Singhji Bahadur.

The most notable reform effected in the State during the reign of the late Maharaja was the Land Revenue Settlement originally carried out under Sir Walter Lawrence and revised from time to time.

Administration.—For some years after the accession to the gadi of the late Maharaja, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharaja presided. In 1905 this Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thenceforward carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of Ministers in charge of different portfolios. This system continued until the 24th January 1922, when an Executive Council was inaugurated. Very recently certain modifications have been introduced in the constitution.

The British Resident has his headquarters at Srinagar and Sialkot and there is also a Political Agent at Gilgit. A British Officer is stationed at Leh to assist in the supervision of the Central Asian Trade with India, which passes through Kashmir.

In the Dogras (Hindus and Muslims) the State has splendid material for the Army which consists of 8,600 troops. Besides this, thousands of Dogras serve in the Indian Army.

Finance.—The financial position of the State is strong. The total revenue including Jagirs, is about 2,70,00,000; the chief sources being land, forests, customs and excise and sericulture. There is a reserve and no debt.

Production and Industry.—The population is pre-eminently agricultural and pastoral. The principal food crops are rice, maize and wheat. Oilseed is also an important crop. Barley, cotton, saffron, tobacco, beans, walnuts, almonds and hops are also grown. Pears and apples, the principal fruits of the Valley are exported in large quantities. The State forests are extensive and valuable. The principal species of timber trees are deodar, blue pine and fir. The most valuable forests occur in Kishtwar, Karnah and Kamraj Illaqa. A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted. The most noteworthy of the minerals expected to be found in the State are bauxite, coal, Fuller's earth, kaoline, slate, zinc, copper and talc. Gold is found in Batistian and Gilgit, sapphires in Paddar, aquamarines in Skardu and lead in Uri. The silk flature in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir. Zain-ul-Abidin who ruled from 1421 to 1472 is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan and settled them here. Woolen cloth, shawls, carpets, papier mache and wood carving of the State are world famous. The State participated in the British Empire Exhibition of 1924. The Kashmir Court was styled "The Gem of The Smaller Courts" and attracted many visitors. An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is held in the State annually, where the products of indigenous arts and craftsmanship for which Kashmir is famous are displayed. His Highness' Government are maintaining a

Visitors' Bureau at Srinagar for the convenience of visitors, who are attracted by the scenery and charm of the beauty-spots of Kashmir.

Communications.—Great efforts have been made and are being made towards the improvement of roads for wheeled traffic in the State. The Jhelum Valley road (196 miles) which links the Kashmir Valley with the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier Province is considered to be one of the finest motorable mountain roads in the world.

The Bandhal Cart Road, 205 miles long, joins Kashmir with the North Western Railway system at Jammu-Tawai and is also a fine motorable road.

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar, the summer capital of Kashmir, to the frontier districts of Gilgit and Ladakh. Internal village communications have also been much improved.

The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway, a section of the Wazirabad-Sialkot branch line of the North Western Railway system, is the only Railway in the State. The mountainous nature of the country has so far prevented the extension of the line into the heart of the State.

Public Works.—In 1904 a flood spill channel above Srinagar was constructed to minimise the constant danger of floods in the River Jhelum. A number of canals have been constructed at considerable expense both in Jammu and Kashmir. The State has been recently connected with the telephone system of British India. An aerodrome has been constructed five miles from Srinagar, and it is hoped that an aerial service between Lahore and Delhi and Kashmir will be established soon. Good

progress has been made with irrigation, but the most important scheme of recent years has been the installation of a large Electric Power Station on the Jhelum River and Mahora which was completed in 1907. The bridge over the Chenab at Atmur which was completed in 1935 at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs, has the longest unsupported span in India.

Education.—According to the last census of the State, there were 1,23,800 persons able to read and write of whom 9,000 only were females. In other words, four per cent. of all persons aged 5 or more could read and write. Among males 60 in every 1,000 persons could read and write. The number of educational institutions including two Arts Colleges is 1,302. The number of scholars in 1935-36 was 59,374. Nearly 28 per cent. boys and 6 per cent. girls of the school-going age were at school. In Municipal areas education for boys has been made compulsory since 1929.

Reforms.—One of the important reforms connected with the present Maharaja's reign has been the establishment of an independent High Court of Judicature modelled on British High Courts. Important legislative measures passed by His Highness' Government in recent years include the raising of the age of marriage to 14 for girls and 18 for boys, and the Agriculturalists' Relief Regulation meant to cope with the problem of rural indebtedness.

As sign of constitutional progress at the State may be mentioned the freedom granted to the press, and the introduction of the State Assembly. Over 30 newspapers are in existence in the State, and the Assembly which has a non-official majority has already held seven sessions during three years and a half of its existence.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

The Narendra Mandal, or Chamber of Princes came into existence, with the earnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Mr. Montague, Secretary of State for India and H. E. Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in 1919. The proposal was that the Chamber should exist as a permanent consultative body, with the Viceroy as President and the members composing the Chamber consisting mainly of the Princes and Chiefs having salutes, or whose membership might otherwise be considered desirable by the Viceroy. Certain smaller Chiefs were grouped and were given the privilege of nominating a member to represent them from year to year. The Chamber is a recommendatory body, which performs its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and it deals with questions submitted to it concerning the Princes and their rights and privileges generally and their position in Imperial affairs.

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught on 8th February 1921. It meets regularly once a year and the agenda of subjects for discussion is framed

and proposed by the Chancellor of the Chamber who at present is His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. The Chamber selects by vote its own officers, who are the Chancellor, a pro-Chancellor to act for him in his absence out of India and a Standing Committee of the Chamber. This Committee considers before the annual meetings the subjects to be discussed at them.

Until 1929, the proceedings of the Chamber were considered as confidential and there was no admittance of the general public to its meetings. At the annual session in February 1929, the Princes passed a resolution by which all meetings were ordinarily made open to the public. The Chamber contains very restricted accommodation and admission has to be regulated according to the number of seats available.

The most important question which the Chamber has ever discussed is Federation. This subject came before it on various occasions after the Princes' representatives at the first Round Table Conference, in connection with the latest Constitutional Reforms scheme, made a pronouncement in favour of Federation which led to the incorporation in the new Reforms

Legislation of provisions for its establishment. The consideration of this great issue, though sometimes taking place in open debate, has for the most part been conducted at meetings of the Standing Committee of the Chamber, which always meets in private, at informal meetings of the Princes with or without their Ministers and in an important Committee of Ministers. This latter body has been representative of all the States, including those whose Rulers have never exercised the privilege of sitting in the Chamber.

Federation caused sharp divisions of opinion among the Princes. Meanwhile, as the constitution of the Chamber provided for each State-Member exercising one vote on any question coming before the Chamber, power in the Chamber gradually fell into the hands of a majority representing the smaller States, because these States were naturally the readiest to exercise their membership privileges. This development caused serious dissatisfaction among the Greater States and out of that sprang a movement for the re-organization of the Chamber.

The differences between the Greater States and the Lesser States were much sharpened by the different viewpoints which they occupied in regard to Federation. His Highness of Patiala early in 1936 resigned the Chancellorship on this account. Thereafter His Highness of Bikaner resigned from one Standing Committee of the Chamber. Only one Ruling Prince with a salute as big as 17 guns was then left an active participant in the Chamber's affairs. His Highness of Patiala was succeeded in the Chancellorship by His Highness of Dholpur, who automatically proceeded to the appointment from that of pro-Chancellor. There was no meeting of the Chamber in 1936. His Excellency the Viceroy, in consultation with the Princes, convened a meeting commencing on 22nd February, 1937.

This meeting was proceeded by intensive deliberations in the Informal Conferences of Princes. Their Highnesses at discussions which they held in Bombay in October 1936 appointed a Constitutional Committee, under the Chairmanship of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and including the Chancellor, to examine the Government of India Act of 1935 from the point of view of the States' entry into Federation. This Committee produced its report in the first

week of February, 1937, and in the course of it said that upon careful consideration of the Act they had "come to the conclusion that the safeguards have been substantially met" and that certain further recommendations now newly made by themselves would, if adopted, completely fulfil them. These recommendations, the Committee said, had been drafted in consideration of the fact that the Act had already been passed. They comprised, therefore, four proposed changes in the States' Draft Instrument of Accession.

This report was taken into consideration by the general body of Princes in their Informal Conference. At the same time as His Highness the Chancellor brought it before that body, he also laid before it an Opinion upon the same subject by Counsel whom the Standing Committee of the Chamber had recently engaged from London. This Opinion was a lengthy document and in effect amounted to a warning to the Princes against the risks in which entry into Federation would involve them. Its receipt led to its urgent examination by other expert advisers to the general body of Princes. Their criticisms of it were destructive. A further Opinion in favour of Federation was at the same time independently given to the Princes, at the request of His Highness of Patiala, by the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

The upshot of all this was that under the leadership of the Maharaja of Patiala the Informal Conference adopted the report of the Constitutional Committee in favour of the entry into Federation on the basis of the Government of India Act 1935 and subject to the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations with the Crown on the subject of the Constitutional Committee's newly made recommendations. This decision was endorsed in a formal meeting of the Chamber of Princes on 24th February by the re-election of His Highness of Patiala to the Chancellorship by an overwhelming majority, and by the election of a pro-Chancellor and Standing Committee in sympathy with the same decision.

This brought the Princes of the Chamber into line with the recommendations already made by the Committee States Ministers and left final negotiations on the Accession issue to be completed in London during the summer of 1937.

Payments from Indian States.

Many of the States make payments, varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case, to His Majesty. These payments are frequently due to exchange of territory or settlement of claims between the Governments, but are chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The annual receipts on account of these payments from Indian States are summarised in the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of tributes are complicated, and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may, however, be mentioned that a large number of the States in the Western India and Gujarat States Agencies pay tribute of some kind to Baroda, and that Gwalior claims tribute from some of the smaller States of Central India States making payments directly to His Majesty.

States paying tribute directly to the Government of India.

	Rs.		Rs.
Tribute from Jaipur	4,00,000	Tribute from Cooh Behar ..	67,701
„ „ Kotah	4,34,720	<i>United Provinces.</i>	
	(of this sum Rs. 2,00,000 has been suspended.)	Tribute from Benares	2,19,000
		<i>Punjab.</i>	
Tribute from Udaipur (Eastern States Agency)	1,200	Tribute from Mandi	1,00,000
Tribute from Jodhpur	2,13,000	„ „ Other States	13,307
	(Of this a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 has been suspended).	<i>Madras.</i>	
„ „ Bandi	1,20,000	Tribute from Travancore ..	7,96,430
„ „ Udaipur (Mewar) ..	2,66,000	„ „ Mysore	24,50,000
	(includes contribution to local corps.)	„ „ Cochin	2,00,000
„ „ Other Rajputana States	1,11,575	<i>Western India States.</i>	
Contribution by Jaora in lieu of maintenance of troops		Those paying tribute to the Government of India include:—	
Hall Rs. ..	1,61,810	Bhavnagar	1,28,000
<i>Assam.</i>		Cutch	82,258
Tribute from Manipur	5,000	Dhrangadhra	40,671
„ „ Rambrai	100	Gondal	49,096
		Junagadh	23,394
		Nawanagar	50,312
		Porbandar	21,202
		Rajkot	18,991

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be no Nazarana payments on successions.

Foreign Possessions in India.

Portugal and France both hold small territorial possessions in the Indian Peninsula.

The Portuguese possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Presidency, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast; the territory of Daman with the small territory called Pragana-Nagar-

Avelo on the Gujarat Coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay; and the little island of Diu, with two places called Gogla and Simbor, on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula. All these three territories constitute what is called the State of India.

GOA.

Goa forms a compact block of territory surrounded by British districts. Savantwadi State lies to the north of it, the Arabian Sea on the west and North Kanara on the south, and the eastern boundary is the range of the Western Ghats, which separates it from the British districts of Belgaum and North Kanara. The extreme length from north to south is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The territory has a total area of 1,301 square miles and consists of the *Velhas Conquistas*, or Old Conquests, comprising the island of Goa, acquired by the Portuguese in 1510, and the neighbouring municipalities of Salsette, Bardez, and Mormugao acquired in 1543; and of the *Novas Conquistas*, or New Conquests, comprising the municipalities of Pernem, Sanguelim, Ponda, Quepem, Canacona, Satari and Sanguem acquired in the latter half of the 18th century. The small island of Angediva situated opposite the port of Karwar, in the British district of North Kanara, forms administratively a portion of the Canacona municipality. This was acquired in 1505. The whole country is hilly, especially the eastern portion, the predominating physical feature being the Western Ghats, which besides bounding the country along the north-east and south-east, just off westward and spread across the country in a succession of spurs and ridges. There are several conspicuous isolated peaks, of which the highest, Sonsagar, is 3,327 feet high.

The country is intersected by numerous rivers running westward from the Ghats, and the principal eight, which are all navigable, are in size of some importance. Goa possesses a fine harbour, formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette. Half-way between these extremities lies the *cabo*, or cape, which forms the extremity of the island of Goa. This divides the whole bay into two anchorages, known as Aguada and Mormugao. Both are capable of accommodating the largest shipping from September to May, but Aguada is virtually closed during the south-west monsoon, owing to the high winds and sea and to the formation of sand bars across the estuary of the Mandovi river, which opens into Aguada. Mormugao is accessible at all times and is therefore the harbour of commercial importance. It is the terminus of the railway running to the coast from the inland British system of lines. A breakwater and port have been built there and the trade is considerable being chiefly transit-trade from British territory.

The People.

The total population of Goa was 531,952 at the census of 1921. This gives a density of 408 persons to the square mile and the popula-

tion showed an increase of 9 per cent. since the census ten years previously. In the Velhas Conquistas the majority of the population is Christian. In the Novas Conquistas Hindus are more numerous than Christians. The Moslems in the territory are numbered in a few thousands. The Christians still very largely adhere to caste distinctions, claiming to be Brahmins, Chardos and low castes, which do not intermarry. The Hindus who form about one-half of the total population are largely Maratha and do not differ from those of the adjacent Konkani districts of Bombay. All classes of the people, with the exception of Europeans, use the Konkani dialect of Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words. The official language is Portuguese, which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns as well as by all educated people. Nearly all the Christians profess the Roman Catholic religion and are spiritually subject to an archbishop who has the titles of Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies and exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction also over a portion of British India, and the provinces of Macao (China) and Timor (Occania), with missions in foreign countries and Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). The Christians of Daman and Diu are subject under a new Treaty signed in 1928 between Portugal and the Holy See to the Archbishop of Goa. There are numerous churches in Goa, mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscans prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory. The churches are in charge of secular priests. Hindus and Mahomedans now enjoy perfect freedom in religious matters and have their own places of worship. In the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigorously suppressed.

The Country.

A little over one-third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation. The fertility of the soil varies considerably according to quality, situation and water-supply. The Velhas Conquistas are as a rule better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas. In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying from half an acre to five or six acres. The staple produce of the country is rice, of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the population for two-thirds of the year. Next to rice, the culture of coconut palms is deemed most important, from the variety of uses to which the products are applied. Hilly places and inferior

soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated to an important extent. The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years, owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly to the current of emigration to British territory. There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas. In the summer months bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Bardez where the demand for labour is always keen. Stately forests are found in the Novas Conquistas. They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration. Iron is found in parts of the territory; but has not been seriously worked. Manganese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to the Continent.

Commerce.

In the days of its glory, Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between East and West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf. It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant.

The present trade of Goa is not very large. Its imports amount to about Rs. 160 lakhs and exports to about Rs. 40 lakhs. The discrepancy is met from the money sent to Goa by the many emigrants who are to be found all over the world. Few manufacturing industries of any moment exist and most manufactured articles in use are imported. Exports chiefly consist of coconuts, betel nuts, mangoes and other fruits and raw produce.

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system is 51 miles, of which 49 are in Portuguese territory. The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration, and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is what it brings down from and takes to the interior. The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British. The latter, however, had an office at Nova-Goa maintained jointly by the two Governments but since 1925 the Nova-Goa office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories.

Taxes and Tariffs.

The country was in a state of chronic financial equilibrium for nearly sixty years with occasional exceptions. The last war enhanced the deficits to alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans. Most of the new taxes were the result of the initiative of the Governor-General Jaime de Moraes, who is popularly known as the "Governor of Taxes." Only in 1927 the country experienced the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now being paid regularly. There is an estimated surplus of about a lakh and a half which has been earmarked for promoting the indus-

trial progress of the country. If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxation, even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs. 8-8 *per capita*. There is no income-tax, except for government servants, but there is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans. This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, Excise and the customs. There is a special tax on emigrants which yields to the State about Rs. 60,000. The country being economically backward, the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth. The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics.

The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold principle, fiscal, protective and preferential. There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently. The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 per cent, according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific, not *ad valorem*. This causes considerable hardship to trade, and specially to the poorer classes of consumers. The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies. Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent, on their basic price.

The Capital.

Nova-Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India, comprehends Panjim and Ribandar. Old Goa is some six miles distant from the new city. Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo, the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mormugao, and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada. It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759, and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India. The appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Government Press. Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral and various churches, the viceregal palace and the High Court. The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy.

History.

Goa was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510. Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis. From this time Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East. There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur kingdom, but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the Velhas Conquistas.

The subsequent history of the town is one of oscillation and decay. Goa reached its summit of prosperity at the end of the sixteenth century. The accounts of travellers show that the Goa of those days presented a scene of military, ecclesiastical and commercial magnificence which has had no parallel in the British capitals of India. Portugal, however, with its three millions of population, was too small to defend itself against Spain and maintain at the same time its immense Empire in the four Continents. Albuquerque tried to consolidate Portuguese rule in India by his policy of attracting the conquered Indians and granting them civil and religious liberties. His contemporaries, however, could not understand his far-seeing statesmanship and after his death they would all his work basing their dominion on conquest by the sword and military force and they laboured to consolidate it by a proselytising organisation which throws all the missionary efforts of every other European power in India into the shade. Old Goa, as the ruins of the old capital are called to-day, had a hundred churches, many of them of magnificent proportions, and the Inquisition which was a power in the land. The sixty years' subjection to Spain in the 17th century completed the ruin of the Portuguese Empire in the East and though the Marquis of Pombal in the 18th century tried to stave off its decadence, his subordinates in far-off India either could not understand or would not carry out his orders and even his strong hand was unable to stop the decline. It was in the 19th century that the colonials began to enjoy full Portuguese citizenship and sent their representatives to the Parliament in Lisbon.

Modern Times.

There was frequently recurring fighting and in 1741 the Marathas invaded the neighbourhood of Goa and threatened the city itself. An army of 12,000 men arrived from Portugal at the critical moment. The invaders were beaten off, and the Novas Conquistas were added to the Portuguese possessions. In 1844 the shelter given by Goa to fugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay. In 1852 the Ranes of Satari, in the Novas Conquistas, revolted. In 1871 the native army in Goa mutinied and the King's own brother came from Lisbon to deal with the trouble and having done so disbanded the native army, which has never been reconstituted. But another outbreak among the troops took place in 1895 and the Ranes joining them the trouble was again not quieted until the arrival of another special expedition from Lisbon. The Ranes again broke out in 1901 and again in 1912, troops being again imported to deal with the last outbreak, which was only reported concluded in the summer of 1913. There has been no outbreak after that date.

The people on the whole appear to be quite satisfied with the Portuguese connection. There is no agitation for further reforms as in British India and not a sign of disaffection against Portuguese rule. This is chiefly due to the fact that under the present regime the natives of Goa enjoy complete equality with the natives of Portugal many of the sons of Goa occupying high

and responsible positions in Portugal. Thus Elvino de Britto who was Minister of Public Works towards the end of the last century was a native of Goa as was the father of Dr. Bettencourt Rodrigues, Minister for Foreign Affairs in General Carmona's dictatorial Government. Natives of Goa are also Dr. Almeida Azes, the President of the Supreme Court in Lisbon, Dr. Caetano Gonsalves, Judge of the same Court and Mr. Alberto Xavier, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Finance.

Administration.

The Lisbon Government by Decree No. 3266, dated 27th July 1917, enacted new rules regarding the administration of Portuguese India under an Organic Charter (*Carta Organica*) in force since 1st July 1919. This Charter, regarding civil and financial administration of the colony, was modified by rules Nos. 1005 and 1022, dated 7th and 20th August 1920, and decrees Nos. 7008 and 7030, dated 6th and 16th October. A new Organic Charter modifying in certain parts the earlier one was granted by Decree No. 12499 of 4th October 1926 and is now in force.

The territory of Portuguese India is ruled by one Governor-General, residing in the Capital of the State, at Panjim *alias* Nova-Goa, and is divided into three districts: Goa, Daman and Diu. The last two are each under a Lieutenant-Governor. The district of Goa is under the direct superintendency of the Governor-General.

Subordinate to the Governor-General the following Secretariats are working: Home and Political, Finance, Customs, Education, Military, Naval, Agriculture, Health and Public Works. There are also three special and autonomous Departments, which do not constitute exclusive Secretariats, one of them being the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the second that of Survey and the third that of the Fiscal of the W. I. P. Railway.

As the principal organ of administration next to the Governor-General and in collaboration with him works a Governor's Council (*Conselho do Governo*) with Legislative and advisory powers. The Council is constituted, in addition to the Governor-General, *ex-officio* President, of four officials (Attorney-General, the Director of Finance, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works), five elected members (three representing *Velhas Conquistas*, one the *Novas Conquistas* and one the Districts of Daman and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor-General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other interests and the press.

In each province of Goa, Daman and Diu there is a District Council to supervise the Municipalities and other local institutions. The District Council of Goa is composed of the Director of Civil Administration, President, the Government Prosecutor of the Nova-Goa Civil Court; the Deputy Chief Health Officer; the Engineer next to the Director of Public Works; the Deputy Director of Finance; the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the Islands; one member elected by the Commercial and Industrial Associations of the district; one member elected by the 60 highest tax payers of Goa; one member elected by the Associations of Land owners and Farmers of the District; and one

member advocates elected by the Legislative Council among the legally qualified.

There is one High Court in the State of India with five Judges and one Attorney-General; and

Courts of Justice at Panjim, Margao, Mapuçá, Bicholim, Quepém e Damão; and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugão (Vasco da Gama), Ponda, Diu and Nagar-Aveli.

PORT OF MORMUGAO.

Mormugao is situated towards the south of Agnada Bar, on the left Bar, on the left bank of Zuari River in Lat. 15° 25' N. and Long. 73° 47' E., about 225 miles south of Bombay and 6½ miles south of Panjim, the Capital of Portuguese India. The Port of Mormugao is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M. & S. M. Ry. (metre-gauge), and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic. The distance from Aden to Mormugao is about the same as from Aden to Bombay. The Port is provided with light-houses, buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot. Pilotage is not compulsory, but when usual pilot flag is hoisted, a qualified officer will board the vessel and render

such assistance.

Mormugao Harbour is the terminal station of the West of India Portuguese Railway which is controlled by the Madras and Southern Maharashtra Railway Company, with headquarters at Madras.

With a view to promoting the economical, commercial and industrial development of Mormugao, a special Department under the designation of the "Mormugao Improvement Trust" with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugao Harbour, has been created and the Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area, comprising about 300 acres, near the Harbour.

DAMAN.

The settlement of Daman lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, about 100 miles north of Bombay. It is composed of two portions, namely, Daman proper, lying on the coast, and the detached pargana of Nagar Aveli, separated from it by a narrow strip of British territory and bisected by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Daman proper contains an area of 22 square miles and 26 villages and has a population (1921) of 17,566 of whom 1,480 are Christians. The number of houses is according to the same census 4,995. Nagar Aveli has an area of 60 square miles and a population (1921) of 31,048, of whom only 271 are Christians. The number of houses is 6,069. The town of Daman was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531 rebuilt by the natives and retaken by the Portuguese in 1558 when they made it one of their permanent establishments in India. They converted the mosque into a church and have since built eight other places of worship. The native Christians adopt the European costume, some of the women dressing themselves after the present European fashion, and others following the old style of petticoat and mantle once prevalent in Spain and Portugal.

The soil of the settlement is moist and fertile, especially in Nagar Aveli, but despite the ease of cultivation only one-twentieth part of the

territory is under tillage. The principal crops are rice, wheat, the inferior cereals of Gujarat and tobacco. The settlement contains no minerals. There are stately forests in Nagar Aveli, and about two-thirds of them consist of teak, but the forests are not conserved and the extent of land covered by each kind of timber has not been determined. Before the decline of Portuguese power in the East, Daman carried on an extensive commerce especially with the east coast of Africa. In those days it was noted for its dyeing and weaving.

The territory forms for administrative purposes a single district and has a Municipal Chamber and Corporation. It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military functions, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa. The judicial department is administered by a judge, with an establishment composed of a delegate of the Attorney-General and two clerks. In Nagar Aveli the greater part of the soil is the property of the Government, from whom the cultivators hold their tenures direct. A tax is levied on all lands, whether alienated or the property of the State. The chief sources of revenue are land-tax, forests, excise and customs duties.

DIU.

Diu is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel through a considerable swamp. It is composed of three portions, namely, Diu proper (island), the village of Gogla, on the Peninsula, separated by the channel, and the fortress of Simbor, about 5 miles west of the island. It has a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely ride at anchor in two fathoms of water and owing to the great advantages which its position offers for trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf, the Portuguese were fired at an early period with a desire to obtain possession

of it. This they gained, first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of arms. Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce. It has now dwindled into insignificance. The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth from north to south, two miles. The area is 20 square miles. The population of the town of Diu, from which the island takes its name, is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity. The total population of the island, according to the census of 1921, is 13,844, of whom 228 were Christians.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or plots. They aggregate 203 square miles, and had a total population on the 26th Feb, 1931 of 286,410. The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up commercial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen, but it failed, as also did several similar attempts which followed. In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu founded the first *Campagne d'Orient*, but its efforts met with no success. Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years. After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its President, Caron, founded in 1668 the Comptoir, or agency, at Surat. But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch. The Dutch, however, speedily retook Trincomalee; and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, seized St. Thome, a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland. He was, however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674.

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated Francois Martin, suddenly restored it. Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and St. Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village, which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee. He built fortifications, and a trade began to spring up; but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it until it was restored to the French by the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained, the most important of the French Settlements in India. Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta. Like Calcutta, its site was purchased by a European Company from a native prince, and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta Francois Martin proved to Pondicherry. On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, Martin was appointed Governor, and under his able management Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade.

Chandernagore, in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1688, by grant from the Delhi Emperor; Mahé, on the Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725-6, under the government of M. Lenoir; Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast, under that of M. Dumas, in 1739. Yanaon, on the coast of the Northern Circars, was taken possession of in 1750, and formally ceded to the French two years later.

Administration.

The military command and administration-in-chief of the French possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondicherry. The office is of present held by

Monsieur Solomiac (Léoz). He is assisted by a Chief Justice and by several "Chefs de Service" in the different administrative departments. In 1879 local councils and a council-general were established, the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories. Seventeen Municipalities, or Communal Boards, were erected in 1907, namely, Pondicherry, Ariancoupan, Modchappeth, Oulgarret, Villenour, Tirouhonyane, Bahour, Nettapacem, for the establishment of Pondicherry; Karikal, Neravy, Nedomeadon, Tirunalar, Grande Alide, Cotchery, for the establishment of Karikal, and also Chandernagore, Mahé and Yanaon. On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil and criminal courts, courts of first instance and a court of appeal compose the judicial machinery. The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry, and those of administrators at Chandernagore, Yanaon, Mahé and Karikal, together with other headquarters charges necessarily engross a large proportion of the revenue. All the state and dignity of an independent Government, with four dependent ones, have to be maintained. This is effected by rigid economy, and the prestige of the French Government is worthily maintained in the East. Pondicherry is also the scene of considerable religious pomp and missionary activity. It forms the seat of an Archbishop, with a body of priests for all French India; and of the Missions Étrangères, the successors of the Mission du Carnatic founded by the Jesuits in 1776. But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlements, a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British territory. The British rupee is the ordinary tender within French territories. A line of railway running via Villenour, from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway, maintains communication with Madras and the rest of British India, and Karika is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam. A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, nine of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March, 1914. The capital, Pondicherry, is a very handsome town, and presents, especially from the sea a striking appearance of French civilisation.

People and Trade.

The Settlements are represented in Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. The Senator is Mous. Lemaigrie. The Deputy is Mous. Pierre Dupuy. There were in 1932 59 primary schools and 3 colleges all maintained by the Government, with 308 teachers and 9,203 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1931) Rs. 3,284,873. The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragi. There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill. The cotton mills have, in all 1,601 looms and 71,744 spindles, employing 7,450 persons. There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts, and one ice factory. The chief exports from Pondicherry are oil seeds

At the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal. In 1934 the imports amounted to frs. 104,282,000 and the exports to frs. 119,331,000. At these two ports in 1934, 11,290 vessels entered and cleared; tonnage 144,130 T. Pondicherry is

visited by French steamers, sailing monthly between Colombo and Calcutta in connection with the Messageries Maritimes. The figures contained in this paragraph are the latest available and are corrected up to December 1934.

PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital is the headquarters of their Governor. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast, 105 miles from Madras by road and 122 by the Villupuram-Pondicherry branch of the South Indian Railway. The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles and its population in the 26th Feb. 1931 was 183,555. It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry. The Settlement was founded in 1674 under Francois Martin. In 1693, it was captured by the Dutch but was restored in 1699. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1748 was unsuccessful. The second, under Eyre Coote in 1761, resulted in the capture of the place, which was restored in 1765. It was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro, and the fortifications were demolished in 1779. The place was again restored in 1785 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, and finally restored in 1816.

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the British District of South Arcot, except where they border on the sea. The Collector of

South Arcot is empowered to deal with ordinary correspondence with the French authorities on these and kindred matters, and in this capacity is styled the Special Agent. At Pondicherry itself is a British Consular Agent accredited to the French Government, who is usually an officer of the Indian Army. The town is compact, neat and clean, and is divided by a canal into two parts, the *Ville blanche* and the *Ville noire*. The *Ville blanche* has a European appearance, the streets being laid at right angles to one another with trees along their margins reminding the visitor of continental boulevards, and the houses being constructed with courtyards and embellished with green venetians. All the cross streets lead down to the shore, where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India. In the middle is a screw-pile pier, which serves, when ships touch at the port, as a point for the landing of cargo, and on holidays as a general promenade for the population. There is no real harbour at Pondicherry; ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and communication with them is conducted by the usual *masula* boats of this coast. Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great Dupleix, to whom the place and the French name owed so much.

CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in the 26th Feb. 1931) 27,262. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1688, though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676. It did not, however, rise to any importance till the time of Dupleix. It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816.

The former grandeur of Chandernagore has

disappeared, and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade. The railway station on the East Indian Railway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah). The chief administrative officer is the Administrator who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions. The chief public institution is the College Dupleix, formerly called St. Mary's Institution, founded in 1882 and under the direct control of the French Government.

KARIKAL.

Karikal lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay of Bengal. The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 52 square miles. It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry. The population has in recent years rapidly decreased. In 1883 it was 93,055; in 1891, 75,526; in 1901, 54,003; in 1923, 57,023; in 1924, 56,922; and in 1931, 57,914; but the density is still very high, being 1,063 persons per square mile. Kumbakonam is the only taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density. Each of the six communes—namely, Karikal, La Grande Aldee, Nedungadu, Cot-Kory, Néravy and Tirnoular—possesses a mayor and council. The members are all elected by

universal suffrage but in the municipality Karikal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants. The country is very fertile, being irrigated by seven branches of the Cauvery, besides many smaller channels.

The capital of the settlement is situated on the north bank of the river Arasalar, about 1½ miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trade in rice with Ceylon, and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements. It has no commerce with France, and very little with other French colonies. The port is merely an open roadstead, provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with Palalem on the Tanjore District Board Railway. Karikal finally came into French possession on the settlement after 1816.

The Frontiers.

By those who take a long view of politics in the wide sense of the term, it will be seen that the Indian Frontier problem, which has loomed so large in the discussion of Indian questions, has always borne a two fold character—the local issue and the international issue. For almost a century the international issue was the greater of the two, and the most serious question which the Indian Government, both directly and as the executors of British Imperial policy, had to face. But the tendency of later times was for the local aspect to grow in importance, until it might be said, with as much truth as characterises all generalisations, that the local issue dominated, it did not absorb the situation.

The Local Problem.—The local problem, in its broadest outlines, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail. From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Nepal is a wild and troublous sea of some of the highest mountains in the world. The thin valleys in these immense ranges are poorly populated by hardy, brave, militant mountaineers, rendered the fiercer and the more difficult by professing the martial Moslem faith, accentuated by the most bitter fanaticism. But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country. Like mountaineers in all parts of the world, these brave and fearless men have sought to eke out their exiguous agriculture by raiding the rich plains of Hindustan. We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road. The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised, but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Neil Munro, "The New Road," he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland, and what lessons it teaches those who are called upon to face, in its local aspect, the Indian frontier problem. So far as the area with which we are dealing was concerned, two policies were tried. In Baluchistan, the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points, and thence controlling the country. At the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs, through whom the tribesmen were kept in order. That policy was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontier did not seriously embarrass the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on the land. Not that the country was entirely peaceful. Occasional tribal raids or risings necessitated occasional military operations, and the Gomal Pass was involved in the general tribal disturbances which followed the wanton declaration of war by Afghanistan

in 1910. But speaking broadly, Sandeman brought peace to Baluchistan, and to the large frontier area which is embraced in that generic term. So far as this section of the frontier is concerned it may be said that no frontier problem exists, save the need for an economical and constructive policy.

Towards Afghanistan.—Far otherwise has it untillately been with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Kashmir. That was, for three quarters of a century, the scene of almost ceaseless military operations, which constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer. For years one sought for a definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India. One explanation of their inconsistencies was found in the existence of two schools of thought. Once the frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts, linked with good communications, which would dominate the country. But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint, were fearful of two considerations. They felt that occupation up to the Afghan frontier would only shift the frontier problem farther north. Instead of the differing tribes, we should, they argued, have to meet the Afghan on our border line. If Afghanistan were a strong, homogeneous State, that would be a matter of little account. But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahman Khan, the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom. Under his successor, Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful, it ran still less firmly. The Amir was unable to control the organisation of the tribal gatherings which involved us in the Zakka Khel and Molmand expeditions during the Indian secretaryship of that arch pacifist, Lord Morley. Nor did it enable Habibullah to deal effectively with a rising against his own Governor in Khost. The Afghan forces melted away under transport difficulties when they were moved against the rebellious Khostwalis, and the Amir had to make peace with his troublesome vassals. Therefore, it was said, occupation up to what is called the Durand Line because it is the line demarcated by the Frontier Commission in which Sir Mortimer Durand was the British Plenipotentiary, would simply mean that in time of trouble we should have to deal with Afghanistan instead of a tribe or two, and with the irreconcilable tribesmen along our difficult line of communications. The Kabul Government now have greater control over their tribes near the frontier than formerly but the old argument still applies. There was the further consideration that financiers were of the fixed belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint, it would involve charges over an indefinite period greater than the Indian finances would bear. Moreover on this section of the Frontier, the position was complicated by the

expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The easiest passes, and the passes down which for centuries from the time of Alexander the Great invaders have swept from Persia and Central Asia to loot the fat plains of Hindustan, traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them, in the interests of the Imperial situation. In this zone therefore policy ebbed and flowed between the Forward School, which would have occupied, or dominated, the whole Frontier up to the Durand Line, that is to say up to the Afghan frontier, and the Close Border School, which would have us remain out of the difficult mountainous zone and meet the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth. The extreme advocates of this school would even have had us return to the line of the Indus.

The Two Policies.—The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises, which like all compromises was profoundly unsatisfactory. We pushed forward posts here and there, which irritated the Tribesmen, and made them fearful of their prized independence, without controlling them. These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and rarely were they lured with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication. We preserved between our administrative frontier and the Durand Line which demarcated our frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called The Independent Territory, in which neither we nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction. This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it. Now it was often asked why we did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and "Sandeman's" the Independent Territory. That was one of the perennial topics of Frontier discussions. But stress was laid upon the essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal Chiefs. There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory. The tribal Chiefs, or Maliks, exercise a very precarious authority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief, but the jirgah, or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, as the voice of the wiser greybeard. The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uneasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North-West Frontier, from the Gomal to the borders of Nepal. A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it. Even this large force, owing to the immense difficulties of transportation, was unable effectively to deal with the situation, though peace was made. The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy. He dealt with it in masterful fashion. In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration, and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force. This was the revival of a scheme as old as the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, though no other

Viceroy had been able to carry it through in the face of the strong opposition of successive Punjab Governments. The area so separated was constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commissioner. Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the Regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber, were entrusted to the defence of local militia, recruited from the tribesmen themselves, and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army. Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal, afterwards developed into the Swat Canal (i.e. Irrigation) led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property. The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line.

Lord Curzon's Success.—Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was successful. It did not give us complete peace. There were occasional punitive expeditions demanded, such as for instance the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions, and the Waziris, and in particular the truculent Mahsud Waziris, never ceased raiding. But in comparison with what had gone before, it gave relative peace. It endured throughout the Great War, though the Waziris built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war. It broke down under the strain of the wanton invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jelalabad. Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his iron father Abdurrahman Khan, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history. None anticipated that any successor to Abdurrahman Khan could hold in the least of a single State the fractious, fanatical tribes who make up the population of the Afghan kingdom. Yet this Habibullah did. On occasions his attitude seemed to be equivocal, as when armed gatherings of the tribes called lashkars were permitted to assemble in Afghan territory and to invade the Independent Territory, causing the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions. But we must not judge a State like Afghanistan by European standards; the Amir had often to bow before the fanatical elements amongst his own people until they had burnt their fingers by contact with the British troops. At the outset of the Great War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed unfriendly, but they must trust him. In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered on the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany was extraordinarily difficult. He received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded. But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their satellites, his policy was justified up to the hilt. Indeed

his success was the cause of his assassination. The irreconcilable elements in the Kingdom saw that the day of reckoning had come and strove to avert the settlement of their account by the murder. When he was done to death, his brother, Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the arch-fanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother. A military movement in Kabul itself brushed him aside and installed the son of Habibullah, Amanullah Khan, on the throne. But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lay, and encouraged by the disorders in India which followed the passing of stringent measures to deal with anarchical crime, set his troops in motion on April 25, 1919, and preaching a *jehad* promised his soldiery the traditional loot of Hindustan. The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten. Dacca was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were frequently bombed from the air, and there was nothing to prevent our occupation of Kabul, save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to overset a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sued for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August 1919.

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze. With one or two exceptions, the Tribal Militia, left without the support of the regular troops, who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either melted away or joined the rising. This has often been described as the failure of the Curzon policy, which was based on the tribal militia. But there is another aspect to this question. The Militia numbered only some 3,000 men. They were distributed in a number of isolated and semi-isolated posts. There was no possibility of their withstanding the onslaught of an Afghan invading force. They were not intended for such a purpose. If they had, when the invasion began, been supported by regular troops their loyalty might have remained sound. But other counsels prevailed. It was at the outset decided in high military quarters that in the face of the Afghan invasion it was inadvisable to send regular troops to support the Waziristan militia posts as it was concluded that the Malisud and Wazir tribes of Waziristan would join the enemy. Orders were therefore issued that the posts should be abandoned, the British officers in them withdrawing with such men as remained loyal. The officer commanding the Bannu brigade immediately despatched a movable column for the succour and reassurance of the militia garrisons in his area but superior orders followed directing the return of the column forthwith. The militia were thereupon ordered to withdraw and their commencement to do so, accompanied by the burning of such stores as they could not carry, quite naturally produced the instant uprising of the tribesmen, who began to attack and loot the retiring

convoys and to loot the abandoned posts. To expect the militia to remain firm in retreat in such circumstances was to refuse reasonable consideration of the facts of the situation.

Russia and the Frontier.—The Curzon policy was up to this inevitable collapse assisted by extraneous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three-quarters of a century a veiled warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. There are few pages in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs. Russia was confronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which faced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corporation into a governing body. The decaying khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an inferior civilisation, and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russia had to advance. True, the adventurous spirits in her armies and some of the great administrators in the Tsarist capital were not adverse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britain for the Crimean War and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their costly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerrilla enterprise between the hardiest spirits on both sides, accompanied by periodic panics in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward, which induced the ceding, after the Russian occupation of Merv, of the generic term "Mervouness." This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress. It involved us in the second Afghan War of 1878, which left the baffling problem of no stable government in Afghanistan. There was a gleam of light when Abdurrahman Khan, whom we set up at Kabul to relieve us of our perplexities, proved himself a strong and capable ruler, if one ruthless in his methods. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Pendjeh, and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it. The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Buriat monk, Dorjoff, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses. The actual authors of the Agreement were Lord Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and Lord Hardinge, formerly British Ambassador in Petrograd, but it had been desir-

ed by their predecessors, whose efforts were rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. It was not until Russia was chastened on the battlefields of Manchuria by Japan, and disappeared as a sea power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, that an atmosphere was created favourable to the conclusion of an Agreement. This embraced the whole frontier zone. There were many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement, especially in regard to Persia, for which we had to pay a considerable price in the attitude of Persians in the War. But again taking long views, the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries, which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War. Russia then ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem. With the establishment of the Soviet Oligarchy in Moscow unenslaved returned, for the geographical and allied circumstances which influenced the policy of the Tsarist regime exert precisely the same pressure upon its successor, and the Soviet have a troublesome motive which the Tsars had not: their aim to produce world revolution is avowed and Britain and the Constitutionalism for which she stands were for long admittedly the greatest obstacles in their path and despite the recent effects of Totalitarianism this is still fundamentally the case.

German Influence.—As nature abhors a vacuum, so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place. Long before the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon. Initiative, not creative, in this, as in most other activities, the Germans adapted their methods from the penetration by railway which was so marked a feature of Russian expansion in Manchuria, brought to an end by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan. The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser, extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamed, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, or rather one of the massacres of Armenians, made German influence supreme at Constantinople. His theatrical tour through Palestine, which was generally treated in Europe as an exhibition of opera bouffe, soon bore fruit in the acquisition by German interests of the principal railways in Anatolia. Later it fruited more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession, under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haider Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to a port in the Persian Gulf. Now successive British Statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foothold in the Persian Gulf by any power—Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act. There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured our relations with Russia. Undaunted, even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise failed, and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee of Union and Progress in power entailed a

temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise. They pushed the Anatolian railways as far east as Bourghu, and constructed a line northwards from Baghdad to Samara. They sent a mission to explore the potentialities of the port of Koweit in the Persian Gulf, and set the Turks in motion to subordinate the Sheikh of Koweit to direct Turkish sovereignty, with a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway from Basra to Koweit, or the vicinity of Koweit at the deep water inlet behind Buhian Island. They commenced the most difficult part of the work in piercing the Amanus and Taurus ranges by a series of tunnels, and laid the rails on the other side of the mountains across the Euphrates to Ras-al-Ain. Behind this railway activity stood a grandiose policy, which is indicated in what became known in Germany as "B.B.B."—Berlin, Byzantium, Baghdad. Throughout the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad, but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf, at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain, if they could do so on their own terms, that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the war the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German. But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished in thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany. Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war. Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially finished when the Armistice was signed.

The Significance of the Baghdad Railway

—The real significance of the Baghdad Railway was little appreciated in Great Britain. It was constantly pictured as a great trunk line, which would short-circuit the traditional British dominance by sea, and absorb the passenger and goods traffic from the East. This idea could only be nourished by those completely ignorant of the conditions of the Indian passenger service and the essentials of a competitive route for the carriage of merchandise. The rush of passenger traffic from India is from April to June, in order to escape the hot weather in India and the return traffic is spread over the period of from October to January. From April to June the heat in Mesopotamia is appalling. To imagine that the passenger traffic from India would turn from the easy and comfortable, as well as fairly expeditious sea route from Bombay to Marseilles and thence by the easiest railway travelling outside the British Isles to Calais and London, for such a land route was an amazing chimera. The Baghdad route would have involved a sea voyage from Bombay or Karachi to Koweit or Basra, then a journey across the burning plains of Mesopotamia and Asia Minor to Haider Pasha, then across the Straits to Constantinople, and finally right across Europe to a North Sea port. This would in any circumstances have been a costly freak journey in comparison with the sea route. Then as for

the commercial aspect of the line, the natural port of the Middle East is Basra. The sea freight from England or Germany to Basra was often less than half the freight from Basra to Baghdad. To imagine again that merchandise would desert this route for a land and sea route, which would have involved a double break of bulk at Constantinople and Haidar Pasha, was again a chimera.

As a thorough route the primary purpose of the Baghdad Railway was strategic. It was designed to make the Power seated at Constantinople—and that Power the Germans—resolved should be Germany—complete master of Asia Minor and The Middle East, and the route selected, often criticised, was the best for the rapid movement of troops to the strategic centres. As a commercial line, the Railway, if completed, would have served three zones. The western area of Turkey in Asia at Haidar Pasha. The rich lands of Anatolia at Alexandretta. The eastern zone at Basra. The Germans, it is understood, attached immense importance to the subsequent engagements with Turkey which placed them in maritime command at Alexandretta. They began to inaugurate a commercial position in the Persian Gulf through the establishment of a subsidised line of steamers run by the great Hamburg-America corporation. They strove to obtain an actual footing in the Gulf through the German house of Wunkhaus. The Germans were probably never serious in their alleged designs on Koweit, which could never have borne a more definite relation to the commerce of the Gulf than Flushing to Antwerp or Cuxhaven to Hamburg; that was one of the red herrings they drew across their trail to divert attention from their real objective, Basra, which is destined by virtue of an unchallengeable geographical and natural position to be the great port of The Middle East. These considerations have no more than an academic value now. Germany was defeated. The Turks, when they emerged from an isolated military despotism based on Angora, were confronted with the immense problem of re-building their bankrupt State, deprived of the most intelligent section of the old population—the Greeks and the Armenians, by massacre and expulsion—were a very different factor. The completion of the through line was indefinitely postponed. But as the advantages of the route, for the purposes we have indicated, are many and great, the ultimate construction of the through line was only a matter of time, so one has placed these authoritative characteristics on record for the guidance of opinion at a later stage. The through railway connected is due to be made complete by the summer of 1938.

Turkey and the Frontier.—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the *avant courier* of Germany, when she passed under the tutelage of that Power, and for a limited period during the war. Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration, it is understood, never paid its way. For a brief period Midhat Pasha

raised the status of Mesopotamia, and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nazim Pasha became a power in the land. But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no-one's interest, even that of the Arab, to turn her out. When however Germany developed her "B.B.B." policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al-Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Balrein, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Sheikh of Koweit into a *de facto* suzerainty, exercised by military force. These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which concluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al-Katr was always very precarious. On the outbreak of the war however the situation profoundly changed. When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by *coup de main*, with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character. These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad. After the Russian *débâcle* we found ourselves involved in a new front, which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war. They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power in Palestine, where Lord Allenby scattered the Turks like chaff. But the aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite frontiers. This enabled the Turks, if they were so disposed, to be troublesome through guerrilla warfare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor. The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue, the frontier between Turkey and Irak. Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to The League of Nations. Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinople, but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement; the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Irak. The issue therefore went to the League of Nations. That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot; this commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul vilayet to be incorporated in Irak, if the British Government were prepared to prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty-five years. When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of The League unanimously allotted the Mosul vilayat to Irak. The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of the League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions. So the matter rested at the end of the year, with Irak in occupation of the disputed up to the temporary frontier, which was known as The Brussels Line. After

at first breathing nothing but armed resistance to acceptance of the award, the Turks afterwards assumed a more conciliatory note, and, alarmed, it may be, by the threat of Italian aggression, accepted the frontier line demarcated by the League.

France and the Frontier.—If we touch for a few sentences on the position of France on the frontiers of India, it is not because they have any present day significance, but in order to complete this brief survey of the waxing and waning of external influences on Indian frontier policy. It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling station at Maskat in the Persian Gulf, and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extirpate the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition. We can find no more definite purpose in it than a general pin-pricking policy, a desire to play the part of Russia, and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain, which would form a useful lever for the exaction of considerable cessions in West Africa, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia, as the price of abstention. These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente. Far otherwise was it in the East. The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the veiled British protectorate of Egypt. There had earlier been mutterings in Burma. We were established in Lower Burma in the thirties and in the eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour, and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British. However, if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction, they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule. Far otherwise was it on the confines of Siam. It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma, then a regular Province of the Indian Empire, and French Indo-China. This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam. Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and we were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between the two States. But as in the case of Penjdeh, and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about. They found there was nothing essential and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Siam. That agreement has been consolidated by wise and progressive rule in Siam itself, under its own independent sovereign, who is imbued with a strong friendship for Great Britain, whilst at the same time maintaining good relations with French neighbours.

The New Frontier Problem.—The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since

the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—the Indian frontier problem has never been a local problem. It has been dominated by external influences—in the main the long struggle between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route, and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey. The circumstances affecting the Frontier from centres beyond it have greatly changed. Old dangers have disappeared. Recent events in China and the development of aggressive air power have during the past year given the Indian North-Eastern frontier a vital aspect which it has never before borne. And, generally, conditions have become more like those normal to critical land frontiers any where in the world in this present time of swift communications, aerial operations and easy propaganda. Consequently, a great deal of new attention is necessarily being directed to local aspects of the general problem. The tribesman on the Indian north-west borderland was always an opponent to be respected. Brave, hardy, fanatical, he has always been a first-class fighting man. Knowing every inch of the inhospitable country to which punitive operations must of necessity take place he has hung on our rearguards and given them an infinite of trouble. Even when armed with a jezail and when every cartridge had to be husbanded with jealous care, the tribesman was a respectable antagonist. Now these tribesmen are everywhere armed with magazine rifles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gunrunning was a thriving occupation, stolen from British magazines, or secured from Russian and Afghan sources. They have an abundant supply of ammunition. Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army, either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments, or else in the tribal militias. We found this to our cost in the events following the Afghan War of 1919. The Afghan regular army was of little account. The tribesmen who rose at the call of the jihad, especially in Waziristan, were of great account. They gave our troops the hardest fighting they have ever had on the Frontier; their marksmanship and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as admirable. The tribal militia for all practical purposes disappeared. What was to take its place?

Immediately following the Afghan War, the frontier positions were garrisoned by regular troops, but this was only a temporary measure. It may be said that the crux of the situation was in Waziristan. This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole, because of the intractable character of the people, and of their inveterate raiding activities. Besides, possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment. In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace, and the consequent lapsing of any necessity to preserve open lines of communication which would enable us to go to the support of Afghanistan, now formally recognised in the Treaty of 1921 as a completely independent State, there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal, even to the line of the

Indus. This extreme school gained little support. Our position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand, there was a strong case made out for leaving the tribesmen severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they emerged from their fastnesses. The military standpoint was that the Waziristan tribes are intractable; that it was unfair to impose on troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions; and that the only solution of the question was the occupation of dominant points in Waziristan, as far north as Ladha, and linking these posts with our military bases, and particularly with the terminal of the Indian frontier railways, by good motor roads.

This controversy lasted long. It resulted in a typically British compromise which specially arose from the changed conditions in which we found ourselves in 1922, when our troops were in occupation of Waziristan as a result of the operations forced upon us for the suppression of the tribal outbreak which the Afghans stirred up in support of their invasion of India in 1919. The ensuing policy has been aptly described as the "half-forward" policy. It is in truth a repetition of the Sandeman policy, adapted to local conditions. There has been no withdrawal in the ordinary sense of the term, but the limit of the North Waziristan occupation was temporarily fixed at Ramzak, not at Ladha. A network of consequential roads was pushed forward. Its elaboration continues. In South Waziristan,

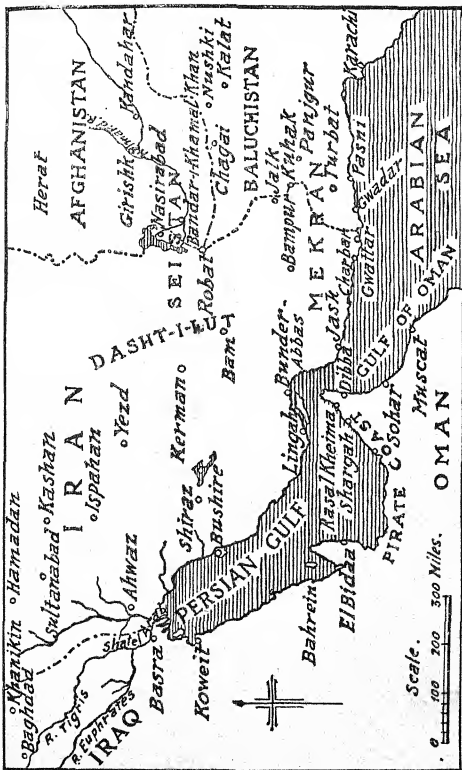
Wana has been re-occupied, partly in response to a pressing invitation from the Wana Wazirs, because they wanted to share the benefits which they saw British occupation to be bringing to their cousins northward of them. In February, 1933, control over tribal territory was pushed forward beyond Razmak towards the Afghan border because of a rebellion on the Afghan side and of the need to assist the King of Kabul by preventing excursions by bodies of Wazirs into His Majesty's disturbed territory. The work of control and of civilization rapidly progressed in the whole territory. Of this particulars are given on 253 and following pages. One of its recent fruits was a request by the Afridis for roads in their country of Tral. A beginning with construction was made, but dissensions within the tribe in regard to it caused the work to be suspended. The desirability of better controlling the Afridis was demonstrated in 1930 when, incited by Congress party agents from India, the young Afridis invaded the Peshawar Plain and the need for the adoption of a more active policy in Waziristan was shown by a rising of the Tori Khel Wazirs in 1936-37, a trouble which has not yet been flattened out. A serious military campaign in Waziristan in 1936-37, necessitated by the disturbing religious agitation, showed that conditions there are far from settled and cannot be settled for years to come.

The main Indian rail-head, which for many years terminated at Jamrud, at the easterly entrance to the Khyber Pass, was in the autumn of 1925 extended to Landi Khana, at the opposite end of the Pass and within a mile of the frontier between India and Afghanistan.

I.—THE PERSIAN GULF.

From what has gone before it will be seen that the keynote of this discussion of Indian frontier policy is that the external menace has largely disappeared. No part of the frontier is more powerfully influenced by this consideration than the Persian Gulf. Our first appearance in the Gulf was in connection with the long struggle for supremacy with the Portuguese, the French and the Dutch, who had established trading stations there. With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had established at Ormuz, the supercession of the land by the sea route, and the appearance of anarchy in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve the peace. This work is quietly and efficiently performed. Piracy was stamped out, the Trucial Chiefs, who occupy the Pirate Coast, were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept watch and ward, and our consuls regulated the external affairs of the Arab rulers on the Arab coast. In return for these services Great Britain claimed no selfish advantages. The waters of the Gulf were kept free to the navigation of the ships of all nations, and though Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Bassidu. Left to herself Great Britain desired no other

policy, but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs. France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa, near Maskat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All causes of difference were gradually removed by agreements following the Anglo-French Entente. Russia sent one of her finest cruisers to "show the flag" in the Gulf, and established consular posts where there were no interests to preserve. She was credited with the intention of occupying a warm water port, and in particular with casting covetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf, Bandar Abbas. This menace declined after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and disappeared with the collapse of Russian power following the Revolution. Then Turkey, either acting for herself, or as the *avant courier* of Germany, under whose domination she had passed, began to stir. She threatened the Sheikh of Bahrain by the armed occupation of the peninsula of Al-Katir, and moved troops to enforce her suzerainty over Koweit, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Baghdad Railway. Further to consolidate her interests, or to stake out a claim, Germany sent the heavily-subsidized



ships of the Hamburg-America line to the Gulf, where they comported themselves as the instruments of Imperial policy rather than as inoffensive merchantmen. She also strove, through the agency of the firm of Wankhams, to acquire a territorial footing on the island of Shargah. These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf.

Counter Measures.

The first effective steps to counter these influences were taken during the vigorous Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who visited the Gulf during his early travels and incorporated a masterly survey of its features in his monumental work on Persia. He appointed the ablest men he could find to the head of affairs, established several new consulates, and was instrumental in improving the sea communications with the Gulf ports. The British Government also took alarm. They were fortified in their stand against foreign intrigue by the opinion of a writer of unchallenged authority. The American Naval writer, the late Admiral Mahan, placed on record his view that "Concession in the Persian Gulf, whether by formal arrangement (with other Powers) or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control, will imperil Great Britain's naval position in the Farther East, her political position in India, her commercial interests in both, and the Imperial tie between herself and Australasia." The Imperial standpoint, endorsed by both Parties in the State, was set out by Lord Lansdowne in words of great import—"We (i.e., His Majesty's Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal." The negative measures following these declarations were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a great refinery, were developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government has a large financial stake. But with the disappearance of these external forces on Gulf policy, as set out in the introduction to this section, the politics of the Persian Gulf receded in importance, until they are now more than they were before these external influences developed, a local question, mainly a question of policy. They are therefore set out more briefly and those who desire a complete narrative are referred to the Indian Year Book for 1923, pp. 178-183. An interesting new feature in 1931 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Gulf. The fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches, all suitably armed, was built in Italy and duly arrived at its destination in 1932. It is at the outset offered by Italians. The immediate reason for the new fleet is that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive smuggling. The fleet is required to check it. The British Government in 1935 announced their decision to transfer their principal naval station in the Persian Gulf from Honjam, on Kishm island, off the Persian shore at the entrance of the Gulf, which they held on lease from the Persian

Gulf, to Bahrain, on the Western, Arabian, coast of the Gulf. This move is calculated to remove causes of friction.

Maskat.

Maskat, which is reached in about forty-eight hours from Kurrachi, is outside the Persian Gulf proper. It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim, which is the real entrance to the Gulf, but its natural strength and historical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the politics of the Gulf, with which it has always been intimately associated.

Formerly Maskat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar, and the islands of Kishm and Larak, with Bandar Abbas on the Persian shore. Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement, and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions on the eastern shore.

The relations between Britain and Maskat have been intimate for a century and more. It was under British auspices that the separation between Zanzibar and Maskat was effected, the Sheikh accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 sealed his dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent. The Sheikh paid a State visit to New Delhi late in 1937 and thereafter to London, whither he journeyed *via* the Far East and America.

The Pirate Coast.

Turning Cape Musandim and entering the Gulf Proper, we pass the Pirate Coast, controlled by the six Trucial Chiefs. The ill-name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning, but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions. The pirates were the boldest of their kind, and they did not hesitate to attack on occasion, and not always without success, the Company's ships of war. Large expeditions were fitted out to break their power, with such success that since 1820 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary. The Trucial Chiefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements, beginning with 1806 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all hostilities at sea, and the subsequent treaty of 1873 by which they undertook to prohibit altogether the traffic in slaves. The relations of the Trucial Chiefs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Pirate Coast every year on a tour of inspection.

The commercial importance of the Pirate Coast is increasing through the rise of Debal. Formerly Lingah was the entrepot for this trade, but the exactions of the Beigan Customs officials in the employ of Persia drove this traffic from Lingah to Debal. The Trucial Chiefs are—Debal, Abu Thabeeb, Shargah, Ajman, Um-al-Gawain and Ras-el-Kheyman.

Bahrain.

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little Archipelago which forms the chieftainship of the Sheikh of Bahrain. Of this group of islands only those of Bahrain and Maharak are of any size, but their importance is out of all proportion to

their extent. This is the great centre of the Gulf pearl fishery, which, in a good year, may be worth half a million pounds sterling. The anchorage is wretched, and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore, which is not even approachable by boats, and passengers, mails and cargo have to be landed on the donkeys for which Bahrain is famous. But this notwithstanding the trade of the port is valued at over a million and a quarter sterling, and the customs revenue, which amounts to some eighty thousand pounds, makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf.

In the neighbourhood of Bahrain is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archaeologists. The generally accepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phœnicians, who are known to have traded in these waters.

The British Government as was mentioned earlier in this review announced in 1935 that they proposed transferring the principal British Naval station in the Gulf from Renjan, on the Persian side of the water, to Bahrain. The same place has since been utilised for the provision of a large aerodrome for the service of the British Imperial air line between London and Australia, which is thus enabled to take a route down the Western side of the Persian Gulf and thus avoid difficulties in Persia.

Koweit.

In the north-west corner of the Gulf lies the port which has made more stir than any place of similar size in the world. The importance of Koweit lies solely in the fact that it is a possible Gulf terminus of the Baghdad Railway. This is no new discovery, for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion, General Chesnoy selected it under the alternative name of the Grane—so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line. Nowhere else would Koweit be called a good or a promising port. The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad, but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean-going steamers. It is sheltered from all but the westerly winds, and the clean thriving town is peopled by some 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly dependent on the sea, for the mariners of Koweit are noted for their boldness and hardihood.

Muhammerah.

On the opposite side of the entrance to the Shatt-el-Arab lie the territories of Sheikh Khazal of Muhammerah. The town, favourably situated near the mouth of the Karun River, has grown in importance since the opening of the Karun River route to trade through the enterprise of Messrs. Lyell Brothers. This route provides the shortest passage to Isfahan and the central tableland, and already competes with the older route by way of Bushire and Shiraz. This importance has grown since the Anglo-Persian Oil Company—now called the Anglo-Iran Oil Company—established refineries at Muhammerah for the oil which they win in the rich fields which they have tapped near Akwaz. Its importance will be still further accentuated, by the opening of the railway to Khorremabad by way of Dizful

Basra.

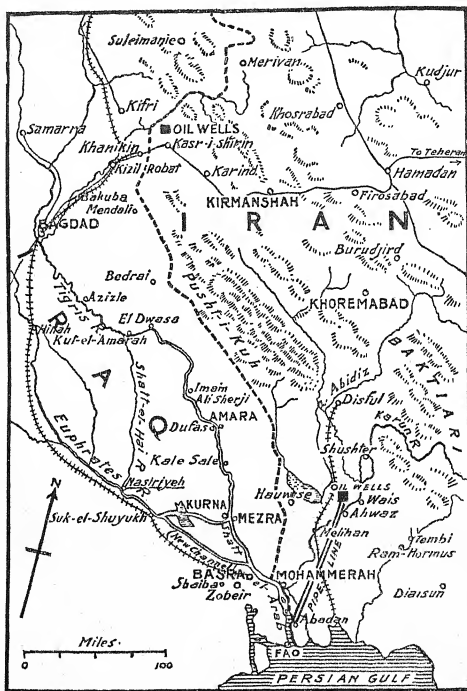
In a sense Basra and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the frontiers of India, yet they are so indissolubly associated with the politics of the Gulf that they must be considered in relation thereto. Basra is the present sea terminus of the Baghdad Railway. It stands on the Shatt-el-Arab, sixty miles from its mouth, favourably situated to receive the whole water-borne trade of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The local traffic is valuable, for the richness of the date groves on either side of the Shatt-el-Arab is indescribable, there is a considerable entrepot traffic, whilst Basra is the port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persia; which follows the caravan route *via* Kerman-shah and Hamadan.

The political destinies of Basra are at present wrapped up with the destinies of the new Arab State which was set up in Mesopotamia under King Faisal and is now under the sovereignty of his son. When the war was over we found ourselves committed to immense, undefined and burdensome responsibilities in that land. The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advance to Baghdad; then the great military enterprises necessitated by the fall of Kut-al-Amara carried our frontier north to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan, east to the Persian boundary, and west to the confines of Trans-Jordan. Amongst ardent Imperialists, there was undoubtedly the hope that this immense area would be in one way or another an integral part of the British Empire. The cold fit followed when the cost was measured, and the Arabs rose in a revolt which showed that any such domination could only be maintained by force of arms and that the cost would be prodigious. In these circumstances King Faisal was imported from the Hedjaz and installed on the throne under the aegis of Great Britain. Still we were committed to the support of the new kingdom, and that most dangerous condition arose—responsibility without any real power unless King Faisal was to be a mere puppet, immense expenditure and indefinite military commitments. In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land. British policy moved slowly towards that end, but a definite step was taken in 1923. The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually, for the purpose of reference. Addressing the House of Lords on May 3rd he said—

Your Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken. Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad, the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships. This announcement was drawn up in consultation with King Faisal and his Government, and has their cordial assent. It is being published at Baghdad to-day.

The announcement is as follows:—

"It will be remembered that in the autumn of last year, after a lengthy exchange of views, it was decided between the Governments of



His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty King Feisal that a Treaty of Alliance should be entered into between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. This Treaty, which was signed on the 10th October, 1922, and the term of which was to be twenty years (subject to periodical revision at the desire of either party) provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Government in Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the nature and extent indicated in the text of the Treaty itself and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereunder.

"Since then the Iraq Government has made great strides along the path of independence, and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious that the commitments and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible, it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present form can conveniently be shortened. In order to obviate the inconvenience of introducing amendments into the body of a Treaty already signed, it has been decided to bring about the necessary modifications by means of a protocol which, like the Treaty itself, will be subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly.

"Accordingly a protocol has now been signed by the parties in the following terms:—

It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18, the present Treaty is all terminate upon Iraq becoming member of the League of Nations and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey. Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between the High Contracting Parties; and negotiations for that object shall be entered into between them before the expiration of the above period."

It will be noticed that under this protocol the Treaty in its present form was to terminate on the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations or in four years, whichever might be earlier.

The position of Iraq as regards the League was that when the Treaty was ratified His Britannic Majesty was bound under Article 6 to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible. His Majesty's Government would be in a position to take this step on the fulfilment of the two following essential conditions, namely, the delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq, and the establishment of a stable government in accordance with the Organic Law.

The Council of the League of Nations in January, 1932, adopted the report of the Iraq Commission recommending the termination of the mandate subject to the admission of Iraq to membership of the League and Iraq entering into a number of undertakings, with regard to treatment of minorities and the administration of justice. This meant the termination of the mandate when the next Assembly of the League voted for the admission of Iraq to League membership.

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Powers, which was signed in 1923, it was agreed that the frontier between King Feisal's State and Turkey, the important frontier because the future of Mosul was in dispute, should be settled by the League of Nations, should Great Britain and Turkey be unable to come to agreement by direct negotiation. These direct negotiations were opened at Constantinople, but no agreement was reached, so the question was opened before the Council of the League in September 1924. Whilst the matter was under discussion complaint was made by Great Britain that Turkey had violated the provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty of Lausanne, and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone. This matter too was remitted to the League, and a further provisional boundary was drawn, which was accepted by both parties.

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925. In order to secure the material for a decision the League of Nations despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation. This commission produced a long and involved report, but one which led by devious paths to a common sense recommendation. It was that the first essential in the Mosul vilayet is stable government. The desires of the people were for incorporation in the State of Iraq. If therefore the British Government was willing to extend its mandate over Iraq for a further period of twenty-five years—a guarantee of stable government—then Mosul should be incorporated in Iraq; if Britain was not willing, then Mosul should return to Turkey. When the matter came before the Council of the League Great Britain gave the necessary guarantee. The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne. The issue was remitted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague which decided in favour of the competence of the Council. About this time there was published the report of a distinguished Estonian General, General Leindoner, who had been despatched by the League to investigate allegations of brutality by the Turks in deporting Christians from their own zone, and this report was of the most damning character. Great Britain having given the necessary assurance, that she was prepared to extend her mandate over Iraq for a further twenty-five years, thereupon the Council of the League allocated the whole of the area in dispute, right up to the temporary frontier—commonly called The Brussels Line—to Iraq. The Turks refused to accept the award and withdrew from Geneva threatening force. Later, wiser counsels prevailed and in 1926 Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League.

A New Treaty.—A new Treaty regulating the relation of Iraq with Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, was negotiated in 1927, and signed towards the end of the year.

The Treaty declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. It states that "Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the

interval, His Britannic Majesty will support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932." It stipulated that separate agreements superseding those of March 25, 1924, shall regulate the financial and military relations.

The King of Iraq undertook to secure the execution of all international obligations which His Britannic Majesty had undertaken to see carried out in respect of Iraq. He also undertook not to modify the existing provisions of Iraq's organic law so as adversely to affect the rights and interests of foreigners, and to constitute any difference in the rights before the law among Iraqis on the grounds of differences of race, religion, or language.

There was provision for full consultation between the high contracting parties in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests. The King of Iraq undertook so soon as local conditions permit to accede to all general international agreements already existing, or which might be concluded thereafter, with the approval of the League of Nations, in respect of the slave trade, the traffic in drugs, arms and munitions, the traffic in women and children, transit navigation, aviation, and communications, and also to execute the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Treaty of Lausanne, the Anglo-French Boundary Convention, and the San Remo Oil Agreement in so far as they apply to Iraq.

There was provision against discrimination in matters concerning taxation, commerce, or navigation against nationals or companies of any State which is a member of the League of Nations, or of any State to which the King of Iraq had agreed by Treaty that the same rights should be ensured as if it were a member of the League.

Any difference that might arise between the high contracting parties was to be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article Fourteen of the Covenant of the League. The Treaty was made subjected to revision with the object of making all the modifications required by the circumstances when Iraq entered the League of Nations.

It is important to remember that there is a considerable difference between the vilayet of Basra and the other portions of the Iraq State. Basra has for long been in the closest commercial contact with India, and is in many respects a commercial appanage of Bombay. Its people have not much in common with those of the North. They took no part in the Arab rising which followed the war, and they ask nothing better than to remain in close touch with India and through India with the

British Government. If we are correct in the supposition that Basra is destined to be the great port of the Middle East, then its future under an Arab State, with no experience of administration in such conditions, is one of the greatest interest, which can hardly be regarded as settled by the policy underlying the declaration which is set out above.

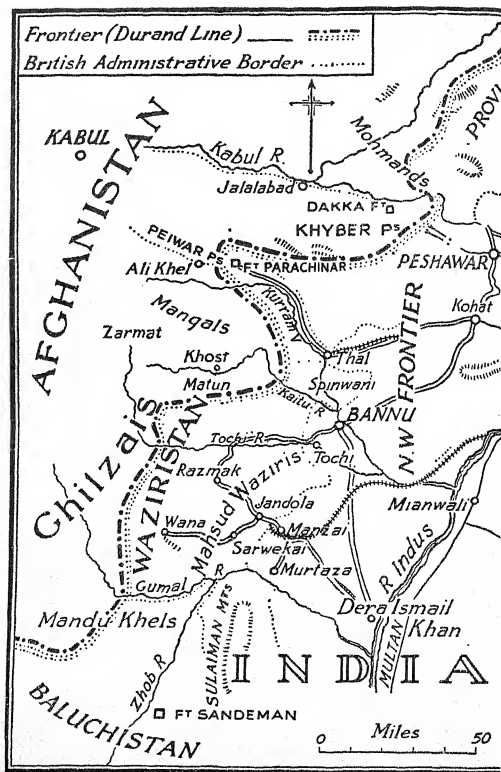
The Persian Shore.

The Persian shore presents fewer points of permanent interest. The importance of Bushire is administrative rather than commercial. It is the headquarters of Persian authority, the residence of the British Resident, and the centre of many foreign consuls. It is also the main entrepot for the trade of Shiraz, and competes for that of Ispahan. But the anchorage is wretched and dangerous, the road to Shiraz passes over the notorious kotal which preclude the idea of rail connection, and if ever a railway to the central tableland is opened, the commercial value of Bushire will dwindle to insignificance. Further south lies Lingah, reputed to be the prettiest port on the Persian coast, but its trade is being diverted to Debal on the Pirate Coast. In the narrow channel which forms the entrance to the Gulf from the Arabian Sea is Bunder Abbas. Here we are at the key of the Gulf. Bunder Abbas is of some importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerman and Yazd. It is of still more importance as a possible naval base. To the west of the town, between the Island of Kishm and the mainland, lie the Clarence Straits which narrow until they are less than three miles in width, and yet contain abundance of water. Here, according to sound naval opinion, there is the possibility of creating a naval base which would command the Gulf. The great obstacle is the climate, which is one of the worst in the world. On the opposite shore, under the shadow of Cape Musandim, lies another sheltered deep-water anchorage, Elphinstone's Inlet, where the climate conditions are equally vile. But between these two points there is the possibility of controlling the Gulf just as Gibraltar controls the Mediterranean. For many years Bunder Abbas loomed large in public discussions as the possible warm water port for which Russia was seeking. There was established a British Naval station at Henjam, a small island close to Kishm, where the station was constructed under agreement with the Persian authorities. Its evacuation by Great Britain in favour of Bahrain was decided upon by the British Government in 1935. On the Mekran coast, there is the cable station of Jask, and the possible port of Chamber. An interesting development, in the Gulf within the past decade was the institution of a Persian Navy.

II.—SEISTAN.

The concentration of public attention on the Persian Gulf was allowed to obscure the frontier importance of Seistan. Yet it was for many years a serious preoccupation with the Government of India. Seistan lies midway north and south between the point where the frontiers of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan meet at Zulkar and that where the frontiers of Persia and of our Indian Empire meet on the open

sea at Gwattur. It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan; it commands the valley of the Helmand, and with it the road from Herat to Kandahar, and its immense resources as a wheat-producing region have been only partly developed under Persian misrule. It offers to an aggressive rival, an admirable strategic base for future military operations; it is also midway athwart



the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean, and if and when the line from Askabad to Meshed were built, the temptation to extend it through Seistan would be strong. Whilst the gaze of the British was concentrated on the North-West Frontier, and to possible lines of advance through Kandahar to Quetta, and through Kabul to Peshawar, there can be little doubt that Russian attention was directed to a more leisurely movement through Seistan, if the day came when she moved her armies against India.

Whether with this purpose or not, Russian intrigue was particularly active in Seistan in the early years of the century. Having Russia fled Khorassan, her agents moved into Seistan and through the agency of the Belgian Customs officials, "scientific missions" and an irritating plague cordon, sought to establish influence, and to stifle the British trade which was gradually being built up by way of Nushki. These efforts died down before the presence of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance of Treaty rights, was demarcating the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan, with special reference to the distribution of the waters of the Helmand. They finally ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Since then the international importance of Seistan has waned.

The natural conditions which give to Seistan this strategic importance persist. For a time, British influence increased in substance through the Seistan trade route. The distance from Quetta to the Seistan border at Killa Robat is 465 miles, most of it dead level, and it was provided with fortified posts, dak bungalows, wells, and all facilities for caravan traffic. The railway was pushed out from Spezand, on the Bolan Railway, to Nushki, so as to provide a better starting point for the caravans than Quetta. This line was extended to Duzdap (now called Zahidan) 54 miles on the Persian side of the Indo-Persian Frontier, during the war as a military measure, but the traffic after the re-establishment of peace supported only two trains a week. There then arose trouble owing to Persian insistence on the collection of Customs duties on rations taken across their frontier for the railway staff. This led to the stoppage of train running on the Persian side of the Frontier. Negotiations for years dragged on to bring about a reasonable settlement in regard to the situation. The Persian Foreign Minister, Mons. B. Kazemi, paid a visit to New Delhi in November 1935, and travelled eastward from Persia by the Baluchistan route. He was interested, as his Government's representative, in the development of railways in Seistan and in securing British-Indian assistance in that enterprise. Only informal conversations on the subject took place. No constructive result has become apparent.

III.—IRAN.

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Iran question as affecting Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left us a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Iran into two zones of influence, and the Iranians bitterly resented this apparent division of their Kingdom between the two Powers, though no such and was in view. German agents, working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not suspected, and when the war broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain, in the South, and after the fall of Kut-al-Amara when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Iran, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran. With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared, but at that time there was no authority in Iran besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North-West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles. It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an Agreement was reached with the then Persian Government, the main features of which were:—

To respect Persian integrity;

To supply experts for Persian administration;

To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order;

To provide a loan for these purposes;

To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport.

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff.

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia. The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redeemable in 20 years. It was secured on the revenues and Customs' receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources.

The Present Position.—We have given the main points in the Anglo-Iran agreement, because few documents have been more misunderstood. Those who desire to study it in greater detail will find it set out in the Indian Year Book for 1921, page 138 et seq. It has been explained that most Iranians construed it into a guarantee of protection against all external enemies. When the British troops in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, the Iranians had no use for the Agreement and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew.

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the War was that Great Britain must take an active hand in Iran because she could not be a passive witness to chaos in that country. The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal

affairs of Iran were her own concern; if she preferred chaos to order that was her own lookout, but left alone she would hammer out some form of Government. That position has been justified. The Sirdar Sipah, or commander-in-chief, a rough but energetic soldier, gradually took charge of Iranian affairs and established a thinly-veiled military dictatorship which made the Government feared and respected throughout the country for the first time since the assassination of Shah Nasr-ed-din. A body of capable Americans under Dr. Millsbaugh restored order to the chaotic finances. These two forces operating in unison gave Iran the best government she had known for a generation. But the Sirdar Sipah chafed under the irregularities of his position, with a Shah spending his time in Europe and wasting the resources of the country. He moved to have his position regularised by his deposition of the absentee Shah and his own ascent of the throne. At first he was defeated by the opposition of the Mullahs, but in 1925 prevailed, and the Shah was formally deposed and the Sirdar Sipah chosen monarch in his place under the title of Reza Shah Pahlavi. The change was made without disturbance, and Iran entered on a period of peace and consolidation which has removed it from the disturbing forces in the post-war world. Since then considerable

progress has been made with the reform of the administration, and many projects are afoot for the improvement of communications, which is the greatest need of the land, such as an air service to Teheran and railway construction. The least reassuring episode was the departure of the American financial mission, which had done admirable work in the restoration of the finances. When their contract expired Dr. Millsbaugh and his colleagues were offered a renewal of it on terms which they did not regard as satisfactory, especially in regard to the powers they were to exercise. They therefore withdrew from the country, and have been replaced by other foreign advisers. The general situation was gravely disturbed in 1932 by the sudden termination by the Iran Government of the Anglo-Iran Oil Co.'s concession, a matter affecting one of the biggest industrial undertakings in the world and millions sterling of capital. The intervention of the British Government led to the reference of the trouble to the League of Nations and this paved the way for negotiations between the Company and the Iran Government. While these were being settled some progress was also made with general negotiations between the British and Iran Governments for an agreement covering all outstanding points of difficulty between them.

IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM.

There yet remains a small part of British India where the King's writ does not run. Under what is called the Durand Agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan, the boundary between Indian and Afghanistan influence was settled, and it was delimited in 1903 except for a small section which was delimited after the Afghan War in 1919. But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border. Between the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south, to Kashmir in the north; this is generically known as the Tribal Territory. Its future is the keynote of the interminable discussions of frontier policy for nearly half a century.

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens, which nature has fenced in with almost inaccessible mountains. It is peopled with wild tribes of mysterious origin, in whom Afghan, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian, Indian, Arab and Jewish intermingle. They have lived their own lives for centuries, with little intercourse even amongst themselves, and as Sir Valentine Chirol truly said "the only bond that ever could unite them in common action was the bond of Islam." It is impossible to understand the Frontier problem unless two facts are steadily borne in mind. The strongest sentiment amongst these strange people is—or was until comparatively recently—the desire to be left alone. They value their independence much more than their lives. The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the population. They must find the means of subsistence outside, either in trade, by service in the Indian Army or in the Khassadars, or else in the outlet which hill-men all the world

over have utilised from time immemorial, the raiding of the wealthier and more peaceful population of the Plains. The internal peace enforced among them by British control has in late years led to an increase in their numbers and this has aggravated their economic problem.

Frontier Policy.

The policy of the Government of India toward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree. It has fluctuated between the Forward School, which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan, and the school of Masterly Inactivity, which would leave the tribesmen entirely to their own resources, punishing them only when they raided British territory. Behind both the policies lay the menace of a Russian invasion, and that coloured our frontier policy until the Anglo-Russian Agreement. This induced what was called Hit and Retire tactics. In the half century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a score of punitive expeditions, each one of which left behind a legacy of distrust, and which brought no permanent improvement in its train. The fruit of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897. Then the whole Frontier, from the Malakand to the Gomal, was ablaze. The extent of this rising and the magnitude of the military measures which were taken to meet it compelled a consideration of the whole position. The broad outlines of the new policy were laid down in a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, which prescribed for the Government the "limitation of your interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over tribal territory." It fell to Lord Curzon to give

effect to this policy. The main foundations of his action were to exercise over the tribes the political influence requisite to secure our imperial interests, to pay them subsidies for the performance of specific duties, but to respect their tribal independence and leave them, as far as possible, free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let or hindrance.

New Province.

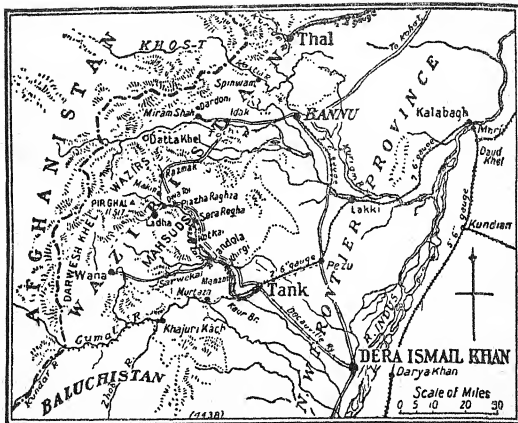
As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the tribes under the direct supervision of the Government of India. Up to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab, a province whose head is busied with many other concerns. Lord Curzon created in 1901 the North-West Frontier Province, and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner, with an intimate frontier experience, directly subordinate to the Government of India. This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877, and often considered afterwards, but which had slipped for lack of driving power. Next, Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so far as possible from the advanced posts, and placed these fortalices in charge of tribal levies, offered by a handful of British officers. The most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles, which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919. At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point, and these bases were connected with the Indian railway system. In pursuance of this policy frontier railways were run out to Dargai, and a narrow-gauge line, since converted to the broad-gauge, was constructed from Kushalgarh to Kohat, at the entrance of the Kohat Pass, and to Thal in the midst of the Kurram Valley. These railways were completed by lines to Tank and Bannu. By this means the striking power of the regular forces was greatly increased. Nor was the policy of economic development neglected. The railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade and the Lower Swat Canal converted fractious tribesmen into successful agriculturists. This policy of economic development is receiving a great development through the completion of the Upper Swat Canal (*q. v.* Irrigation). Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention. For many years this policy was completely justified by results.

A New Policy.

It saved us from serious complications for nearly twenty years, although the position could never be said to be entirely satisfactory, particularly in Waziristan, peopled by the most reckless raiders on the whole border-line, with a bolt hole into Afghanistan when pressed from the British side. It endured through the Great War and did not break down until the Amir of Afghanistan sought refuge from his internal troubles in a jihad against India. In this insane enterprise the Afghans placed less reliance in their regular troops which have never offered more than a contemptible resistance to the British forces than in the armed tribesmen. In this they were justified, for the Indian Military authorities

failed to give timely support to the advanced militia posts, some of these posts were ordered to withdraw, the Militia collapsed and the most serious fighting was with the tribesmen. The Southern Waziristan Militia inevitably broke and there was serious trouble throughout the Zhob district. The Afridis, our most serious enemies in 1897, and the most powerful of the tribes on the North-West Frontier, remained fairly quiet throughout the actual hostilities with Afghanistan, but later it was necessary to take measures against a leading malcontent and destroy his fort at Chora. The Mahsuds and the Waziris broke into open hostilities. Their country lies within the belt bounded by the Durand Line and the Afghan frontier on the west, and by the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan on the east. Amongst them the Afghan emissaries were particularly active and as they could put in the field some 30,000 warriors, 75 per cent. armed with modern weapons of precision they constituted formidable adversaries. They refused to make peace even when the Afghans caved in. They rejected our terms and active measures were taken against them. The fighting was the most severe in the history of the Frontier. The Mahsuds fought with great tenacity. Their shooting was amazingly good; their tactics were admirable, for amongst their ranks were many men trained either in the Militia or in the Indian Army; and more than once they came within measurable distance of considerable success. They were assisted by the fact that the best trained troops in the Indian Army were still overseas and younger soldiers were opposed to them. But their very tenacity and bravery were their own undoing; their losses were the heaviest in the long history of the Borderland and when the Mahsuds made their complete submission in September 1921 they were more severely chastened than at any time during their career.

A New Chapter.—As the result of the Afghan War of 1919, Indian frontier policy was again thrown into the melting pot. There was much vague discussion of the position in the course of the months which followed the Afghan War and the troubles in Waziristan which succeeded it, but this discussion did not really come to a head until February-March 1922. The Budget then presented to the country revealed a serious financial position. It showed that despite serious increases in taxation, the country had suffered a series of deficits, which had been financed out of borrowings. Further heavy taxation was proposed in this Budget, but even then the equilibrium which the financial authorities regarded as of paramount importance was not attained. When the accounts were examined, it was seen that the heaviest charges on the exchequer were those under Military Expenses, and that there was an indefinitely large, and seemingly unending expenditure on Waziristan. This forced the Military, and allied with it the Frontier, expenditure to the front. In actual practice the discussion was really focussed on Waziristan. In essentials it was the aged controversy—shall we deal with this part of the Frontier on what is known as the Sandeman system, namely, by occupying commanding posts within the country itself, dominating the



WAZIRISTAN.

tribesmen but interfering little in their own affairs; or shall we revert to what was known as the close border system, as modified by Lord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops to strategic positions outside the tribal area, leaving the tribesmen, organised into militia, to keep the passes open, and punishing the tribesmen by expeditions when their raiding propensities become unbearable.

The Curzon Policy.—The Curzon policy, adopted in 1899, to clear up the aftermath of the serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising in 1897, was a compromise between the "occupation" and the "close border" policies. It was based on the withdrawal of the regular troops so far as possible to cantonments in rear whilst the frontier posts, such as those in the Tochi at Wana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held by militia, recruited from amongst the tribesmen themselves. The cantonments for regular troops were linked so far as possible with the Indian railway system, so as to permit of rapid reinforcement. But it must be remembered that like all Frontier students, Lord Curzon did not regard this as the final policy. He wrote in the Memorandum formulating his ideas: "It is of course inevitable that in the passage of time the whole Waziri country up to the Durand line will come more and more under our control. No policy in the world can resist or greatly retard that consummation. My desire is to bring it about by gradual degrees and above all without the constant aid and presence of British troops." The Curzon policy, though it was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in control, gave us moderate—or rather it should be said bearable—frontier conditions until the Afghan War. It then broke down, because the tribal militia, on which it was based, could not, when left without the support of regular troops in the day of need, withstand the wave of fanaticism and other conditions set up by the Afghan invasion of 1919. The Khyber militia faded away; the

Waziri militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or deserted. The pillar of the Curzon system fell.

The Policy.—The policy first adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined by Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy, in a speech which he addressed to the Indian Legislature. He said it had been decided to retain commanding posts in Waziristan; to open up the country by roads; to extend the main Indian railway system from its then terminus, Jamrud, through the Khyber to the frontier of Afghanistan and to take over the duties of the Militia by regular troops. That immediate policy was soon modified so far as the policing of these frontier lines by regular troops was concerned. Such duties are immensely unpopular in the regular army, which is not organised and equipped for work of this character. Irregulars have always existed on the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the Militia, it was necessary to recreate them. The new form of irregular was what have been called Khassadars and Scouts. The Khassadar is an irregular in the extreme. He has no British officers and no uniform, except a distinguishing kind of *pagri*. In contradistinction to the old Militia, he finds his own rifle. As one informed observer remarked, the beauty of the system is that so long as the Khassadars, under their own headmen, secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police duties, they draw their pay and no questions are asked. If they desert in the day of trouble, they lose their pay but the Government loses no rifles, nor does it risk mutiny or the loss of British and Indian officers. But the application of this policy produced an acute controversy. It was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained; it was another to decide what these posts should be. We must therefore consider the special problem of Waziristan. The Scouts are a mobile, mounted, irregular force not territorially recruited, officered by British officers.

V.—WAZIRISTAN.

We can now approach the real frontier question of the day, the future of Waziristan.

Geographically Waziristan is a rough parallelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 160 from North to South. The western half consists of the Sulaiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high, which forms the water-shed between the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating India from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary. On the east is the Indus. North is the watershed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District. South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here are our outposts of

Wana and Ladha some 15 and 20 miles respectively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Kaniguram and Makin.

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sand desert in the Marwat above Peshu.

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging. Other tracts like that between Peshu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall.

Inhabitants.—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes Darweshkheil, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs,

Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately, and inter-marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, as materially aided our dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of India, however, these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

Policy.—The policy of the British was at first one of non-interference with the tribes. Even now only part of the country is administered. Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by Militia. These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched. The Political Officers, at first supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 3,000 Militia with British Officers at their disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required; also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were occupied. Wana was occupied in 1895 at the request of the Wana Wazirs. Similarly the Tochi in 1896. In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the vain hope of taming the Mahsuds. It was hoped the various posts would prove a pacifying influence and a rallying ground for Government supporters. From 1904 to 1919 they were held by Militia. Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowances augmented by sales of produce to the troops on a liberal scale.

A Compromise.—A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir (then Mr.) Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923. He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

The Foreign Secretary explained that the ingredients of the Frontier problem at the present day are essentially three, namely, the Frontier districts, the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan, and the so-called Independent Territory, this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between the borders of British India and India. He proceeded specially to show that this belt is, in fact, within India "...It is boundary pillars that mark off Waziristan from Afghanistan; it is boundary pillars that include Waziristan in India. We are apt to call Waziristan independent territory; and it is only from the point of view of our British districts that these

tribes are trans-frontier tribes. From the point of view of India, from the international point of view that is, they are cis-frontier tribesmen of India. If Waziristan and her tribes are India's scourge, they are also India's responsibility—and India's alone. That is an international fact that we must never forget."

Sir Denys next referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan. He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan. "But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily so now. The task is infinitely more difficult to-day, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed; their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years." Dealing with the Close Border prescription he showed that if one erected a Chinese wall of barbed-wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills, "all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse, with the inevitable increase of arms in the trans-border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribesmen more and more desperate, more and more thrown back on barbarism.....A rigid Close Border policy is really a policy of negation, and nothing more.....We might gain for our districts a momentary respite from raids but we would be leaving behind a legacy of infinitely worse trouble for their descendants."

The settled policy of Government in Waziristan, Sir Denys showed, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Derajat, and the maintenance of some 4,600 Khassadars and of some 5,000 irregulars, while at Razmak, 7,000 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan, there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops. Razmak he showed to be further from the Durand Line than the old-established posts in the Tochi. In the geographical sense, therefore, the policy was, in one signal respect, a backward policy. None the less, it was a forward policy in a very real sense, for it was a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification, through civilization, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border. "Come what may, civilization must be made to penetrate these inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem, and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse."

The policy thus initiated proceeded with results according to the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

The roads are policed by the Khassadars, who in the main, until the Tori Khel rebellion of 1936-37 upset some of them, proved faithful to their trust. The open hostility of the Waziri tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of Government in their midst, which at the outset they showed by shooting up individuals

and small bodies of troops at every opportunity, faded away, and the people showed an understanding of the rule of law, and, under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it. In various small but significant ways, methods of civilization caught the imagination of the people and won their approval. Thus, the safety of the roads was encouraged, and became buttressed by a considerable development of motor-bus traffic. The roads, as the King's Highway, are officially held to be sacrosanct, that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal feuds is permitted upon them. This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains towns in safety. Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen applied that the ban against shooting upon the highway would be extended to all the country for three miles on either side of the highway. Tentative efforts to introduce primary education proved possible and achieved as much success as could be expected. The hospitals and dispensaries maintained for irregular troops, called Scouts, employed about the country, attend to the wants of the tribespeople who come to them. So much has this arrangement been appreciated that the Mahsuds formally applied for the establishment of a hospital of their own. With grim humour, they offered to provide such an institution with the necessary surgical instruments, saying that they had saved this from the time when the British formerly left the country. In other words, they offered what they had captured or looted during the 1919 emeute.

A remarkable illustration of the acceptance by the people of the new conditions was provided some few years ago by the Wana Wazirs when they partitioned the Political Authorities for the occupation of south Waziristan corresponding with that already established in northern Waziristan. A motor road had already been run out from Jhandola through Chagmalai and the Shahur Tangi to Sarwekal. A brigade of troops, hitherto stationed at Manzal, whereabouts the Tak-i-Zam, after flowing down its deep valley from northern Waziristan, debouches on to the Derajat, was accordingly ordered up to Wana in the autumn of 1929. It proceeded throughout the journey thither without opposition and was warmly welcomed by the tribes people at Wana, where it established itself in a favourably sited camp not far from the fort which was the earlier centre of British occupation. There it remains.

The reoccupation of Wana and the circumstances in which it took place illustrate that a policy is a live thing. In other words, it is not a programme which can reach fulfilment or completion. It lives and always waits upon some new action to give it further expression. In this respect the new policy, though it has only demonstrably been applied in Waziristan, must be regarded as that which governs the actions of the authorities in regard, at least to the whole Frontier region lying between Baluchistan and the Khyber Pass, except, possibly, the Kurram Valley.

The area cultivated by the villagers of Wana plain doubted by the end of 1931 and the people declared their readiness to surrender their

firearms if their neighbours also gave up theirs or were deprived of them. A road has been built commencing Fort Sandeman *via* Gulkach, on the Gomal river, with Tanal, on the Sarwekal-Wana road. A motor road has also been constructed from Razmak through Kanigram, in the heart of the Mahsud country, to Wana. It was completed in 1933 and the only disputes connected with its construction arose from the rivalry of the tribesmen whose villages lie along the route and who sometimes fought one another to secure road-making contracts.

A startling new development upon the North West Frontier during 1930 was the spread thereto of agitation carried on by the Indian National Congress in the interior of India in pursuit of its efforts to bring political pressure to bear upon the Government of India, and above them, His Majesty's Government. The Congress at its annual session at Lahore in the week following Christmas, 1929, adopted a programme aiming at the separation of India from the British Empire and at the promotion of revolution in India to secure this end. In particular, it avowedly set out "to make Government impossible." Revolutionary agitation, and especially a campaign to promote disobedience of the civil law in order to bring the administration to a stand-still, commenced all over India immediately after the Congress meetings. The settled districts of the N.W. F. P. were the scene of this, in common with the rest of the land. The agitation was there carried on by Congress agents organised in what are known as Khilafat Committees. For their purpose they made special use of misrepresentations of the Sarda Act, recently passed by the Indian Legislature by the official and Hindu votes against the opposition of the Muslim non-official members. This measure makes illegal and provides penalties for the marriage of boys and girls below stated minimum ages. The age at which marriage may take place is also in general terms laid down for Mohammedans by their religious law. Hence, the Muslims in British India, while acknowledging that the Sarda Act would not in practice affect them, because its provisions in no way over-rule their religious law, nevertheless saw in the measure an act affecting the domain of their religious law, and passed in spite of their dissent, in a Legislature in which Muslims are, by themselves, a hopeless minority. They regarded its enactment as a grave illustration of their fears that under any scheme of democratic self-government in India, Muslim interests would not be safe against disregard by the Hindu majority.

Outbreak at Peshawar in 1930.—This Muslim apprehension, after the passing of the Act, strongly influenced the attitude of the community towards all questions of political reform, and the lever which misrepresentation of the Act provided for stirring up anti-Government agitation in the almost wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the north can easily be understood. Grossly untrue propaganda was carried on; it was, for instance, alleged that under the Act all girls must be medically examined before marriage. An elaboration of this untruth was that the Government were recruiting a large body of

Hindu inspectors to make the examinations. And the agitation was deliberately pushed outwards from the settled districts of the N. W. F. P. into the tribal areas. Waziristan was amongst the first of them to be inundated with the propaganda. This was in March-April 1929. The poison spread outwards from Peshawar into Tirah about the same time. The agitation was sedulously carried on in the district northward of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed into Mohmand country. The first point of violent combustion was Peshawar city, where the mob murderously broke out on 23rd April 1930. Within a short time, Afridi bands descended the ravines and nullahs from Tirah to join in the fray. The Mohmands became greatly excited and sent down bands to sit near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in. The Upper Tochi Wazirs simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards the Mahsuds Wazirs, about Ladha, did the same. At this stage, the development of the Air arm in India proved of incalculable value. Aeroplanes patrolled the whole country and were frequently employed by the political authorities to take preventive and punitive action by bombing. The road system, meanwhile, enabled troops to be moved at will to positions of advantage for dealing with whatever serious tribal aggression appeared likely.

In the result, the Mohmands, after being bombed several times, found discretion the better part of valour and made no descent in force. The Afridis twice endeavoured to raid Peshawar in force but by combined air and land action were both times driven back to their hills with no achievement to report. The Orakzais of southern Tirah threatened to descend by the Ublan Pass upon Kohat and their western clans attacked a post in the Upper Kurram and endeavoured to attack Parachinar. Helped by the machinations of Congress agents, they succeeded in drawing two or three clans of Afghan tribesmen across the border into the fray. Combined air and ground action crushed these efforts. The Tochi Wazirs heavily attacked Datta Khel, but were speedily brought to order by force. The Mahsuds were similarly repulsed and punished when they assailed Sorarogha, in the valley of the Tak-i-Zam.

All outbreaks of revolt were suppressed in the same manner and the establishment of new fortified posts on the Peshawar plain, immediately opposite the main valleys leading out of Tirah, and the construction of roads for their service, now indicate the application of the new frontier policy in that region. The Afridis long refused to assent to these, but being thereby deprived of access to their normal winter grazing grounds on the Khajuri and Aka Khul plain, and prevented from visiting Peshawar, their marketing centre, they came in an accepted peace under the new conditions before the opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afridis later asked for roads into Tirah but are not yet sufficiently agreed among themselves about the point for construction successfully to proceed.

It will be seen that the events of the summer of 1930 put the policy to a severe test, and that its successful operation in the emergency

was specially assisted by the Royal Air Force. The resultant position appears, then, to be that the control of the tribes, where the policy has already been expressed in road building and in the establishment of suitable garrisons, is effective, that the political and military ground organization with which the policy is supported brings about the introduction of the ameliorative influence of civilization, and that the rapidity and success with which the Royal Air Force can operate over the hills, tends to diminish the amount of ground force necessary. On the other hand, the two descents of the Afridis upon the plain and their return to their homes without great loss, despite all that the Royal Air Force and large bodies of troops could do, indicate the capacity for mischief which lies in the hands of the Tirah tribes, and must remain there so long as the policy is not extended over their highlands.

Mohmand Outbreak in 1933.—Disturbances in the Mohmand country during the summer of 1933 both illustrated the operation of the modern Frontier policy and the need to keep it alive policy if it is to be of any use at all. The Mohmands may for the purposes of present description be divided into two categories namely, the Upper Mohmands, who live in the highlands of the Mohmand country, and the Lower Mohmands, whose country stretches from the lower altitudes of the same hills down to the Peshawar Plain. Through the country of the Upper Mohmands passes the Durand line but the Afghan Government have never agreed to its delimitation in part of this region and consequently its place has long been taken over a considerable portion of the length of the Frontier by what is described as the Presumptive Frontier. The exact position of this latter has never been settled between the two governments and it is consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages belong to one side or to the other of it.

In 1932, during the revolutionary Red Shirt campaign, in connection with the Indian National Congress, in the Peshawar Plain, the Upper Mohmands decided to join in the disturbances and raids in the administered territory immediately northward of Peshawar. The Lower Mohmands are described as the Assured Tribes. The meaning of the description is that the British Indian authorities assure them protection against the attacks of the Upper Mohmands and they, on the other hand, are bound by promises of good behaviour. The Assured Tribes in 1932 interfered with the programme of the Upper Mohmands for raiding the plain and the Upper Mohmands in 1933, when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning, commenced retributory raids upon the Halimzal and other Assured clans. The attacked clans appealed to the political authorities for help and that help they were obliged to give.

About the same time as this trouble was germinating, there appeared in Bajaur, a country immediately to the north of that in which the events just described developed, a Pretender to the Afghan throne. He was accompanied by two companions and started a campaign in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble as might be possible in Afghanistan. This

compelled the British Indian authorities to take measures in fulfilment of their obligations of good neighbourliness to Afghanistan.

Road construction from the Peshwar-Shab-kadr road northwards through Ghalanai into the Halimzal country and towards the passes which lead from that country into the upper extremities of the Bajaur Valley was undertaken and two brigades of troops, with other details, were sent forward up it to assist in dealing with the Upper Mohmands. At the same time, aeroplanes bombarded the village of Kotkai in Upper Bajaur, which had given shelter to the Pretender, further aerial demonstrations were made and the Bajauris were given an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the Pretender by a given date.

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate, there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the campaign of 1897. It seemed likely that the Ghalanai Road would be continued into the upper extremity of Bajaur and that another road for troops would also have to be constructed up the Bajaur valley itself so that by the meeting of the two roads in Upper Bajaur, there would become established a circular road through this part of the tribal territory, resembling that running through North Waziristan.

In the end, the Upper Mohmands, partly doubtless because of punishment which they received in certain encounters with our troops and partly probably because of influence brought to bear upon them from Kabul, retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bonds to keep the peace; and the Bajauris, while maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender, nevertheless expelled that person from their territory, probably into Afghanistan. Here, then, the trouble ceased. The nett result of it was the construction of the road through Ghalanai and the rapid development of bus services and other activities of civilization which speedily took place along it.

The Upper Mohmands made another descent in the summer of 1935. The Lower Mohmands quarrelled among themselves over the distribution of road maintenance contracts and the upper Mohmands decided to fish in the troubled waters. Successful military operations ended in the Upper Mohmands suing for peace—and in the Ghalanai road being carried forward over the Najakkai Pass and down beyond it on to the Main which extends to the natural road junction where the Upper Bajaur Valley meets the Upper Mohmand country.

Tori Khel Rebellion.—The Wazirs and Mahsuds in 1930 showed signs of rebelling against Government in parallel with the Afridis. Congress party agents endeavoured to persuade them to do so. They were at the outset firmly dealt with and peace was thus assured almost without its having been broken. All went peacefully until the autumn of 1936 and then trouble was produced in North Waziristan by the faqir of Ipi, a man who was formerly in subordinate Government service in the Settled Districts and afterwards settled at the place from which he took his best known name. A Muslim had been accused in 1936 of kidnapping a Hindu girl of Bannu. Apparently, she eloped with him. She was restored to her parents by order of the Civil Court, on the ground that she was a minor. There was a good deal of communal excitement about the matter and the faqir started an agitation about it in the Tribal country, alleging that the return of the girl to her Hindu parents was an interference with Islam. There was also, in 1936, a dispute between Muslims and Sikhs in Lahore over the possession of an old building said to have been a mosque. This was settled in the Lahore High Court in favour of the Sikhs and the Punjab Muslims accepted the decision. The faqir of Ipi lumped together the Bannu Girl Case and the Lahore (Shahidganj) Mosque Case and upon them raised among the Waziristan Tribes the slogan, "Islam in Danger." His demand for a holy war was only taken up by a sub-section of the Tori Khel section of the Wazirs of Northern Waziristan. Their elders begged Government to order a flag march of troops through their country so as to increase the credit of the loyalist element. This Government did. The troops were heavily fired upon and had to fight their way out. Efforts to round off the matter before it developed into a major affair failed and there followed a war in which the Tori Khel were the only tribal section avowedly at war with Government but all the other tribesmen of the country were hardly more than nominally friendly, some joined in gangs fighting the authorities and others connived at such acts. Not until the fall of winter towards the end of 1937 were the Tori Khel and the bands of irreconcilables under during leaders whom the faqir inspired by his agitation, beaten by extensive military operations into asking for peace. The faqir has not been caught and continues a troublesome influence. The summer campaign in 1937 involved the employment of 50,000 troops. Before they were withdrawn in the following winter 106 miles of new roads opening up some of the hitherto inaccessible country in and about the upper reaches of the Shaktu river were made.

VI.—AFGHANISTAN.

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan

War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at Ali Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State; friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia, and so to order our frontier policy that

we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

Gates to India.

A knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Seistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open. To this end, having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samarkand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushkklusky Post, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later, she connected the trans-Siberian railway with the trans-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg-Tashkent line, thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines. Nor has Great Britain been idle. A great military station has been created at Quetta. This is connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta Plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chapper Kift, lines which rank amongst the most picturesque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khojak tunnel through the Khowaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. The material is stocked at New Chaman which would enable the line to be carried to Kandahar in sixty days. In view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control. Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world, and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly closes the western gate to India, either by way of Kandahar, or by the direct route through Seistan.

Further east, the Indian railway system was carried to Jamrud and by the autumn of 1925 up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana. A first class military road sometimes double, sometimes treble, also threads the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal; and then descends until it meets the Afghan frontier at Landi Khana. Later, a commencement was made with the Lol Shilman Railway, which starting from Peshawar was designed to penetrate the Mullazori country and provide an alternative advance to the Khyber for the movement of British troops for the defence of Kabul. For unexplained reasons, this line was suddenly stopped and is now thrust in the air. In this was the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line.

Relations with India.

Between the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The end of British policy has been to make it strong and friendly. In the first particular it has

early and largely succeeded. The second aim may now also be said to have been attained. When the late Abdurrahman was invited to ascend the throne, as the only means of escape from the tangle of 1879, none realised his great qualities. Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans. Abdurrahman made himself master in his own kingdom. By means into which it is not well closely to enter; he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him. Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year, increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893, and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and set up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition. Step by step his position was regularised. The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission, which nearly precipitated war over the Penjdeh episode in 1885, determined the northern boundaries. The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights. The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber, which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and ourselves until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war. That section was finally surveyed and the frontier determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan. Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmand in Seistan. It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahman's death, Afghanistan was in a position to place in the field, in the event of war, one hundred thousand well-armed regular and irregular troops, together with two hundred thousand tribal levies, and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irregulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces. But if Afghanistan were made strong, it was not made friendly. Abdurrahman Khan distrusted British policy up to the day of his death. All that can be said is that he distrusted it less than he distrusted Russia, and if the occasion had arisen for him to make a choice, he would have opposed a Russian advance with all the force at his disposal. He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories. He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs were entrusted to an Indian agent, who was in a most equivocal position. At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St. James.

Afghanistan and the War.—These relations were markedly improved during the reign of His Majesty the Amir Habibullah Khan. It used to be one of the trite sayings of the Frontier that the system which Abdurrahman Khan had built up would perish with him, for none was capable of maintaining it. Habibullah Khan more than maintained it. He visited India soon after his accession and ac-

quipped a vivid knowledge of the power and resources of the Empire. He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself. At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality. It is believed—a considerable reticence is preserved over our relations with Afghanistan—that he warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts, but that they must trust him; certainly his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German "missions" at Kabul, at a time when British representatives were severely excluded, was open to grave misconstruction. But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no little difficulty. He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti-British elements amongst his own people, inflamed by the Turkish preaching of a jihad, or holy Islamic war. But he committed no act of hostility; as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom. At the end of the war his policy was completely justified; he had kept Afghanistan out of the war, he had adhered to the winning side; his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith.

Murder of the Amir.—It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan, by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India. He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation. At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919. The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been fully explained; but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign. These realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come; they anticipated it by suborning one of his aides to murder him in his sleep. His brother, Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead, but public opinion in Afghanistan revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man. His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage. Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army. Nasrullah found it impossible to make head against him and withdrew. The new Amir, Amanullah, at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties at once commenced; he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan; he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibullah had been dealt with; the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah; and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts. A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India. The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was at its height. The disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken

place. Afghan agents in India, of whom the most prominent was Ghulam Hyder Khan, the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, flooded Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of the Indian unrest. The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with India. On the 25th April his troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes, on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance.

Speedy Defeat.—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Daeca. Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul. Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad. In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated. On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice. With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling, they tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi on the 26th July. On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 196-197.

Post-War Relations.—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards. During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs. These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached. Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace. This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed.

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 197, 198-199.

Afghanistan after the War.—Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving. There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory in the British side of the Frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afghanistan. In course of time this gang was broken up. His Majesty the King of Afghanistan had troubles within his own borders which have made him glad of British help. The main object of his government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration. But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular; especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of

administration and education. The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken. Whilst this assistance was appreciated, the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty; he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force.

Bolshevik Penetration.—Taking a long view, a much more serious development of the policies of Afghanistan, at the period to which the foregoing notes apply was the penetration of the Bolsheviks. These astute propagandists have converted the former Trans-Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics, where the rule of the Bolsheviks is much more drastic and disruptive than was that of what was called the despotism of the Romanoffs. The object of this policy is gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan. In Persia this policy was foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan, since declared Shah. In Chinese Turkestan it is pursued with qualified success. In Afghanistan it also made certain progress. The first step of the Bolsheviks was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This was later, apparently, abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Afghanistan. Telegraph lines were erected all over the country; roads were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Bolsheviks received important trading facilities. The whole purpose of this policy was ultimately to make it possible to attack Great Britain in India through an absorbed Afghanistan.

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers were deceived by these practices, and whether they did not pursue the simple plan of taking all they could get without the slightest intention of handing themselves over to the Bolsheviks. But it is easier to let the Bolshevik in than to get him out; friends of the Afghans were asking themselves whether the Amir was not nourishing vipers in his bosom. Towards the end of 1925 and in the early part of 1926 there was a rude awakening. The Northern Frontier of the country has always been unsettled because of the shifting courses of the Oxus. In December Bolshevik forces captured with violence the Afghan post of Darkabad, killing one soldier. These events aroused great indignation at Kabul and were denounced by the Amir *coram publico*. There is no little evidence to show that though the form of government has changed in Russia the aims of Russian policy are the same. It used to be said that the test of Russian good faith under the Anglo-Russian Agreement would be the attitude of Petrograd towards the

extension of the Orenberg-Tashkent railway to Termez. That line has been constructed by the Bolsheviks. The Afghans have had their eyes opened.

Russo-Afghan Treaty.—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia, which was signed on August 31st, but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on February 28th, 1921. The principal clauses of this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers, are as follows:—

Clause 1.—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party.

Clause 2.—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organized against the other party. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3.—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sorts of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs. They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in or against one of the contracting Government. None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence, or otherwise such activities will be checked. Similarly, neither of the contracting parties will allow armed forces, arms, ammunition, or other war material, meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions.

Clause 6.—This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratification, which should take place within three months of its signature. It will be valid for three years. After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it would cease after that time.

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berlin a treaty between Germany and Afghanistan which amounted to no more than the establishment of diplomatic relations.

A British Minister is established in Kabul as well as the representatives of other European States. The representatives of Afghanistan are

established in India and in London, and at some of the European capitals. The various subsidiary agreements under the Treaty have been carried into effect.

The King's Tour.—In the closing months of 1927 His Majesty King Amanulla, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced a long tour to India and Europe. It is understood that this was one of the cherished ambitions of his father, King Habibullah, who was assassinated in 1919. King Amanulla, when he set out, was warmly welcomed in India and received a great popular greeting in Bombay both from his co-religionists and from members of other communities, who forgot the invasion of India in 1919. He then took ship to Europe. He was the guest of His Majesty King George V in London, and visited the principal European capitals. He made a State visit to Turkey, and returned to Afghanistan by way of Soviet Russia and Persia. A series of treaties with the governments of the countries visited was announced and the King returned to Kabul in the late summer of 1928, the tour having been unclouded by untoward incident. Afghanistan was peaceful during his long absence.

Reforming Zeal.—King Amanulla returned to his realm as full of reforming zeal. He was much impressed by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited, and in particular by the dramatic forcefulness with which Mustapha Kemal Pash had driven Turkey along the path of "reform," or perhaps it would be more correct to say westernisation. In this he was encouraged by the Queen, who was desirous of seeing the women of Afghanistan enjoy some of the freedom and opportunity won by and for the women of the West. Edict after edict was issued, changing the whole structure of Afghan society. New codes and taxes were imposed: it was proposed that women should emerge from their seclusion and doff the veil; the co-education of boys and girls was prescribed; in September Government officials were forbidden to practise polygamy; in October European dress was ordered for the people of Kabul. At the same time, the pay of the regular troops fell into arrear.

With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes, friends of His Majesty advised the King to moderate the pace. They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in their train. In May of that year the "Lame Mullah" raised the standard of rebellion amongst the Gilzai and Mangal clansmen of Khost. The Mullahs were openly active against the King and His Majesty was equally frank in his hostility to them. Possibly also well-wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey, after centuries of close contact with the West, and where the ground had been prepared by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women, might be less easy in Afghanistan, where there had been no contact with the western world.

A change of Kings.—Events moved rapidly in 1929. A notorious north Afghan *budmash*, Bacha-i-Saqqao, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, discontented as they were by arrears of pay. Day by day the Afghan represent-

atives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives. Communications with the outer world were broken. King Amanulla and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar, and then from Kandahar *via* Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe. King Amanulla on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained. Bacha-i-Saqqao declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul. Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following, his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks. The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all without the slightest hitch. The most formidable of the new king's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world. Heavy fighting took place. Fortunes varied. Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost. But a band of Wazirs from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest. Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-i-Saqqao was executed with other rebels, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom. He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe. A Shiwarai rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour. There followed a serious rebellion in Kohidaman, Bacha-i-Saqqao's country. This also was promptly quelled. And thereafter Nadir Shah ruled without challenge. He devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army. England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution, but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the provision of an interest free loan of £200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him. He gave evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India. He co-operated effectively to prevent tribes on his side of the Frontier joining those on the British side against the Government of India in response to the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930. The trade routes were re-opened and the new King again took up Amanullah's mantle of reform but in a statesmanlike manner which carried the Mullahs along with him.

Murder of Nadir Shah.—This ordered march of progress was tragically interrupted by the murder of His Majesty Nadir Shah on the afternoon of 8 November 1933. His Majesty was attending a football tournament prize-giving, when a young man among the gathering stepped forward and fired several revolver shots into him at close range, killing him instantly. It later appeared that the assassin committed the crime

in revenge for the execution of a prominent Afghan who had been caught deeply involved in treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the same kind. The assassin's father was stated to have been this man's servant. The murder was not followed by general or widespread disorder. The members of Nadir Shah's family and his prominent officers of State stood loyally by his heir, his son, Muhammad Zahir. The latter was duly placed on his father's throne and his accession was in due course acknowledged and confirmed throughout the kingdom in the traditional manner. The new king started his

reign with a high reputation for courage and steadiness. He early issued assurances to his people that he would continue the policy of his father in affairs of State. No untoward events have occurred in the years that have since passed and during them the new young King has by his sagacity and good government gradually strengthened his position on the throne and, by the development of communications and trade done much to encourage the establishment of settled conditions among his people.

British Representative—Lt.-Col. Fraser Tytler, C.S.I., C.I.E.

VII.—TIBET.

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish communication with that country were not, of course, inspired by this apprehension. When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogle on a mission to the Tashi-Lama of Shigatse,—the spiritual equal if not superior, of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa—his desire was to establish facilities for trade, to open up friendly relations with a Power which was giving us trouble on the frontier, and gradually to pave the way to a good understanding between the two countries. After Warren Hastings' departure from India the subject slept, and the last Englishman to visit Lhasa, until the Younghusband Expedition of 1904, was the unofficial Manning. In 1885, under the inspiration of Colman Macaulay, of the Bengal Civil Service, a further attempt was made to get into touch with the Tibetans, but it was abandoned in deference to the opposition of the Chinese, whose suzerainty over Tibet was recognised and to whose view until the war with Japan, British statesmen were inclined to pay excessive deference. But the position on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory. The Tibetans were aggressive and obstructive, and with a view to putting an end to an intolerable situation, a Convention was negotiated between Great Britain and China in 1890. This laid down the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, it admitted a British protectorate over Sikkim, and paved the way for arrangements for the conduct of trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontiers. These supplementary arrangements provided for the opening of a trade mart at Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier, to which British subjects should have the right of free access, and where there should be no restrictions on trade. The agreement proved useless in practice, because the Tibetans refused to recognise it, and despite their established suzerainty, the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

Russian Intervention.

This was the position when in 1896 Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, endeavoured to get into direct touch with the Tibetan authorities. Three letters which he addressed to the Dalai Lama were returned unopened, at a time when the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse

with the Tsar of Russia. His emissary was a Siberian Dorjief, who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the counsels of the Dalai Lama. After a few years' residence at Lhasa Dorjief went to Russia on a confidential mission in 1899. At the end of 1900 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan mission of which the head was officially described in Russia as "the senior Tsinpo Khomba attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet." This mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900, and was received in audience by the Tsar at Livadia. Dorjief returned to Lhasa to report progress, and in 1901 was at St. Petersburg with a Tibetan mission, where as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff. They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence Officers were attached. At the time it was rumoured that Dorjief had, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the protectorate of Russia. This rumour was afterwards officially contradicted by the Russian Government.

The Expedition of 1904.

In view of these conditions the Government of India, treating the idea of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet as a constitutional fiction, proposed in 1903, to despatch a mission, with an armed escort, to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot. To this the Home Government could not assent, but agreed, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to a joint meeting at Khamba Jong, on the Tibetan side of the frontier. Sir Francis Younghusband was the British representative, but after months of delay it was ascertained that the Tibetans had no intention of committing themselves. It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse. On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostility, and there was fighting at Tuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse. It was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa, and on August 3rd, 1904, Lhasa was reached. There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890; to open trade marts at Gyantse, Garok and Yatung; to pay an indemnity of £500,000 (seventy-five lakhs of

rupees); the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial questions, if necessary.

Home Government intervenes.

For reasons which were not apparent at the time, but which have since been made clearer, the Home Government were unable to accept the full terms of this agreement. The indemnity was reduced from seventy-five lakhs of rupees to twenty-five lakhs, to be paid off in three years, and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was reduced to that period. The right to despatch the British Trade Agent to Lhasa was withdrawn. Two years later (June 1906) a Convention was concluded between Great Britain and China regulating the position in Tibet. Under this Convention Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory, nor to interfere in the internal administration of Tibet. China undertook not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet. Great Britain was empowered to lay down telegraph lines to connect the trade stations with India, and it was provided that the provisions of the Convention of 1890, and the Trade Regulations of 1893, remained in force. The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in three years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated. The only direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade marts and the establishment of a British Trade Agent at Gyantse.

Chinese Action.

The sequel to the Anglo-Russian Agreement was dramatic, although it ought not to have been unexpected. On the approach of the Younghusband Mission the Dalai Lama fled to Urga, the sacred city of the Buddhists in Mongolia. He left the internal government of Tibet in confusion, and one of Sir Francis Younghusband's great difficulties was to find Tibetan officials who would undertake the responsibility of signing the Treaty. Now the suzerainty of China over Tibet had been explicitly reaffirmed. It was asserted that she would be held responsible for the foreign relations of Tibet. In the past this suzerainty, having been a "constitutional action," it was inevitable that China should take steps to see that she had the power to make her well-respected at Lhasa. To this end she proceeded to convert Tibet from a vassal state into a province of China. In 1908 Chao Erh-feng, Acting Viceroy in the neighbouring province of Szechuen, was appointed Resident in Tibet. He proceeded gradually to establish his authority, marching through eastern Tibet and treating the people with great severity. Meantime the Dalai Lama, finding his presence at Urga, the seat of another Buddhist Pontiff, irksome, had taken refuge in Si-ning. Thence he proceeded to Peking, where he arrived in 1908, was received by the Court, and despatched to resume his duties at Lhasa. Moving by inland stages, he arrived there at Christmas, 1909. But it was soon apparent that the ideas

of the Dalai Lama and of the Chinese Government had little in common. The Dalai Lama expected to resume the temporal and spiritual despotism which he had exercised prior to 1904. The Chinese intended to deprive him of all temporal power and preserve him as a spiritual pope. The Tibetans had already been exasperated by the pressure of the Chinese soldiery. The report that a strong Chinese force was moving on Lhasa so alarmed the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate sought a refuge in India. He was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops, and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese troops overran Tibet.

Later Stages.

The British Government, acting on the representations of the Government of India, made strong protests to China against this action. They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour, on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans. Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him. Here the matter might have rested, but for the revolution in China. That revolution broke out in Szechuen, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng. Cut off from all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case; they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta. The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913, in the House of Lords on July 28, Lord Morley stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration; and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government. The Chinese Government subsequently accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet, and agreed to the constitution of a conference to discuss the relation of the three countries. This Convention met at Simla when Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. Ivan Chen, representing China; and Mr. Long Chen Shatra, Prime Minister to the Dalai Lama, thrashed out these issues. Whilst no official pronouncement has been made on the subject, it is understood that a Convention was initiated in June which recognised the complete autonomy of Tibet.

proper, with the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with a suitable guard. A semi-autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger. But this Convention, it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzerainty. When the Chinese province of Szechuan went over to the South, the Central Government at Peking was unable to finance the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advance, which was directed from Lhasa and appeared to be ably managed. After the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded.

From what has gone before, it will be seen that the importance which formerly attached to the political condition of Tibet was much less a local than an external question, and was influenced by our relations with Russia and China rather than with our relations with Tibet. Russia having relapsed into a state of considerable confusion, and China having relapsed into a state of absolute confusion, these external forces temporarily at any rate disappeared, and Tibet no longer loomed on the Indian political horizon. The veil was drawn afresh over Lhasa, and affairs in that country pursued an isolated course, with this considerable difference. The Dalai Lama was now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Government of India. In 1920 he requested that a British officer should be sent to discuss with him the position in Central Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China, and Mr. Bell, C.M.G., I.C.S., Political Officer in Sikim, was deputed for this purpose. In 1922 telephonic communication between

Lhasa and India was established. The Chinese have lately tried to increase their hold on Tibet but without persuading the Tibetans to accept closer association.

There followed in 1936 the death of the Dalai Lama and the Tibetans have ever since been trying to discover the babe in whose body, they believe, his reincarnation must simultaneously have occurred. They have so far not succeeded. Meanwhile, the Tashi Lama, who occupies the spiritual chiefship in Tibet as the Dalai Lama does the chiefship in temporal affairs, went to live in China, having left Tibet during the lifetime of the late Dalai Lama, as a result, it is said, of disagreement with him. After prolonged negotiations, he set out to return to Lhasa in 1937. It was announced through Chinese avenues of communication that through his instrumentality the new Dalai Lama had been discovered in the extreme north of Tibet. But the Tashi Lama died while in the midst of his journey in the Sino-Tibetan borderland. Nothing has yet been heard of his successor nor any more about the New Dalai Lama. To all outward appearances events proceed from day to day in Tibet as before. A British Goodwill Mission visited Tibet in the winter of 1936-37, spent several months in Lhasa and there established or renewed highly friendly relations with the chief Tibetan Government officials and the Tibetan people. The Mission was led by Mr. B. J. Gould, I.C.S., of the Political Department, who has many personal friends among the leading men of Tibet, and one of his colleagues was left behind in Lhasa where he still remains to maintain the liaison between Lhasa and the headquarters of the Government of India.

Political Officer in Sikim: Mr. B. G. Gould, I.C.S.

VIII.—THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so. The real frontier States are Kashmir, Nepal, Sikim, Bhutan and Burma. From Chitral to Gilgit now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government, to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the British district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles there is a narrow strip of native territory between British India and the true frontier. The first of these frontier States is Kashmir. The characteristics of this State are considered under Indian States (q.v.); it is almost the only important Native State in India with frontier responsibilities, and it worthily discharges them through the agency of its efficient Indian State troops—four regiments of Infantry and two Mountain Batteries, composed mainly of the Rajput Dogras, who make excellent fighting material. One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak. Then we come to the long narrow strip of Nepal. This Gurkha State stands in special relation with the British Government. It is for all practical purposes independent, and the British

resident at Khatmandu exercises no influence on the internal administration. The governing machine in Nepal is also peculiar. The Maharaj Dhiraj, who comes from the Sesodia Rajput clan, the bluest blood in India, takes no part in the administration. All power vests in the Prime Minister, who occupies a place equivalent to that of the Mayors of the Palace, or the Shoguns of Japan. The present Prime Minister, Sir Chandra Shamsheer, has visited England, and has given conspicuous evidence of his attachment to the British Government. Nepal is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against Chinese aggression through Tibet. The friction between the Chinese and the Nepalese used to be frequent, and in the eighteenth century the Chinese marched an army to the confines of Khatmandu—one of the most remarkable military achievements in the history of Asia. Under the firm rule of the present Prime Minister Nepal has been largely free from internal disturbance, and has been raised to a strong bulwark of India. Nepal is the recruiting ground for the Gurkha Infantry, who form such a splendid part of the fighting arm of the Indian Empire. Beyond Nepal are the smaller States of Bhutan and Sikim, whose rulers are Mongolian by ex-

traction and Buddhists by religion. In view of Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year, and taking a guarantee that Bhutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations. Afterwards China was officially notified that Great Britain would protect the rights and interests of these States. At the request of the Nepalese Government a British railway expert was deputed to visit the country and advise on the best means of improving communications with India. As the result of his report the Nepalese Government have decided to construct a light railway from Bhichhakhori to Raxaul. Great success has attended the orders passed by the Nepalese Government abolishing slavery.

Assam and Burma.

We then come to the Assam border tribes—the Dafas, the Miris, the Abors and the Mishmis. Excepting the Abors none of these tribes has recently given serious trouble. The murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson by the Minyong Abors in 1911 made necessary an expedition to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the N. E. frontier. A force of 2,500 and about 400 military police was employed from October 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe. After two or three small actions the murderers were delivered up. The cost of the expedition was Rs. 21,60,000. At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmis and Miris. Close contact with these forest-clad and leech-infested hills has not encouraged any desire to establish more intimate relations with them. The area occupied by the Nagasares runs northwards from Manipur. The Nagasares, a Tibeto-Burman people, devoted to the practice of head hunting, which is still vigorously prosecuted by the independent tribes. The Chin Hills is a tract of mountainous country to the south of Manipur. The corner of India from the Assam boundary to the northern boundary of the Shan States is for the most part included in the Myitkyina and Bhamo districts of Burma. Over the greater part of this area, a labyrinth of hills in the north, no direct administrative control is at present exercised. It is peopled by the Shans and the Kachins. Civilisation is said to be progressing and steps have been taken to prevent encroachments from the Chinese side. Negotiations between Britain and China on this subject were long in progress, particularly

with a view to the frontier between Burma and the Chinese province of Yunnan, where the absence of a defined boundary makes the maintenance of the peace difficult. A Delimitation Commission, consisting of British and Chinese Commissioners with a Neutral President proceeded to the frontier region in November 1935, to spend the winter settling the line between the two countries. The Neutral President is the distinguished Swiss engineer officer, Colonel F. Iselin. It became obvious in April, 1936, that the Commission would be unable to complete its work before the end of the current dry season and the Chairman therefore decided that it should disperse and reassemble in November, 1936, to complete its task.

On re-assembling, according to this plan, the Commission spent several more months completing its inquiries and eventually, in the Spring of 1937, presented a unanimous report. This document, definitely laid down upon the map the frontier line between Burma and Yunnan as prescribed by the latest Anglo-Chinese agreement on the subject. It therefore provided both Governments with exact data for the pursuit of negotiations concerning frontier questions still unsettled between the military.

There is a considerable trade with China through Bhamo. On the Eastern frontier of Burma are the Shan States, with an area of fifty thousand square miles and a population of 1,800,000. These States are still administered by the Sawbwas or hereditary chiefs, subject to the guidance of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. The Northern Shan Railway to Lashio, opened in 1903, was meant to be a stage in the construction of a direct railway link with China, but this idea has been put aside, for it is seen that there can never be a trade which would justify the heavy expenditure. The Southern Shan States are being developed by railway connection. The five Karenni States lie on the frontier south of the Shan States. South of Karenni the frontier runs between Siam and the Tenasserim Division of Burma. The relations between the Indian Government and the progressive kingdom of Siam are excellent. A notable humanitarian development of recent years is the success of the measures to abolish slavery in the Hukawng Valley. In this remote place in the north-east of Burma a mild system of slavery existed, but in response to the initiative and pressure of British officers they were all freed by April 1926.

NEPAL.

The small hilly independent Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an area of about 56,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindus. The greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes being cultivated. Above these is a rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude. The country before the Gurkha occupation was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings. The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan Shah overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhatgaon, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal. In 1846 the head of the Rana family Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana, obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, and the right is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family. In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with the power and resources of the British nation. The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816 and subsequent agreements by which a representative of the British Government is received at Kathmandu. By virtue of the same Treaty either Government maintained a representative at the Court of the other and her treaty relations with Tibet allow her to keep a Resident at Lhasa of her own. Her relation with China is of a friendly nature. Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816 the friendly relations with the British Government have steadily been maintained. During the rule of the late Prime Minister it has been at its height as is evidenced by the valuable friendly help in men and money which has been given and which was appreciatively mentioned in both the Houses of Parliament and by Mr. Asquith in his Guildhall speech in 1915. The message from His Majesty the King-Emperor to the Nepalese Prime Minister sent on the termination of hostilities and published at the time as also Viceroy's valedictory address to the Nepalese contingent on the eve of their return home after having laudably fulfilled their mission in India eloquently and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal during the four and a half years of war. In recognition of this help Nepal receives an unconditional annual present of rupees ten lakhs from the British Government to be paid in perpetuity. To further strengthen and cement the bonds of friendship that have subsisted so long between the two countries, a new Treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923.

From the foregoing account of the history of Nepal it will be seen that the Government of the country has generally been in the hands of the Minister of the day. Since the time of Jung

Bahadur this system of government has been clearly laid down and defined. The sovereign, or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called, is but a dignified figure-head, whose position can best be likened to that of the Emperor of Japan during the Shogunate. The present King, His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Deva, ascended the throne on the death of his father in 1911. The real ruler of the country is the Minister who, while enjoying complete monopoly of power, couples with his official rank the exalted title of Maharaja. Next to him comes the Commander-in-Chief, who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Minister.

On the demise of H.H. Maharaja Bhim Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana after only a short tenure of office his next brother Ojaswi Rajanya, Projwala Nepal Tara, Ati Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Bahu Prithuladheesha His Highness Maharaja Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.L.H., G.O.L., G.C.S.I., G.C.S.S.M.L., G.O.I.R., G.K.B.K., Yitang Paoting Shum Chiang Luh Chuan Shang Chiang, Honorary Lieutenant-General, British Army, Honorary Colonel of all the Gorkha Rifle Regiments, Indian Army, Prime-Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Nepal, succeeded to the premiership on 1st September 1932. The rich experience he had earned in highly responsible offices as he rose step by step coupled with the broader outlook of affairs gained from the visit to England with his brother the late Maharaja Chandra Shum Shere enabled the present Maharaja fully to grasp the significance of the social, economic and political problems that held and still hold the world in their grip since the great war. A deep thinker, a close observer and a man with independent views he had after much and careful deliberation matured his plans and with the courage of his conviction set himself to the carrying out of his programme. A Nepalese Legation was established in London as much to bring still closer the more than century old friendship with the British Government as also to fully implement the traditional treaty rights. The first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Commanding General Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana) left Nepal as the head of a Mission carrying the insignia of the newly inaugurated Royal Order of "The Ojaswi Rajanya" for H.M. The King-Emperor. With grim determination the present Maharaja fought the ravages of the Great Earthquake—an unwelcome and undreamt of calamity at the very threshold of his regime—and has evolved a better and more beautiful Kathmandu within a period not hoped for even by the most sanguine of the people. The political reorganisation in the country which had to be carried through to stabilise the existing Government gave ample indication of his clear foresight. The Eastern Terai district headquarters in the Kingdom extending to some 300 miles are now in telephonic connection with the capital on the most modern line as a preliminary to link up the Western and hill districts in course of time. The remotest suburbs can now be reached from the towns in the valley by fair motorable roads and the main

thoroughfare has been and is being daily improved. An up-to-date Firebrigade fulfilling an urgent and long felt want, a new and larger electric installation giving further impetus to home industries, the first industrial exhibition of local manufacture and craft all proclaim his many sided activities. The postal union connection with the Government of India now offers a much needed facility to inter-correspondence between the Nepalese at home or abroad in India. With the permanency in the tenure of army service and inauguration of a Savings Fund for the benefit of the units, the modernisation of Arsenal equipment and arrangement for manufacture of up-to-date propellants the Military side of the country has been brought more in line with present day requirements. The first Bank in Nepal and the first Jute Mill in the Terai have already come during this short regime and are functioning to-day. Sugar, Cotton, wool and other industrial ventures on a moderate scale are in active discussion. A second railway in the country which will shortly be working will link up Jayanagar on the B.N.W. Railway with Janakpur the capital of Rajarshi Janak of Ramayana fame. To further symbolise the friendship entertained for the British Government a second Mission carrying the insignia of the Royal Order of Nepal went in charge of Commanding-General Kaiser Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana and Lieutenant General Narayan Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, the Maharaja's nephew and son, for H.M. King George VI who also represented the independent Kingdom of Nepal in the Coronation

of H.M. the King-Emperor. Thus the present regime though still young, has been fruitful indeed and in many ways promises to become the turning point in the history of the country.

Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the low-lands and in some parts of the hills too. Mineral wealth is supposed to exist but has not as yet been either prospected or developed. Communication in the hills is necessarily primitive owing to the difficult nature of the country but improvements are in evidence and progressive. Since 1920 the vehicular traffic from Analekhanj to Bhimphedi, the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from British India—goes over a good and permanent well maintained road linking up with the ropeway of 18 miles which was opened in 1927 and a motor trolley service which was installed in 1934 joins up the Ropeway terminus with the Customs House for transport of goods traffic. The telephone from Katmandu to Birganj, shortly to be extended to Raxaul, now forms part of the 300 miles main line extending from Katmandu to Bhadrnagar and Jhapa, the easternmost part of the Nepal Terai. The revenue is about two crore of rupees per annum. The standing army is estimated at 45,000 the highest posts in it being filled by relations of the minister. The state is of considerable archaeological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Buddha's life have been identified in it by the remains on inscribed pillars. *The British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Lieut-Col. F.M. Bailey, C.I.B.

TIDAL CONSTANTS.

The approximate standard time of High Water may be found by adding to, or subtracting from the time of High Water at London Bridge given in the calendar, the corrections given as below:—

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Gibraltar	sub.	0 32	Rangoon River Entrance	add	1 35
Malta	add	1 34	Penang	sub.	1 39
Karachi	sub.	2 33	Singapore .. .. .	..	3 25
Bombay .. .. .	..	1 44	Hongkong .. .. .	..	4 27
Goa .. .. .	..	2 44	Shanghai .. .. .	..	0 34
Point de Galle	add	0 12	Yokohama	add	3 6
Madras	sub.	5 6	Valparaiso	sub.	4 40
Calcutta .. .. .	..	0 19	Buenos Ayres	add	4 9
Rangoon Town	add	2 41	Monte Video .. .. .	..	0 32

Railways to India.

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India. More than 50 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Koweit, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railway from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting India, across Persia, with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia.

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to overthrow the British Empire. The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in invading Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy. Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisibin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samara.

The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf. The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra etc Nasiriah, on the Euphrates, thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distance westward to Kut-I-Amara, of historic fame. From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the foot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses the frontier of that country. A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction

of Mosul. It has for some time been open as far as Kirkuk, 200 miles northward of Baghdad and 112 miles southward of Mosul. Similarly, the Taurus railway has long been open eastward of Aleppo as far as Tel Kocheh, on the Syrian frontier, a few hours' road motor run north-west from Mosul. Through passenger services between Iraq and Istanbul are run, a road motor service linking the railway terminal at Kirkuk and Tel Kocheh. The gap in the railway is being filled. Through trains are expected to be running by the autumn of 1938. A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Feluja, on the Euphrates.

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911. Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the points likely to be the termini of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the war this line was carried thence southward into the region east and south-east of Lake Urmia. The Indian railway system, on the borderland of India and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic, but the agreement came to naught.

The Foreign Minister of Persia, or Iran as it is now called, visited New Delhi in November, 1935, for informal discussions with the Government of India with a view to enlisting British help in the development of rail communications in Eastern Persia. The development thus envisaged was of a new Persian railway system linked with the British line running from Quetta, through Nushki, towards the Baluchistan-Selstan frontier. The Quetta-Nushki line was extended across the Selstan border into Persia during the Great War. Its terminus was then at Duzdap (or Zahidan), in Persia. It has long ceased to be used further towards Persia than Nokkundi, in Baluchistan. The informal discussions did not crystallize into an agreement or formal undertaking on either side.

There remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman. What the present Afghan Government think about the matter was not shown up to the time this article was written, but the current situation in Central Asia and beyond the Indian North-West Frontier does not suggest the early removal of the strategic difficulties. The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan.

The Army.

The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as peons, enrolled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company; but sepoys were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665. Before this detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay, and as early as 1665 the first fortified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon, near Masulipatam. Madras was acquired in 1640, but in 1654 the garrison of Fort St. George consisted of only ten men. In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers, and in 1668 the number was only 285 of whom 93 were English and the rest French, Portuguese and Indians.

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746. Following the French example, the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establishments. In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St. David to command the forces of the Company. The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under Duplex were contemplating fresh attacks. It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment. The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander-in-Chief. In Madras the European companies were developed into the Madras Fusiliers; similar companies in Bengal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bombay Fusiliers. The native infantry were similarly organised by Lawrence and Clive. By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India, the first being the 39th Foot, which arrived in 1754.

Struggle with the French.—From this time for a century or more the army in India was engaged in constant war. After a prolonged war with the French, whom Duplex had by 1750 raised to the position of the leading power in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Clive, and Eyre Coote completed the downfall of their rivals, and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal; and at Wandewash in Southern India, where the French were finally defeated in 1761. A number of independent States, owing nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi, had risen on the decline of the Mughal Empire, some ruled by Mahratta Princes and others by Musalman adventurers such as Hyder Ali of Mysore. A prolonged struggle ensued with the latter and his son and successor Tipu Sultan, which ended only with the defeat and death of Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

Reorganisation of 1796.—In 1796 the Indian armies, which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and

the Indians numbered some 67,000, the Infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal, regiments were formed by linking existing battalions of ten companies each with large establishments of English officers. The Madras and Bombay armies were at the same time reorganised on similar lines, and cavalry and artillery companies were raised.

In 1798, the Marquis Wellesley arrived as Governor-General, firmly imbued with the necessity of destroying the last vestiges of French influence. In pursuance of this policy he reduced Mysore, where Tipu was intriguing with the French, and then turned his attention to the Mahratta States, in which Sindhia had established power over the Mughal Emperor at Delhi by means of a large regular army officered by Europeans under the French adventurer Perron. In campaigns against Sindhia in Hindustan by a British Army under General Lake, and in the Deccan against that prince and the Raja of Berar by an army under General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of Laswari and Assaye. French influence was finally destroyed, and the Mughal Emperor was released from the domination of the Mahrattas. Subsequently Holkar also was reduced, and British power established on a firm footing.

Mutiny at Vellore.—The Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great cataclysm of 1857. The most serious of these outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 when the native troops suddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort, while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore, whose sons were confined there, was raised upon the ramparts. The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gillespie, who galloped over from Arcot at the head of the 19th Light Dragoons, blew in the gate of the fort, and destroyed the mutineers. This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army.

Overseas Expeditions.—Several important overseas expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the nineteenth century. Bourbon was taken from the French; Ceylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch, and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops which had volunteered for this service.

In 1814, the Nepal War took place in which the brave Gillespie, who had distinguished himself in Java, was killed when leading the assault on the fort of Kalunga. The Gurkhas were overcome in this war after offering a stout resistance.

In 1817, hostilities again broke out with the Mahrattas, who rose against the British during the progress of operations against the Pindaris. Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp. The

Mahratta Chiefs of Poona, Nagpur, and Indore rose in succession, and were beaten, respectively, at Kirkee, Sitabaldi, and Mehlidpur. This was the last war in Southern India. The tide of war rolled to the north never to return. In the Punjab, to which our frontier now extended, our army came into touch with the great military community of the Sikhs.

In 1824, the armies were reorganised, the double-battalion regiments being separated, and the battalions numbered according to the dates they were raised. The Bengal Army was organised in three brigades of horse artillery, five battalions of foot artillery, two regiments of European and 68 of Indian infantry, 5 regiments of regular and 8 of irregular cavalry. The Madras and Bombay armies were constituted on similar lines, though of lesser strength.

First Afghan War and Sikh Wars.—In 1839, a British Army advanced into Afghanistan and occupied Cabul. There followed the murder of the British Envoys and the disastrous retreat in which the army perished. This disaster was in some measure retrieved by subsequent operations, but it had far-reaching effects on British prestige. The people of the Punjab had witnessed these unfortunate operations, they had seen the lost legions which never returned, and although they saw also the avenging armies they no longer regarded them with their former awe. Sikh aggression led to hostilities in 1845-46, when a large portion of the Bengal Army took the field under Sir Hugh Gough. The Sikhs were defeated after stubborn fights at Mudki and Ferozeshahr, the opening battles, but did not surrender until they had been overthrown at the battles of Aliwal and Sohraon. Two years later an outbreak at Multan caused the Second Sikh War when, after an indecisive action at Chillianwala, our brave enemies were finally overcome at Gujrat, and the Punjab was annexed. Other campaigns of this period were the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier, and the Second Burmese War, the first having taken place in 1824.

The conquest of the Punjab extended over the frontier to the country inhabited by those turbulent tribes which have given so much trouble during the past sixty years while they have furnished many soldiers to our army. To keep order on this border the Punjab Frontier Force was established, and was constantly engaged in small expeditions which, while they involved little bloodshed, kept the force employed and involved much arduous work.

The Indian Mutiny.—On the eve of the mutiny in 1857 there were in the Bengal Army 21,000 British and 137,000 Indian troops; in the Madras Army 8,000 British and 49,000 Indian troops; and in Bombay 9,000 British and 45,000 Indian troops. The proportion of Indian to British was therefore too large for safety. The causes of the mutiny were many and various. Among these were the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, especially that of Oudh from which the greater part of the Bengal Army was drawn; interference with the privileges of the sepoy with respect to certain allowances; and lack of power on the part of commanding officers either to punish or reward. The final spark which fired the revolt was the

introduction of a new cartridge. The muskets of those days were supplied with a cartridge in which the powder was enclosed in a paper cover, which had to be bitten off to expose the powder to ignition. In 1857 a new cartridge was introduced with paper of a glazed texture which it was currently reported was greased with the fat of swine and oxen, and therefore unclean alike for Muhammadans and Hindus. This was interpreted as an attempt to destroy the caste and the religion of the sepoys. Skilful agitators exploited this grievance, which was not without foundation, and added reports that flour was mixed with bone-dust and sugar refined with the blood of oxen.

Disaffection culminated in mutiny at Barrackpore where sepoy Mangai Pande attacked a European officer. The next most serious manifestation was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Meerut to take the obnoxious cartridge. These men were tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, their fetters being rivetted on parade on the 9th May. Next day the troops in Meerut rose, and, aided by the mob, burned the houses of the Europeans and murdered many. The troops then went off to Delhi. Unfortunately there was in Meerut no senior officer capable of dealing with the situation. The European troops in the place remained inactive, and the mutineers were allowed to depart unmolested to spread the flames of rebellion.

Delhi is the historic capital of India. On its time worn walls brood the prestige of a thousand years of Empire. It contained a great magazine of ammunition. Yet Delhi was held only by a few Indian battalions, who joined the mutineers. The Europeans who did not succeed in escaping were massacred and the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed supreme in India. The capital constituted a nucleus to which the troops who mutinied in many places flocked to the standard of the Mughal. An army was assembled for the recovery of Delhi but the city was not captured until the middle of September. In the meantime mutiny had spread. The massacres of Cawnpore and Jhansi took place, and Lucknow was besieged until its relief on the 27th September. The rebellion spread throughout Central India and the territory that now forms the Central Provinces, which were not recovered until Sir Hugh Rose's operations in 1858 ended in the defeat of the Rani of Jhansi.

Minor Campaigns.—During the period until 1879, when the Second Afghan War began, there were many minor campaigns including the China War of 1860, the Amoy Campaign, and the Abyssinian War. Then followed the Afghan War in which the leading figure was Lord Roberts. There were expeditions to Egypt and China, and Frontier Campaigns of which the most important was the Tirah Campaign of 1897. There were also the prolonged operations which led up to or ensued upon the annexation of Burma, several campaigns in Africa, and the expeditions to Lhasa. But until 1914, since the Afghan War, the army of India, except that portion of the British garrison which was sent to South Africa in 1899, had little severe fighting, although engaged in many arduous enterprises.

Reorganisation after the Mutiny.—In 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organized into three armies, viz: Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops.

Several minor re-organizations took place during the following years, such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of Class Regiments and Companies. In 1895 the next large reorganization took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the introduction of the command system. Four Commands were formed, viz: Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme.—This system lasted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener's re-organization the Madras Command was abolished and the Army divided into three Commands—the Northern, Eastern and Western, corresponding to the Punjab, Bombay and Bengal Commands.

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders, retention of such powers by Lieutenant-Generals of Commands led to delay in the despatch of business. The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command, inspection and training of the troops, but was given no administrative responsibilities.

Early in the War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917, when both had practically the same functions as their predecessors. It was now realised that administration was being unduly centralised at Army Headquarters and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details. To secure efficiency at A. H. Q., therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918. With the alteration of the designation "Army" to "Command" at this time, a considerable increase was made in the administrative staffs of the two Commands and the General Officers Commanding were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters of policy, new principles of war.

The commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

Present System of Administration.

The essential features of the Army, as constructed on its present basis, will be found in "The Army in India and Its Evolution," a publication issued in 1924 with the authority of the Government of India.

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the Defence administration in India.

The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office. The post is filled by a senior officer of the Indian Army with recent Indian experience.

The Military Secretary is assisted by one first grade staff officer, selected from the Indian Army. In order that he may keep in touch with the current Indian affairs, the Military Secretary is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office. In addition, by a practice which has obtained for many years, a retired Indian Army officer of high rank has a seat upon the Secretary of State's Council.

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Council, who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State. The Viceroy's Executive Council exercise in respect of Defence administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other departments of the Government; in the first phase of the representative institutions conferred upon India by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, Defence expenditure and the direction of Defence policy have been excluded from the control of the Indian Legislature.

The Commander-in-Chief.—The next authority in the chain of administrative arrangements is His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who by custom is also the Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The appointment is held by His Excellency General Sir Robert A. Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Indian Army, who succeeded Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode. He is also a member of the Council of State. All the work connected with the administration of Defence, the formulation and execution of the Defence policy of the Government of India, the responsibility for maintaining every branch of the Army, combatant and non-combatant, in a state of efficiency, and the supreme direction of all military operations based upon India are centred in one authority,—the Commander-in-Chief and Defence Member. In addition, he administers the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Air Force in India. The Commander-in-Chief is assisted in the executive side of his administration by 4 Principal Staff Officers, viz., the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Master-General of Ordnance.

The Defence Department.—The Department is administered by a Secretary who, like other Secretaries in the civil departments, is a Secretary to the Government of India as a whole, possessing the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy, he is also for the purposes of Sub-section 4, Section 28 of the Regimental Debts Act, 1898 (56 Viet. C. 5) and the Regulations made thereunder Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. He also exercises the powers vested in the Army Council by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, so far as that Act applies to India under the Order in Council No. 1551 of 1918. He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary, two Under Secretaries, a Director of Military Lands and Cantonments, a Deputy Secretary (Revision) and two Assistant Secretaries.

The Defence Department deals with all army services proper, and also the administration

of the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Air Force in India, in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. It deals also with all questions connected with the administration of Ecclesiastical Affairs. The Defence Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to Army Headquarters: it has continuous and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administrative matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the compilation of the Indian Army List. The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Defence Member in the Council of State, and by the Defence Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

The Military Council—Is composed of the Commander-in-Chief as President, and the following members, namely: The Chief of the General Staff, as Vice-President, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Master-General of Ordnance, the Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Defence Department and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, representing the Finance Department of the Government of India. An Under-Secretary in Defence Department, acts as its Secretary. It is mainly an advisory body, constituted for the purpose of assisting the Commander-in-Chief in the performance of his administrative duties. It has no collective responsibility. It meets when convened by the Commander-in-Chief for the consideration of cases of sufficient importance and difficulty to require examination in conference. The heads of the minor independent branches of Army Headquarters and the directors of technical services attend when required.

Military Territorial Areas.

Indian Territory is divided in four commands each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and the Independent District of Burma under a Commander. The details of the organisation are given in the table on the next page and it will be seen that Commands comprise 12 districts: 4 Independent Brigade Areas and 30 Brigades and Brigade Areas. The Northern Command, with its headquarters at Murree, coincides roughly with the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province; the Southern Command, with headquarters at Poona, coincides roughly with the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and part of the Central Provinces and Rajputana; the Eastern Command, with headquarters at Naini Tal, coincides roughly with the Bengal Presidency, the United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa and Assam; the Western Command, whose headquarters are at Karachi, covers Sind and Baluchistan.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of each command is responsible for the command administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

The distribution of the troops allotted to the commands and districts has been determined by the principle that the striking force must be ready to function in war, commanded and

constituted as it is in peace. With this end in view, the Army in India is now regarded as comprising three categories of troops:

- (1) Covering Troops,
- (2) The Field Army,
- (3) Internal Security Troops.

The role of the Covering Force is to deal with minor frontier outbreaks and, in the event of major operations, to form a screen behind which mobilisation can proceed undisturbed. The force consists of approximately 12 infantry brigades with a due proportion of other arms.

The Field Army consists of 4 Divisions and 4 Cavalry Brigades. The Field Army is India's striking force in a major war.

Army Headquarters.

The organization of the Army Headquarters with the Commander-in-Chief as the head, is founded upon four Principal Staff Officers charged with the administration of—

- (a) The General Staff Branch;
- (b) The Adjutant-General's Branch;
- (c) The Quartermaster-General's Branch;
- (d) The Master-General of Ordnance Branch.

General Staff Branch.

C. G. S.—Lieut.-General Sir Ivo L. B. Vesey, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

D. C. G. S.—Maj.-Genl. C. J. E. Auchincloss, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., I.A.

M. G., Cav.—Maj.-Genl. G. F. H. Brooke, D.S.O., M.C., Brit. Ser.

M. G., R. A.—Maj.-Genl. R. H. Carrington, C.B., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

S. O. in-C.—Brigr. E. N. F. Hiltelins, D.S.O., M.C., Brit. Ser.

This Branch deals with military policy, with plans of operations for the defence of India, with the organization and distribution of the army for internal security and external war, the administration of the General Staff in India the supervision of the training of the military forces for war, their use in war, the organisation and administration of the general staff in India; the education of officers, the supervision of the education of warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army in India, and inter-communication services.

Adjutant-General's Branch.

A. G.—Lieut.-General Roger C. Wilson, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

D. A. G.—Brigr. N. M. Wilson, D.S.O., O.B.E., I.A.

D. M. S.—Maj.-Genl. G. G. Tabuteau, Brit. Ser., K.H.S.

This Branch deals with all matters appertaining to the raising, organising and maintenance of the military forces in officers and men, the peace distribution of the army, discipline, pay and pensions, martial, military and international law, medical and sanitary matters affecting the Army in India, personal and ceremonial questions, prisoners of war, recruiting, mobilization and demobilization. The Judge Advocate-General forms part of the Branch. The Director of Medical Services in India, who was independent before the war, is now included in the Adjutant-General's Branch.

Plan Showing Chain of Command.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(His Excellency General Sir Robert A. Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Ind. Army.)

General Officer
Commanding-in-Chief,
Western Command.
(Lt.-Genl. Sir Walter W. Pitt-Taylor
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)

General Officer
Commanding-in-Chief,
Northern Command.
(Genl. Sir John F. S. D. Coleridge,
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., I.A., A.D.C.)

— Commander, Baluchistan District.—
(1st class.)
(Maj.-Genl. H. J. Huddleston,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.,
Brit. Ser.)

— Commander, Zhob (Independent) Brigade Area.
(Brigr. E. J. Ross, O.B.E.,
M.C., I.A.)

— Commander, Sind (Independent) Brigade Area.
(Brigr. A. J. H. Choje, D.S.O.,
I.A.)

— Commander, Waziristan District.—
(2nd class.)
(Maj.-Genl. A. F. Hartley,
C.B., D.S.O., I.A.)

— Commander, Lahore District.—
(1st class.)
(Maj.-Genl. M. Saunders, C.B.,
D.S.O., I.A.)

— Commander, Rawalpindi District.—
(1st class.)
(Maj.-Genl. E. deBurgh, C.B.,
D.S.O., O.B.E., I.A.)

— Commander, Kohat District.—
(2nd class.)
(Maj.-Genl. H. L. Haughton,
C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.A.)

— Commander, Peshawar District.—
(1st class.)
(Maj.-Genl. C. B. D. Strettell,
C.B. I.A.)

— Commander, 4th (Quetta) Infantry Brigade.
(Brigr. A. F. P. Christison
M.C., Brit. Ser.)
— Commander, 5th (Quetta) Infantry Brigade.
(Brigr. H. Finnis M.C., I.A.)

— Commander, Razmak Brigade.
(Brigr. H. V. Lewis, D.S.O.,
M.C., I.A.)
— Commander, Bannu Brigade.
(Brigr. P. H. Maynard, C.B.,
D.S.O., M.C., I.A., A. D. C.)
— Commander, Wana Brigade.
(Brigr. L. M. Heath, C.I.E., D.S.O.,
M.C., I.A.)

— Commander, 2nd (Sialkot) Cavalry Brigade.
(Brigr. F. Gwatkin, D.S.O., M.C., I.A.)
— Commander, Ferozepore Brigade Area.
(Brigr. C. M. S. Mauners, D.S.O.,
M.C. I.A.)
— Comdr., Jullunder Brigade Area.
(Brigr. G. C. B. Buckland, O.B.,
D.S.O., M.C., I.A.)
— Comdr., Lahore Brigade Area
(Brigr. M. B. Beckwith-Smith,
D.S.O., M.C., Brit. Ser.)
— Comdr., Ambala Brigade Area.
(Brigr. C. A. L. Howard, D.S.O.,
M.V.O., M.C., I.A.)

— Commander, 1st (Abbottabad) Infantry Brigade.
(Brigr. R. D. Inskip, D.S.O.,
M. C.)
— Commander, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Infantry Brigade.
(Brigr. C. D. Noyes, C.I.E., M.C.,
I.A.)
— Commander, 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry Brigade.
(Brigr. A. N. Floyer-Aland,
D.S.O., M.C., Brit. Ser.)
— Commander, Kohat Brigade.
(Brigr. R. S. Abbott, C.I.E., M.C.,
I.A., A.D.C.)

— Commander, 1st (Risalpur) Cavalry Brigade.
(Brigr. H. Macdonald, D.S.O.,
I.A.)
— Commander, Landikotal Brigade.
(Brigr. H. T. D. Hickman,
O.B.E., M.C. I.A.)
— Commander, Peshawar Brigade.
(Brigr. R. N. O'Connor, D.S.O.,
M.C., Brit. Ser.)
— Commander, Nowshera Brigade.
(Brigr. B. T. Wilson, D.S.O.,
Brit. Ser.)

Plan Showing Chain of Command.
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—contd.

(His Excellency General Sir Robert A. Cassels, G.C.B., G.S.I., D.S.O., Ind. Army.)

General Officer
Commanding-in-Chief,
Southern Command.
(Lt.-Genl. Sir John E. S. Brind,
K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)

- Commander, Madras District—
(2nd class).
(Maj.-Genl. G. Fleming, C.B.,
O.B.E., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)
- Commander, Bombay District—
(2nd class).
(Maj.-Genl. S. J. P. Scobell, C.B.,
O.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)
- Commander, Poona (Independent) Brigade Area.—
(Brigr. F. C. Roberts, V.C., D.S.O.,
O.B.E., M.C., Brit. Ser.)
- Commander, 4th (Secunderabad)
Cavalry Brigade.
(Brigr. G. de la P. Beresford, M.C.,
I.A.)
- Commander, 10th (Jubbulpore),
Infantry Brigade.
(Brigr. H. R. C. Lane, D.S.O.,
O.B.E., I.A.)
- Commander, 11th (Ahmednagar)
Infantry Brigade.
(Brigr. McPherson, A. B., M.V.O.,
M.C., I.A.)
- Commander, 12th (Secunderabad)
Infantry Brigade.
(Brigr. A. R. O. Mallock, I.A.)

General Officer
Commanding-in-Chief,
Eastern Command.
(Genl. Sir H. B. Douglas Baird, K.C.B.
C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A.)

- Commander, Presidency and
Assam District.—
(2nd class).
(Maj.-Genl. G. M. Lindsay,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)
- Commander, Lucknow
District.—
(2nd class).
Maj.-Genl. F. L. Nicholson,
C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Commander, Allahabad Brigade,
Area.
(Brigr. G. N. Ford, C.B., D.S.O.,
I.A., A.D.C.)
- Commander, 3rd (Meerut) Cavalry,
Brigade.
(Brigr. J. N. Lumley, M.C., Brit.
Ser.)
- Commander, 7th (Dehra Dun)
Infantry Brigade.
(Brigr. R. P. St. V. Bernard,
D.S.O., M.C., I.A.)
- Commander, 8th (Bareilly)
Infantry Brigade.
(Brigr. A. K. Hay, D.S.O., O.B.E.,
Brit. Ser.)
- Commander, 9th (Jhansi) In-
fantry Brigade.
(Brigr. T. J. Ponting, M.C., I.A.)

- Commander, Delhi (Independent) Brigade Area.—
(Brigr. Baker, W. H. G., D.S.O.,
O.B.E.)

- Commander, Meerut District—
(1st class).
(Maj.-Genl. R. J. Collins, C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)

Quarter-Master General's Branch.

Q. M. G.—Maj. Genl. Sir Bertrand R. Moberly, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.

D. Q. M. G.—Maj.-Genl. H. F. Salt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

D. S. & T.—Maj.-Genl. C. E. Edward-Collins, C.B., C.I.E., I.A.

This Branch is concerned with the specification, provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of supplies, i.e., foodstuffs, forage, fuel, etc., and is responsible for the following Services:—Transportation, Movements, Quartering, Supply and Transport, Military Farms, Remounts, Veterinary, Garrison and Regimental Institutes. Also for the purchase of grains and of minor supplies not provided in bulk by the authority responsible for production and provision.

Master General of the Ordnance Branch.

M. G. O.—Lt.-Genl. C. G. Armitage, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

D. M. G. O.—Maj.-Genl. R. K. Heslet, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

This Branch controls the ordnance and clothing factories and is concerned with the provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of equipment and ordnance stores, clothing, and necessaries and conducts all matter relating to contracts in respect of food-stuffs, &c., and supply in bulk of general stores and materials. The Master-General is also responsible for the design, inspection, and supply of guns, carriages, tanks, small arms, machine guns, ammunition, chemical warfare appliances, etc. He also deals with questions regarding patents, royalties and inventions.

There are other branches of Army Headquarters administered by officers who are not classified as Principal Staff Officers, but are not directly subordinate to any of the four Principal Staff Officers.

These are:

(1) MILITARY SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

Mil. Secy.—Maj.-Genl. N. C. Bannatyne, C.B., C.I.E., I.A.

The Military Secretary deals with the appointment, promotion and retirement of officers holding the King's Commission, of officers of the Indian Land Forces, the selection of officers for staff appointments, and the appointment of officers to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. He is also the Secretary of the Selection Board.

(2) ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S BRANCH.

E.-in-C.—Maj.-Genl. H. S. Gaskell, C.B., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India. He is responsible for Engineer operations and Engineer Services during war and peace, the preparedness for war of the Engineering services. The supply of Engineer stores during war and peace. The construction and maintenance of all military works and the constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs.

In addition to the above, the Army Headquarters staff includes certain technical advisers, viz., the Major-General, Cavalry, the Major-General, Royal Artillery, and the Adviser and Secretary, Board of Examiners.

The duties of the Inspector of the Army Educational Corps, India and the Inspector of Physical Training are carried out by the Commandants of Army School of Education, India, Belgium and Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, respectively.

Regular British Forces in India.

The British Cavalry and British Infantry units of the army in India are units of the British service. No individual British service unit is located permanently in India. Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service, of which the major part is as a rule spent in India. In the case of British Infantry battalions the system is that one battalion of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas. In the case of British Cavalry the same arrangement cannot be applied, as one unit only comprises the regiment.

In Great Britain, in peace-time, units are maintained at an establishment smaller than that required for war. In India, the peace establishments exceed the war establishments in view of the fact that reserves of British personnel do not exist, and reinforcements must be obtained from Great Britain.

British Cavalry.—There are 5 British Cavalry regiments in India. The establishment of a British Cavalry regiment is 27 officers and 567 other ranks.

British Infantry.—The present number of British Infantry battalions in India is 43, each with an establishment of 28 officers and 805 other ranks.

In 1921, an important change was made in the composition of a British Infantry battalion in India by the inclusion of a proportion of Indian combatant ranks. Battalions had always maintained a quota of Indian followers, but up to 1921 the combatant personnel was entirely British. In 1921, on the abolition of the Machine Gun Corps, eight machine guns were included in the equipment of a British Infantry battalion. This number was increased to twelve in 1927. In 1929, a change of organisation was introduced, and the battalion now comprises:—*Headquarters Wing*—1 Support Company and 3 Rifle Companies. Each Rifle Company has 4 Lewis guns. The Support Company is organised into:—Headquarters and 3 Platoons (all on pack) each of 2 Sections of 2 Vickers guns each. The peace establishment of Indian combatant personnel is fixed at one Indian officer and 42 Indian other ranks. The Support Company platoon, as it is called, is transferred en bloc to another British battalion when the battalion to which it was originally attached proceeds on relief out of India.

Royal Artillery.—Indians are employed as drivers and artificers in the Royal Horse Artillery and in field and medium batteries, as drivers, gunners and artificers in mountain batteries, and as gunners in heavy batteries.

The peace organisation of the artillery at the present day is as follows:

Royal Horse Artillery.—Comprises four independent batteries. Each battery is armed with six 18-pounder guns.

Field (Higher and Lower Establishment) Brigades.

—Four brigades on the higher establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries. Four brigades on the lower establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries. A brigade on the higher establishment consists of 2 batteries of six 18 prs. each and 2 batteries of six 4.5" Howitzers each. A brigade on the lower establishment consists of 2 batteries of four 18 prs. each and 2 batteries of four 4.5, Howitzers each.

Field (Mechanized) Brigades.—Two mechanized brigades each consisting of two batteries armed with four 18-pounder guns, and two batteries armed with four 4.5" howitzers.

Indian Mountain Brigades.—Six brigades, each consisting of headquarters, one British light and three Indian mountain batteries, one unbrigaded mountain battery also one mountain Artillery Section for Chitral and one Survey Section. All batteries are armed with four 3.7" howitzers. The armaments of the Frontier posts at Fort Millward, Fort Salop, Fort Jhansi, Wana Mir Ali, Wana Thal, Chaman, Hindubagh, Landi Kotai; Shagal: Chakdara and Fort Sandeman are also manned by personnel of Indian Mountain Brigades, R.A.

Medium Brigades.—There are two such brigades. Three batteries in each brigade, two of which are armed with six 6" howitzers, and one battery with four 60-pounder guns.

Heavy Brigade.—One battery at Bombay and one at Karachi.

Anti-Aircraft.—Headquarters One battery, located at Bombay. The battery is armed with eight 3 inch, 20 cwt. guns.

Indian Regiment of Artillery.—The first unit of this new corps has been raised as a field artillery brigade and is designated "A" Field Brigade, Indian Artillery. The establishment of this brigade consists of brigade headquarters, 2 batteries each of 18-prs. guns and 2 batteries each of four 4.5" howitzers.

Artillery Training Centres.—One centre at Muttur, for Indian ranks of R. H. A. and of field medium and anti-air craft batteries and another centre at Ambala for Indian ranks of Light, Mountain and Heavy Artillery. These centres were created for the recruitment and training of Indian personnel. A training battery to recruit and train Indian ranks for the Indian Artillery has been formed from 1st April 1936 by expanding the Royal Artillery Training Centre at Muttur. There is also a R. A. Boys Depot at Bangalore.

Engineer Services.

The Engineer-in-Chief.—The head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India is directly responsible to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The Engineer-in-Chief is not a Staff Officer, but the technical adviser of the Commander-in-Chief on all military engineering matters and is responsible for:

- (1) Engineer operations and engineer services during war and peace.
- (2) The preparedness for war of the engineering services.

(3) The supply of engineer stores during war and peace.

(4) The execution and maintenance of all military works.

(5) The constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs submitted by him.

The Organisation.—The Engineer organisation of the Army consists of two main branches, viz., the Sappers and Miners and the Military Engineer Services.

The composition of the Corps of Sappers and Miners is as follows:

Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Bangalore. King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Koorkee. Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Kirkee.

The personnel of the Corps consists of Royal Engineer officers, Indian Army Officers from the late Pioneer Corps, Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, a certain number of British warrant and non-commissioned officers, Indian non-commissioned officers and Indian other ranks. Each Corps is commanded by a Lieut.-Colonel, who is assisted by a Superintendent of Instruction, an Officer-in-Charge, Workshops, an Adjutant, three Quartermasters, three Subadar-Majors, a Jomadar Adjutant and a Jomadar Quartermaster.

Field Troops are mounted units, trained to accompany cavalry, and are equipped to carry out hasty bridging, demolition and watersupply work. Field Companies are trained to accompany Infantry. Divisional Headquarters' Companies are small units containing highly qualified "tradesmen" and are trained to carry out technical work in connection with field workshops. Army Troops Companies are somewhat smaller units than field companies; they are required to carry out work behind divisions, under the orders of Chief Engineers, e.g., heavy bridging work, large water-supplies, electrical and mechanical installation.

The Military Engineer Services control all military works in India, except in the case of a few small outlying military stations, which are in charge of Public Works Department. They control all works for the Royal Air Force and all such works as are entrusted to them in respect of the Royal Indian Navy; and they are charged with all civil works in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan under the orders, in each of these two areas, of the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General, respectively. They also control civil works in Bangalore, under the Mysore Government.

The Engineer-in-Chief is assisted by a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (Works) and a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (Electrical and Mechanical). In each Command there is a Chief Engineer, while in the Northern Command a Deputy Chief Engineer administers Military and Civil works in the N. W. F. P. and is Secretary, P. W. D., to the Govt. of N. W. F. Province. The Chief Engineer, Western Command, is the

Secretary, P. W. D., to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. Both at Army Headquarters and in Commands there are Staff Officers, R. E., and Technical Officers. At the headquarters of each district there is a Commander, Royal Engineers, assisted in certain districts by A. C. R. E. Officers of the Barrack Department are also employed as District Stores Officers. Garrison Engineers are in charge of brigade areas and military stations, their charges being divided into sub-divisions under Sub-divisional Officers. The sub-divisions are Buildings and Roads, Electrical and Mechanical, and Furniture and Stores. There are sub-overseers for Buildings and Roads and the Barrack Department subordinates in charge of Furniture and Stores are assisted by storekeepers.

Royal Air Force in India.

The Royal Air Force in India is controlled by the Commander-in-Chief in India as part of the Defence services of the Indian Empire. The Air Force budget is incorporated in the Defence Services Estimates. The Commander of the Air Force, the Air Officer Commanding in India is an Air Marshal whose rank corresponds to that of a Lieut.-General in the Army. The appointment is now held by Air Marshal P. B. Joubert de la Forté, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The headquarters of the Air Force is closely associated with Army Headquarters and is located with the latter at the seat of the Government of India. The Air Officer Commanding has a headquarters staff constituted in six branches, namely, air staff, personnel, technical, stores, medical and chief engineer. The system of staff organisation is similar to the staff system obtaining in the Army. Broadly speaking, the duties assigned to the divisions mentioned are those which are performed by the General Staff Branch, the Adjutant-General's and Military Secretary's branches, the Quartermaster-General's Branch, the Medical Directorate and the Engineer in Chief's branch respectively, of Army Headquarters.

Subordinate formations.—The formations subordinate to the Royal Air Force Headquarters are:—

- (i) GROUP COMMAND, comprising 2 Wing Stations of two squadrons each, on a station basis.
- (ii) Wing Command comprising 2 squadrons not on a station basis.
- (iii) Station Commands.
- (iv) The Aircraft Depot.
- (v) The Aircraft Park including a bomber transport flight.
- (vi) Two flights of Indian Air Force.
- (vii) R. A. F. Hill Depot, Lower Topa.

Group Command.—The Group Command is known as No. 1 (Indian) Group Headquarters, and is located at Peshawar. The Group Commander is a Group Captain, corresponding in rank to a Colonel in the Army. His staff is organised on the same system as that of the Headquarters of the R. A. F. in India. The

establishment of the Group consists of 7 officers and 21 airmen.

The subordinate units to No. 1 (Indian) Group Headquarters are as follows:—

No. 1 Wing Station, R.A.F., Kohat.

No. 2 Wing Station, R.A.F., Risalpur.

Army Co-operation Squadron at Peshawar.

Wing Command.—There is one Wing Command only namely 3 (Indian) Wing, R.A.F., located at Chaklala. The Wing Commander is an officer with Air Force rank corresponding to a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

He is equipped with a staff organised on approximately the same system as the Headquarters of a Group. The Wing Establishment consists of 4 officers and 13 airmen.

Wing Station Commands.—There are 2 Wing station commands in India, one located at Kohat and the other at Risalpur. Each station consists of two squadrons on a reduced squadron basis with one administrative head, i.e., Station Headquarters under the command of a Wing Commander. The strength of the Station Headquarters is 37 officers and 220 airmen, while that of the two squadrons totals 26 officers and 127 airmen. The Wing Station at Risalpur also administers the Parachute Section.

The Squadrons.—Of the 8 squadrons 7 are extended along the North West Frontier from Quetta to Risalpur, and one is stationed at Ambala.

The squadron is the primary air force unit, and it consists, normally, of a Headquarters and three flights of aeroplanes. A flight can be detached temporarily but not permanently from its squadron as repair facilities, workshops and stores cannot economically be organised on anything less than a squadron basis. The squadrons headquarters comprises the officers and other ranks required for the command and administration of the squadron as a whole; it includes the workshops and repair units, the armouries and equipment stores of the squadrons.

The number of aeroplanes in a squadron varies with the type of aeroplane with which the squadron is equipped; but speaking generally squadrons on a peace basis have twelve aeroplanes i.e., four in each of three flights. This does not however apply to the twin engined bombing squadrons.

Of the 8 squadrons 4 are equipped with Bristol Fighters and four with Wapitis and they are allotted for distant reconnaissance and bombing duties, of the other four, which are allotted for Army Co-operation duties, two squadrons are equipped with Bristol Fighters and two with Wapitis aircraft.

Squadron Establishment.—The establishment of officers in a squadron consists of seven officers in the Headquarters, and fifteen officers allotted to flying duties. This allows a reserve of one officer for each of the operative flights.

The establishment of other ranks is 127 airmen.

The Aircraft Depot.—The Aircraft Depot may be conveniently described as the wholesale store and provision department of the Royal Air Force. Technical stores are received from the United Kingdom, and in the first instance, held by this unit. It is the main workshop and repair shop of the Force, where all engine repairs, and aircraft repairs of any magnitude are carried out. New aeroplanes received from the United Kingdom are also erected here. The Depot is located at Drigh Road, Karachi.

The Aircraft Park.—Relatively to the Aircraft Depot, the Aircraft Park may be described as a central retail establishment, intermediate between the squadrons and the Aircraft Depot. It receives stores from the depot and distributes them to the squadron. The Stocks held in the Park are, however, usually limited to items necessary at short notice for operations, and the quantities held are kept as low as distance from the depot and local conditions will admit. In war, an Aircraft Park is intended to be a mobile formation, though the aircraft Park in India cannot be made mobile under ordinary conditions. In peace, the Aircraft Park is located at Lahore. In addition to the above functions, practically the whole of the motor transport bodies required for R. A. F. vehicles and all other mechanical transport vehicles in the command are built or repaired at Aircraft Park. The Transport flight is administered by this unit.

Composition of Establishments.—The personnel of the Royal Air Force in India consists of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the ranks of the R. A. F. of the United Kingdom, and Indian artificers, Mechanical Transport drivers and followers of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps, R. A. F. in India. The officers are employed on administration, flying and technical duties but all with the exception of officers of the store and medical branches are required to be capable of flying an aeroplane. A proportion of airmen are also trained and employed as pilots for a period of five years, after which period, they revert to their technical trades. Apart from these airmen all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and aircraftmen are employed solely on technical duties. The only other flying personnel who are not officers or airmen pilots are gunners and a certain percentage of wireless operators.

The warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and aircraftmen are employed at all units. The personnel of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps are employed as follows:—

- (a) Technical Section .. Aircraft Depot.
(artificers) .. Aircraft Park.
- (b) M. T. Drivers Section .. All Units.
- (c) Followers Section .. All Units.

The total establishment of the Royal Air Force in India is as follows:—

Officers	..	..	262
Airmen	..	..	1,896
Indian Officers, other ranks and followers	..	..	1,065
Civilians	..	..	514

The Royal Air Force Medical Services.—In India, as in the United Kingdom, the Air Force has a medical service of its own. Flying is carried out under conditions which differ widely from those on the ground. With the growth of aeronautics therefore, it was found necessary to create a separate department of medical science whose functions, broadly stated are to study the effect of flying upon the human constitution both mental and physical, to study also the effects of different forms of illness and physical disability upon flying efficiency and to apply in practical form the results ascertained. The essential object in view is to save life by ensuring, so far as possible that those who fly are physically and psychologically fit to do so. The present establishment of the Royal Air Force Medical Service in India consists of 10 officers and 12 airmen. The Medical Administration is controlled by the Principal Medical Officer of the rank of Group Captain, on the staff of the Air Officer Commanding the R. A. F. in India.

Indian Air Force.—This force came into existence on 8th October 1932, the date on which the first batch of six Indian cadets, after receiving training at Cranwell, obtained commission as Pilot Officers. These officers will form the first unit of the Indian Air Force. The training of cadets for the Indian Air Force cannot at present be undertaken in India, and arrangements have been made to continue their training at Cranwell.

Regular Indian Forces.

Indian Cavalry.—The present number of Indian cavalry regiments is 21.

The peace establishment of an Indian cavalry regiment comprises:

14 British officers.

19 Indian officers.

492 Indian non-commissioned officers and men.

192 Followers.

Indian Infantry.—The establishment of the Indian Infantry is constituted as follows:

Battalions

18 Infantry Regiments consisting of .. 93

8 Regiments of Sappers and Miners .. 7

10 Gurkha regiments consisting of .. 20

31 .. 120

The normal strength of an active battalion is—

	British Officers.	Indian Officers.	Indian other ranks
Infantry ..	12	20	703
Gurkhas ..	13	22	893

The strength of an infantry training battalion depends upon the number of battalions forming the regiment. The average is as follows:—

British Officers 10, Indian Officers 15, and Indian other ranks 780.

In 1932 it was decided that the Pioneer organization was no longer absolutely necessary as the duties on which Pioneers were employed *e.g.*, road-making, etc., were now generally performed by labour. The whole organization has therefore been disbanded, and the opportunity has been taken to make a much needed addition to the various Engineer units (Sappers and Miners).

Reserves for the various units of the Indian Army have to be sufficient to provide for an actual shortage on mobilisation as well as for the maintenance of the mobilised unit at full strength for the first 8 months after mobilisation.

Reserve.—The conditions of the reserve, are as follows:—

The Indian Army Reserve consists of private soldiers or their equivalent. It is comprised of class 'O' reservists for Indian Cavalry Artillery, Sappers and Miners, Signals and Infantry and class 1 for Gurkha Rifles. The new class 'O' reserve was introduced for Indian Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners and Signals with effect from 1st October 1932 and for Indian Infantry with effect from 1st May 1932. There still remain a number of classes 'A' and 'B' reservists which count against the authorised establishment of the reserve but these are gradually wasting.

Training for Indian Cavalry, Infantry and Gurkha Rifles reservists is carried out biennially.

Reserve pay at certain specified rates is admissible from the date of transfer to, or enrolment, in the reserve. When called up for service or training, reservists receive pay and allowances, in lieu of reserve pay, at regular rates according to their arm of the service.

The establishment of reservists is fixed at present as follows:—

Cavalry	2,940
Artillery	2,731
Engineers	2,350
Indian Signal Corps	625
Infantry	21,560
Gurkhas	2,000
Railway Nucleus Reserve ..	650
Supplementary Reserve ..	255
Total	33,111

The Indian Signal Corps.—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and Miner Corps, with a headquarters for recruiting and training personnel, and detached field units for the various army formations. The head of the corps is the Signal Officer-in-Chief in the General Staff Branch at Army Headquarters. He acts as a technical adviser on questions connected with

signals, and is also responsible for the technical inspection of all signal units. A chief signal officer with similar functions is attached to the headquarters of each Army Command. The British portion of the Corps has now been amalgamated with the Royal Corps of Signals.

The Signal Training Centre, India, is located at Jubbulpore, and is commanded by a Lieut.-Colonel, assisted by a staff, British and Indian, organised on very much the same lines as the headquarters of a Corps of Sappers and Miner.

The various types of field units and the number maintained are:—

Corps Signals Headquarters including Line and Wireless Company	2
Cavalry Brigade Signal Troops ..	4
Divisional Signals	4
District Signals	3
Experimental Wireless Section ..	1
Zhob Signal Section.	

In addition, there is an Army Signal School which carries out the training of regimental signalling instructors.

The formation of the District signals units was effected in 1925 with the transfer of Communications on the North-West Frontier to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. This transfer of communications also made feasible the raising of the 'A' and 'C' troops of Cavalry Brigade Signals to include a Wireless Section each the formation of two Corps Signal Headquarters, The District Signals are located at Peshawar, Waziristan and Kohat.

Royal Tank Corps.—Six armoured car companies arrived in India in 1921. Two more companies arrived in 1925. Two Group Headquarters were sanctioned in 1925. They were located as follows:—the Northern Group at Rawalpindi, this Group Headquarters commanded companies in the Northern and Eastern Commands. The Southern Group at Poona. This Group Headquarters commanded companies in the Southern and Western Commands.

These have been abolished and their duties are carried out by the Commander, R. Tank Corps, Northern Command, so far as that command is concerned and by the Commandant, R. T. C. School, Ahmednagar, in respect of the other three commands. There is a school at Ahmednagar for the training of R. T. C. personnel and the conduct of experiments.

Organisations.—3 Light Tank Companies. Each company consists of Headquarters and 3 Sections and is armed with 25 Carden Lloyd Light Tanks; 4 for Company Headquarters and 7 per section.

5 Armoured Car Companies. Each company consists of Headquarters and 3 Sections and is armed with 16 armoured cars; 1 for Company Headquarters and 5 per section. The armoured cars at present in India are of various types.

The establishments of the Royal Tank Corps formations are shown below:—

	British Officers.	British other ranks.	Followers.	Motor cars.	Motor cycles.	Armoured cars.	Lorries.
Tank Corps School	5	40	15	1	2	9	9
Armoured Car Company	12	145	32	2	6	16	10

Medical Services.—The military medical services in India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate organisations:—

(a) Officers and other ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving in India;

(b) Officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employment.

(c) The Indian Medical Department, consisting of two branches, *viz.*, (i) assistant surgeons and (ii) sub-assistant surgeons.

(d) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

(e) The Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

(f) The Army Dental Corps.

(g) The Indian Military Nursing Service.

(h) The Indian Hospital Corps.

Of these categories, the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Dental Corps, the assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service and the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India are primarily concerned with the medical care of British troops; while the officers of the Indian Medical Service, the sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the Indian Military Nursing Service are concerned, primarily, with the medical care of Indian troops. The Indian Hospital Corps serves both organisations.

Civilians of miscellaneous classes employed by the Army in Waziristan are given medical treatment in military hospitals, and arrangements have been made with the Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society for the medical treatment and care of cases amongst Indian soldiers and followers of the Indian Army for chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis, leprosy and diabetes.

Royal Indian Army Service Corps.—The Royal Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army. It has developed from the Commissariat Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps, by which name the service was known up to 1923. The Royal Indian Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General, is constituted in three main branches, namely: (a) Supply, (b) Animal transport, and (c) Mechanical Transport. The

latter is constituted upon a special basis, which is, generically, a sub-division of the Royal Army Service Corps organisation.

The strength of the establishment is shown by categories in the following table:—

SUPPLY.

Officers with King's commissions	129
Indian officers	80
British other ranks	173
Civilians	677
Followers	1,825
Total	2,884

ANIMAL TRANSPORT.

Officers with King's commissions.	47
Indian officers	127
British other ranks	38
Civilians	95
Indian other ranks	9,684
Followers	1,436
Total	11,427

There are also 1,834 driver reservists.

The total number of mules and camels maintained under the present organisation, including the depots and the detachment in Kashmir, are 12,960 and 106 respectively. There are also 400 ponies. Wheeled and pack transport are combined. The company on the lower establishment represent the pre-war "cadre" other companies being maintained in peace-time at full war establishment.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

Officers with King's commissions.	72
Indian officers	54
British other ranks	155
Indian other ranks	3,070
Civilians	180
Followers	982
Total	4,523

There are also 3,270 reservists.

The mechanical transport establishment consists of the following:—

(a) Field units—

- 6 M. T. Companies, consisting of 6 headquarters and 24 sections.
- 6 Motor ambulance units.
- 16 Independent Sections.

Headquarters, Chaklala.

(b) Maintenance units—

- Headquarters, Maintenance Group (M. T.).
- 7 Workshop Companies.
- 1 Motor Transport Convoy (M. R. U.)
- 4 Heavy Repair shops.
- Central M. T. Stores Depot.
- Vehicle Reserve Depot.
- Experimental Section.

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores, the mechanical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals and field medical units, and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes. The total establishment now consists of 2,008 vehicles with 100 motor cycles.

The mechanical transport was taken over by the Indian Army Service Corps in 1927. At present the officers of the service are mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps since at present there are no facilities in India for training officers in every branch of mechanical transport duties. The establishment of officers includes, however, a certain number of King's commissioned officers belonging to the Indian Army. The British subordinates of the service are drawn entirely from the Royal Army Service Corps.

The Ordnance Services which are under the M.G.O. may be broadly described as the agency whose duty it is to supply the army with munitions of war, such as small arms, guns, ammunition and other equipment of a technical military character, and also, under an arrangement introduced in recent years, with clothing and general stores other than engineering stores. A central disposal organisation is in operation under the control of the Master General of Ordnance to dispose of the Surplus Stores and waste materials of the various services of the Army and the Royal Air Force in India to the best advantage of the State.

Army Remount Department.—The following are among the most important duties for the remount service:—The provision of animals for the Army in India. The enumeration throughout India of all animals available for transport in war. The animal mobilization of all units, services and departments of the army. A general responsibility for the efficiency of all the animals of the army both in peace and war. The administration of the remount squadron formed in 1922 as a nucleus for expansion into three squadrons on mobilization. Breeding operations of a direct character.

The department is organised on lines corresponding to the remount service in the United Kingdom. Its composition is as follows:

The Remount Directorate at Army Headquarters consisting of one Director and an Assistant Director. 4 Remount officers, one attached to each Command Headquarters, 6 Superintendents of Remount Depots, 5 District Remount officers of horse-breeding areas and the Ahmednagar Stud, 10 Assistant Remount officers and 8 Veterinary officers.

Veterinary Services in India.—The Veterinary services are responsible for the veterinary care, in peace and war, of animals of British troops, Indian cavalry and artillery, I. A. S. C. units, the remount department (excluding horse-breeding operations), etc. The veterinary services include: The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers, serving on a tour of duty in India and those of the continuous service cadre. The establishment of warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List, and veterinary assistant surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps.

The organisation consists of 20 veterinary hospitals, Class I, 24 veterinary hospitals, Class II, 25 branch veterinary hospitals, 9 sick lines and 12 Indian Army Veterinary Corps Sections of personnel posted to veterinary hospitals during peace and forming a cadre for expansion on mobilisation to provide technical personnel for all veterinary units.

Military Farms Department.—This department, which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General consists of two branches:

(i) The military grass farms, which provide fodder for the army.

(ii) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troops and families.

Educational Services.—The education of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers borne superannuated to the establishment of units of the Indian Army. The establishment is as follows including training schools:—

British officers.	Indian officers.	B. O.	I. O.	Civilians.
62	49	174	89	500

Terms of service in the Indian army are as follows:—

Cavalry, 7 years' service in army and 8 years in the reserve.

Artillery, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve for gunners and drivers (horses); drivers (mechanical transport) 6 years in army and 9 years in the reserve; and 4 years' service in army for Heavy Artillery personnel.

S. & M. Corps, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Indian Signal Corps, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Infantry (except Gurkhas and trans-frontier personnel of the Infantry other than Orakzais), 7 years in army service and 8 years in the reserve.

Gurkhas and trans-frontier personnel of infantry, 4 years' service in army.

Indian combatant personnel of British infantry, 6 years in army.

Indian Military establishments of the Indian Army Ordinance Corps, 4 years' service in the army.

Animal transport personnel of the Indian Army Service Corps, drivers of mechanical transport and all combatants of the Army Veterinary Corps, 6 years' service in army and 9 in the reserve.

All combatants in the Works Corps, 2 years' service in army.

Bandmen, musicians, trumpeters, drummers, buglers, fifers and pipers, 10 years' service in army.

Except in the case of those enrolled in the Works and of those who are non-combatants, all school-masters, clerks, artificers, armourers, engine drivers, farriers, carpenters, tailors and bootmakers, 10 years' service in army.

The period laid down for service in the army is the minimum and may be extended. Combatants may be enrolled direct into the Reserve, in which case there is no minimum period of service, but no one is allowed to serve in the reserve or in any class of the reserve for a longer period than is permitted by the regulations in force.

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps.—These forces are "Civil" troops, i.e., they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army. They are, however, offered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army. These forces were raised for duty on the North-West Frontier and at present consist of the following:—Kurram Militia, Tochi Scouts, South Waziristan Scouts, Chitral Scouts, Gilgit Scouts, Zhob militia and the Mekan Levy Corps.

The Auxiliary Force.

After the war, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adoption of compulsory military service would be undesirable. It was recognised, however, that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency; and in the result, an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age, the more extended training being carried out by the younger members, the older members being obliged to fire a musketry course only. It was laid down that military service should be purely local. As the form of service that would be most suitable varies largely according to localities, the local military authorities, acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Force area, were given the power of adjusting the form of training to suit local conditions.

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, engineer, infantry—in which are included railway battalions,—machine gun companies, a Signal Company, and the Medical and Veterinary Corps. Units of the Auxiliary Force

are under the command of the local military authority, and the latter has the power of calling them out for service locally in a case of emergency. Their role is to assist in home defence. Training is carried on throughout the year. Pay at a fixed rate is given for each day's training and, on completion of the scheduled period of annual training, every enrolled member of the force is entitled to a certain bonus. Men enrol in the Auxiliary Force for an indefinite period. An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years. Till then he can only be discharged on the recommendation of the advisory committee of the area.

The duties connected with the Defence Light Sections at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi are performed by the Field Companies R. E. (A. F. I.) at those stations, assisted by Indian ranks of Sapper and Miner Units.

Indian Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force is one of the several aspects of the Indianisation of the military services. The force is intended to cater, amongst other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom military service has not hitherto been a hereditary profession. It is intended, at the same time, to be a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army. Membership of the force for this latter reason carries with it a liability for something more than purely local service or home defence. It may, in certain circumstances, involve service overseas. The force is the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the war. It has been modelled on the old militia in England. The essence of its scheme of organisation consists in training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years. By this means Indian Territorial Force units can be given sufficient preliminary training in peace to enable them, after a comparatively short period of intensive training, to take their place by the side of regular units in war.

The Indian Territorial Force consists at present of three main categories, provincial battalions, urban units and the university training corps units. The last are recruited from the staff and students of Indian universities. They are trained all the year round by means of weekly drills during terms and a period of 15 days in camp and are equipped with a permanent staff of British instructors. On ceasing to belong to a university, a member of the corps is discharged. In the case of the university training corps units there is no liability to perform the liability to render actual military service. Their purpose is mainly educative, to inculcate discipline and form character. But, incidentally, they are expected to be a source of supply of both officers and men for the provincial and urban units.

The members of the provincial battalions accept the full liability for service which has been mentioned. Seven such battalions were constituted in the first instance. The number is now eighteen and, though the unit establish-

ment has not been completely filled in all cases, the movement has already achieved a greater degree of success than might have been anticipated at so early a stage. Although for the present the infantry arm only has been created with the addition of the I.T.F. Medical Branch, the force by law may include every other army service.

Men enrol in the provincial battalions for a period of six years, the period being reduced to four years in certain cases. On the completion of the first period they can re-enrol voluntarily for further specified periods. During his first year, every man does preliminary training for one calendar month and during every year he receives one month's periodical training. Members of urban units have only a provincial liability, 4 such units were constituted in 1928 in Bombay, Madras, and the United Provinces, one of which has since been disbanded; but in 1937, a fifth one has been added for Bengal. Members enrolled for a period of 6 years and train all the year round. During his first year every man does 32 days' preliminary training, and in every subsequent year 16 days' periodical training.

The Indian State Forces.

The Indian State Forces, formerly designated "Imperial Service Troops," consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service. It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India, and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source. But the rendering of such aid is entirely at the discretion of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Government, on the other hand, provide permanently a staff of British officers, termed "Military Advisers and Assistant Military Advisers," to assist and advise the Ruling Princes in organising and training the troops of their States.

After the war had ended, the Indian States, like the Government of India, undertook a military reorganisation, which in a number of cases, has already been carried out. The principal feature of the new arrangements, as adopted more or less generally, is that in future the Indian State Forces should be composed of three categories of troops, namely:

Class A.—Troops in this class are organised on the present-day Indian Army system and establishments, and, with some exceptions, are armed with the same weapons as corresponding units of the regular Indian Army.

Class B.—These troops consist of units which are, in most cases, little inferior in training and discipline to troops of Class A; but they are not organised on present-day Indian Army establishments. They have, as a rule, retained the system of the pre-war formations. Their standard of armament is pitched lower than that of Class A troops.

Class C.—These troops consist in the main of militia formations, which are not permanently embodied. The standard of training, discipline and armament, prescribed for this class, is generally lower than the standard prescribed for Class B troops.

The authorized and actual strength of the Indian State Forces on the 1st October 1937, amounted to—

	Authorized strength.	Actual strength.
Artillery	1,355	1,351
Cavalry	9,118	8,375
Infantry	38,112	32,924
Camel Corps	466	450
Motor Machine Gun Sections	180	93
Sappers	1,014	894
Transport Corps	1,545	1,466
Grand total ..	51,790	45,559

Officers.

There are two main categories of officers in the Indian Army; those holding the King's Commission and those holding the Viceroy's Commission. The latter are all Indians, apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions, and have a limited status and power of command, both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made thereunder. Within recent years several Indians have received King's Commissions, on entry into the Indian Army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

King's Commissioned officers for the Indian Army are obtained from two main sources: from among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and by the transfer to the Indian Army of officers belonging to British units. The former is the principal channel of recruitment; the latter being only resorted to when, owing to abnormal wastage or for some other special reason, requirements cannot be completed by means of cadets from Sandhurst. A third source is from among University candidates. When a cadet has qualified at Sandhurst and has received his commission, he becomes, in the first instance, an officer of the Unattached List, and is posted for a period of one year to a British battalion or regiment in India, where he receives a preliminary training in his military duties. At the end of the year, he is posted as a squadron or company officer to a regiment or battalion of the Indian Army. Administrative services and departments of the army draw their officers from combatant units, as it has hitherto been regarded as essential that every officer should, in the first instance, receive a thorough grounding in combatant duties, and acquire at first hand an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the combatant arms.

The promotion in rank of King's commissioned officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time-scale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel but is subject also to certain professional examinations and tests being successfully passed. The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is in normal course attained at 26 years' service; promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection.

Indian Officers.—One of the most momentous decisions of the Great War, so far as the Indian Army is concerned, was that which rendered Indians eligible to hold the King's commission in the army. King's commissions are obtainable by Indian gentlemen in three ways: (1) By qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal

Military Academy, Woolwich. Examinations are held twice a year in India for the selection of suitable candidates for admission. (2) By the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non-commissioned officers of Indian regiments promoted from the ranks or those appointed direct as jemadar. These receive their commissions after training at the Royal Military College or Academy as Cadets and qualifying in the usual way. (3) By the bestowal of honorary King's commissions on Indian officers who have rendered distinguished service, but whose age and lack of education preclude their being granted the full King's commission. The first two avenues of selection mentioned afford full opportunity to the Indian of satisfying a military ambition and of enjoying a military career on terms of absolute equality with the British officer, who, as a general rule, also enters the army by qualifying at Sandhurst or Woolwich. Until 1931, ten vacancies at Sandhurst and three at Woolwich were reserved annually for Indian cadets.

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun, a Government institution for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's commission in the army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The arrangements so far made enable a maximum of 70 boys to be in residence at the college at any one time, and the normal course of education is planned to occupy six years. In February 1923, it was decided that eight units of the Indian Army should be completely Indianized. The units selected for Indianization were: 7th Light Cavalry; 16th Light Cavalry; 2nd Bn., Madras Pioneers; 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment; 5th Royal Battalion, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry; 1/7th Rajput Regiment (Q. V. O. L. I.); 1/14th Punjab Regiment; 2/1st Punjab Regiment.

In 1932 a considerable advance in the Indianization of the Army was made by the announcement that it was intended to Indianize a Division of all Arms and a Cavalry Brigade. In order to implement this decision, the following units have been marked for Indianization: 3rd Cavalry, 5/2nd Punjab Regiment, 5/6th Rajputana Rifles, 5/8th Punjab Regiment, 5/10th Baluch Regiment, 5/11th Sikh Regiment, 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment, and 6th Royal Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles, in addition to units of Indian Artillery, Engineers, etc., together with the usual complement of ancillary services, to make up a complete Division. The Indian Regiment of Artillery has been formed on the 15th January 1935 and the first unit of this new corps has been raised as a field artillery brigade. This brigade is designated "A" Field Brigade, Indian Artillery.

In order to train officers for the Indian Army of the future, the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was opened in October 1932. It will provide officers for all arms cavalry, infantry, artillery and signals. The first batch of officers passing out of the Academy received their commissions on the 1st February 1935.

Indian Military Academy.—How to improve the quality of candidates for the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun has recently

been under consideration. A press note was issued by the Defence Department in October, 1936, in which the problem was examined in detail. It consisted of a memorandum which had been prepared on the subject by a Committee consisting of members of both Houses of the Central Legislature, and of a careful reply to this memorandum by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Cassels. The Committee was constituted as a result of a debate which took place in the Council of State, during which the present difficulty in obtaining candidates of the right type for the Academy had been discussed.

The members of the Committee prefaced their memorandum by stating in general terms that they did not agree with the policy being followed with regard to the Indianization of the Army, since they thought that the process could be speeded up. They then made observations and suggestions on various points—as, for example, that the provision under certain conditions for a refund by parents of part of the cost of training young officers was too extensive; that more scholarships should be granted to cadets of the Academy by Local Governments; that the fees charged by the Academy should be reduced; that passage of the final examination of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College by students who did not gain admission to the Academy should entitle them to admission to the Universities; that the activities of the University Training Corps should be expanded; that more Indians should be admitted to the Staff College; and that the problems created by the disparities in age between British and Indian officers of similar rank should be favourably dealt with.

The Commander-in-Chief, in reply, expressed gratitude to the Committee for their work and for the studied moderation and reasonableness of their recommendations. Some of these recommendations he accepted, and he undertook that others would be fully and sympathetically considered. He asked the Committee not to expect startling results from the acceptance of certain of their recommendations, since the process of expanding the field of choice and improving the quality and quantity of the candidates for cadetships must inevitably be gradual, and depend largely on public opinion.

Training Institutions.

The following institutions exist in India for the higher training of military personnel and for the education of instructors for units:—

Staff College, Quetta.

Senior Officers' School, Belgau.

School of Artillery, Kakul.

Equitation School, Saugor.

Small Arms Schools (India), at Pachmarhi and Ahmednagar.

Army School of Physical Training, Ambala.

Army Signal School, Poona.

Royal Tank Corps School, Ahmednagar.

Army School of Education, Belgau.

Chemical Warfare School, Belgau.

Army School of Cookery, Poona.

Army Veterinary Schools, Ambala and Poona.

Indian Army Service Corps Training Establishment, Rawalpindi.

Indian Army Ordnance Corps School of Instruction, Kirkee.

The object of these Schools is to ensure to all the units throughout the army a constant supply of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, provided with a thorough up-to-date knowledge of various technical subjects, and with the ability to pass on this knowledge.

Following the procedure adopted at Home, the Small Arms and Machine Gun Schools were amalgamated in February 1927. Instruction in the rifle, light gun, etc., is carried out at Pachmarhi and in the machine gun at Ahmednagar.

The King George's Royal Indian Military Schools at Jhelum, Jullundur and Ajmere, and the Kitchener College, Nowgong, also exist for the education of the sons of Indian soldiers with a view to their finding a career in the Indian Army. The latter at present assists in the training of Indian N.C.O.s for promotion to Viceroy's Commission. The Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun exists for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's Commission in the Army through the Indian Military Academy.

Army in India Reserve of Officers.—Previous to the Great War there existed what was called the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, a body of trained officers available to replace casualties in the Indian Army. The war proved that for many reasons this reserve did not fully meet requirements and in 1922 the Army in India Reserve of Officers was constituted.

The revised Regulations for the A. I. R. O. published in 1934 provide that the following gentlemen may be granted commissions in the Reserve:—

(1) Ex-Officers who, having held King's commission in any Branch of His Majesty's British, Indian or Dominion Forces, either naval, military (including the Auxiliary Force (India) and Indian Territorial Force) Marine or Air, have retired therefrom and are no longer liable for service therein, and who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon.

(2) Civil officials of gazetted status serving under the Government of India or a local Government, whose services can be spared in the event of general mobilization being ordered.

(3) Private gentlemen who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon.

Ceylon Government officials are not eligible for appointment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

Applicants for Category-Medical (includes Dental) must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Dental applicants must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Dentists Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Applicants for Category-Veterinary must be in possession of the diploma M.R.C.V.S.

The strength of the Reserve on the 1st January 1938 was 922.

The Fighting Races.—The fighting classes that contribute to the composition of the Indian Army have hitherto been drawn mainly from the north of India, but the experiences of the great war have caused some modifica-

tions in the opinions previously held as to the relative value of these and other fighting men. The numbers of the various castes and tribes enlisted in the Army have since the war undergone fluctuations, and it is not possible at present to give exact information as to their proportions. Previous to the war the Sikhs contributed very large numbers both to the cavalry and infantry, and the contribution of the Gurkhas was also large. The Sikhs, who inhabit the Punjab originated in a sect founded near Lahore by a peasant in the early part of the sixteenth century and in the course of a hundred years grew into a formidable militant power. Muhammadans of various races contribute a still larger proportion to both the cavalry and infantry. These are drawn both from the north and the south of India, as well as from beyond the Frontier. They are all excellent fighting men, hardy and warlike, who have furnished soldiers to all the great powers of India for many hundreds of years. As cavalry the Muhammadans are perhaps unequalled by any other race in the East, being good horsemen and expert men-at-arms.

Next in point of numbers are the Gurkhas of Nepal, of whom there are twenty complete battalions, which during the war were considerably increased. As fighters in the hills they are unsurpassed even by the Pathans in the North-West Frontier, but the Garhwals and Kumaonis are equally good mountaineers.

The professional military caste of India from time immemorial has been the Rajput, inhabiting not only Rajputana but the United Provinces and Oudh. Of fine physique and martial bearing, these warriors of Hindustan formed the backbone of the old Bengal Army, and have sustained the English flag in every campaign in the East. Their high caste and consequent prejudices in no respect interfere with their martial instincts and efficiency in war. They furnish many battalions. The Garhwals are Hill Rajputs, good and gallant soldiers, who have proved themselves equal to any other troops on the field of battle and have established an imperishable record in the war both in Europe and in the East. The two battalions which existed in 1914 have since been increased to four. The Jats are a fine and warlike race of Hindus found in the Delhi and Rohtak districts and adjoining territory. It was these people who held out so bravely at Bharatpur and repelled Lord Lake's army in 1805. They have proved themselves good soldiers on the battlefields of Europe. Dogras are good and steady soldiers found in the hilly districts of the Punjab. They fought well in Flanders and in Mesopotamia.

Among those who have rendered signal and gallant service in the war are the Mahrattas of the Deccan and the Konkans, who have revived their reputation held by their race in the days of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. It is probable that their proved efficiency in war will lead to their recruitment in larger numbers in future.

In addition to the castes that have been mentioned, other caste men from the south and other parts of India have filled the ranks of the Sappers and Miners, and done their duty well in every campaign in which they have been engaged.

During the war the Victoria Cross was awarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 Indian officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and 6 other ranks of the Indian Army.

The Military Cross was awarded to 96 Indian Officers for distinguished service rendered during the Great War and to 3 Indian Officers for service in Waziristan.

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations.

Summary of India's Effort in the War.—In a despatch by the Commander-in-Chief published in July, 1919, the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war are reviewed. His Excellency gives in it the following

figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men. On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 194,000 Indian ranks; enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791,000, making a total combatant contribution of 985,000. Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas. As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000; an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 have served overseas. Casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from all causes. The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000.*

Effectives, 1937.

	Officers with King's Commissions.	Indian Commissioned Officers.	British other ranks.	Indian Officers with Viceroy's Commissions.	Indian other ranks.	Clerks and other civilians.	Followers.	Indian reservists.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Combatant Services (includes Cavalry, Artillery Engineers, Pioneers, Infantry, Signal Service and Tank Corps) ..	3,888	116	52,204	2,970	1,18,635	177	18,704	33,111
II. Staff (inclusive of personnel of Administrative Services) ..	597	..	439	24	36	1,430	517	..
III. Military Training Establishments (exclusive of personnel of Departmental Corps) ..	107	..	1,367	11	82	62	494	..
IV. Educational Establishments ..	62	..	174	49	89	500	244	6
V. Indian Army Service Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	419	..	570	279	13,749	1,425	5,900	5,104
VI. Indian Army Ordnance Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	116	..	550	6	1,084	849	198	85
VII. Medical Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	808	..	747	603	4,108	..	4,541	3,335
VIII. Veterinary Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	45	15	4	121	543	48	93	77
IX. Remount Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	20	..	13	9	149	273	214	..
X. Miscellaneous Establishments (inclusive of Military Accounts Department) ..	325	60	126	126	590	5,247	1,924	169
XI. Auxiliary and Territorial Forces (Permanent Establishments) ..	114	..	224	27	9	..	..	..
Total ..	6,570	191	55,187	4,225	1,39,074	10,011	32,829	41,387

* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War, see "The Indian Year Book" 1920, on p. 152, *et seq.*

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A part of the Defence expenditure on the Indian Budget is incurred in England, the nature of such expenditure being indicated in the detailed Tables of Army, Navy and Military Engineer Services expenditure. This expenditure is met by transfer of funds from India. From the 1st April, 1920, to the 31st March, 1927, the accounts were prepared on the basis of the rate of 2s. per rupee for the conversion of English sterling transaction into rupees. From the 1st April, 1927, the accounts

are being prepared at the standard rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee.

As a rule, the receipts collected by the various departments are not set off against expenditure as appropriations in aid, but are shown separately on the receipts side of the budget. This is especially the case with the receipts of the Military Departments, which amount to considerable sums.

The Provincial Governments incur no expenditure for Military purposes.

SUMMARY OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (Gross.)

Table 1.

	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget estimates as passed.
Rupees ('000's omitted.)			
Defence Services—Effective	41,37,35	42,19,02	4,284,27
Defence Services—Non-effective.. ..	8,71,78	8,37,17	8,41,90
Transfer to Defence Reserve Fund	9,39	91	1,42,25
Total	50,18,53	50,57,10	49,83,92

NOTES.—(1) This summary includes the cost of the Royal Air Force, which is included in the Army Estimates, and also the expenditure on non-effective services, but does not include debt service.

(2) All Expenditure for Military purposes incurred in the United Kingdom by the Indian Government, as also all contributions to the Imperial Government for these purposes, are included in the above figures.

ANALYSIS OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

1. The following table gives the main items of Army Expenditure, (gross) shown for India and England separately:—

Table 2.

	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
INDIA.			
Rupees ('000's omitted).			
A. Standing Army:			
(1) Effective Services:			
Fighting Services			13,64,05
Administrative Services			6,41,89
Manufacturing establishments (including stores)			2,72,45
Army Headquarters, Staff of Commands, etc.			1,91,88
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals			3,24,89
Special Services			1,50
Transportation, Conservancy, anti-malarial measures, hot weather establishments and miscellaneous			1,84,37
Total Effective Services			29,81,03
(2) Non-effective Services:			
Non-effective charges			3,69,50
B. Auxiliary and Territorial Forces:			
Effective			58,72
C. Royal Air Force:			
Effective			1,00,94
Non-effective			32
Total: India:			
Effective	36,14,32	35,47,41	31,40,69
Non-effective	3,64,77	3,67,53	3,69,82
Total	39,79,09	39,14,99	35,10,51

Table 2—contd.

	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
ENGLAND.			
	(Rupees	000's omitted)	
1. <i>Standing Army.</i>			
(1) Effective Services :			
Fighting Services			2,86,17
Administrative Services			39,44
Manufacturing establishments (including stores)			31,04
Army Headquarters, Staff of Commands, etc.			9,80
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals			81,99
Special Services			4,00
Transportation, Conservancy, anti-malarial measures, hot weather establishments and miscellaneous			77,04
Total Effective Services ..			5,29,43
(2) Non-effective Services			4,57,55
B. <i>Royal Air Force :</i>			
Effective			91,74
Non-effective			5,24
Total : England			10,84,01
Total Defence Services Expenditure :			
Effective	41,77,51	42,83,05	42,84,27
Non-effective	8,69,88	8,37,54	8,41,80
Grand Total ..	50,47,39	51,20,59	51,26,17

The amounts expended in England on effective services consist of such charges as payments to the War Office and Air Ministry in London in respect of British Forces serving in India, the transport to India of these forces, and payments on account of stores taken to India by British Forces, educational establishments in England for Indian Services, leave pay of Indian and British service Officers on the Indian Establishments, purchase of imported stores, etc. The expenditure on non-effective services consists of payments to the War Office in London for retired pay to British forces for services in India and to non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service, and of various gratuities.

Although a sum of Rs. 446.1 millions only has been allotted in the Budget for 1937-38 to meet the net expenditure on Military Services Rs. 512.6 millions (including receipts) will be available for expenditure under the heading "Military Services" made up of Rs. 404.2 millions for expenditure in India and Rs. 108.4 millions in England.

The gross working expenses of military establishments, such as bakeries, pasture and dairy farms, army clothing factories, and storage depots, army ordnance factories and base mechanical transport workshops are included in the Budget.

The division of expenditure on *Military Engineer Services* between India and England is as shown below :—

						1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
						Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
						(Rupees	000's omitted)	
India	..	..	..	..	..	3,47,23	3,63,57	3,66,80
England	..	..	..	..	..	4,40	5,41	7,21
Total						3,51,72	3,68,98	3,74,04

Cost of the Army.—A Tribunal was set up in 1932 to investigate the amount of India's contribution towards the recruiting and training expenses in England of the British troops and airmen who serve for a part of their time in India. The Tribunal has also examined India's counter-claim to a contribution towards the cost of her defence expenditure.

The Tribunal was an advisory body which met in November with instructions to report to the Prime Minister. The Chairman was Sir Robert Garran, until recently Solicitor-General in the Commonwealth of Australia. Lord Tomlin and Lord Dunedin were nominated by His Majesty's Government, and Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, and Sir Muhammad Sulaiman, the Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Allahabad, by the Government of India.

The matters on which the Tribunal will make recommendations have been subjects of controversy for many years, and, as was recognized in the Report of the Simon Commission, the issue bears upon the great constitutional problem now under consideration. One reason for the connexion is the heavy burden of the cost of defence upon India. Taking the Central and Provincial Governments together, it amounts to 29 per cent. of the total expenditure; and if the Central Government alone is considered it amounts to 54 per cent. These calculations take account of net receipts only from semi-commercial undertakings such as railways, posts, and telegraphs.

Capitation payments.—When, after the Mutiny, the troops of the East India Company were amalgamated with those of the Crown

a capitation rate of £10 on every British soldier sent to India was fixed. This worked out at an average annual sum of, roughly, £631,000.

In 1870 objections were raised by both sides to the £10 rate, and until 1878 India made payments on account averaging £440,000 per annum. An Act of Parliament confirmed these amounts as full payment, with the effect of writing off outstanding War Office claims. In 1890 the capitation rate was fixed at £7 10s. Meanwhile the British forces in India had been substantially increased, and the altered rate represented an annual expenditure of about £734,000. A committee presided over by Lord Justice Romer was appointed in 1907. It held that the capitation charge was justified in principle. In the following year the Secretaries of State for India and War (Lord Morley and Lord Haldane) agreed to a compromise whereby the rate was raised to £11 8s., the annual charge on India being thereby increased by about £300,000. During the War India met this liability as part of her normal military expenditure, and all extraordinary costs arising from the employment of Forces from India in the various theatres of War were met by the British Exchequer, in accordance with decisions of Parliament.

The great increases in rates of pay and cost of equipment led to the capitation rate being raised in 1920 to £28 10s. Since 1924 India has paid on account each year £1,400,000, compared with War Office claims, backed by elaborate details which amounted in 1926-28 to approximately £4,500,000 and would still exceed the provisional payments by about £300,000 annually. The Government of India has disputed the bill.

The Strength of the Army.

BRITISH TROOPS.

The following table gives the average strength of British troops, and the main acts as regards their health for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929 :—

Period.	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent home.	Average constantly sick.
1910-14 average	69,440	39,389	303	488	2,094.57
1915-19 " " " " "	66,199	55,367	583	1,980	3,277.53
1920 " " " " "	57,332	61,429	385	2,314	3,488.08
1921 " " " " "	58,681	60,515	408	740	3,070.04
1922 " " " " "	60,166	37,836	284	714	1,902.32
1923 " " " " "	63,139	37,595	237	979	1,793.31
1924 " " " " "	58,614	38,569	246	879	1,857.95
1925 " " " " "	57,378	36,069	166	997	1,750.19
1926 " " " " "	56,798	36,893	171	910	1,758.60
1927 " " " " "	55,632	34,666	140	829	1,654.22
1928 " " " " "	56,327	33,031	166	556	1,635.99
1929 " " " " "	59,827	38,742	203	671	1,746.84

INDIAN TROOPS.

The average strength of Indian troops, including those on duty in China and Nepal and other stations outside India in 1928 was 131,190.

The following table gives below the actuals and ratios of sickness, deaths, and invaliding for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929 :—

Period.	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Average constantly sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
						Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Average constantly sick.
1910-14 (average)	130,261	71,213	573	699	2,662	544.6	4.39	5.4	20.7
1915-19 (average)	204,298	161,028	3,435	4,329	7,792	783.2	16.81	23.6	38.1
1920 ..	216,445	164,987	2,124	4,564	9,285	762.3	9.81	21.1	42.8
1921 ..	175,384	119,215	1,782	3,638	6,031	679.7	10.16	20.7	34.4
1922 ..	147,840	77,468	1,014	2,659	3,639	524.0	6.86	18.0	24.6
1923 ..	143,234	66,847	856	2,328	2,955	466.7	5.98	16.3	20.63
1924 ..	134,742	57,014	772	1,731	2,432	423.1	5.73	12.8	18.05
1925 ..	136,473	48,691	547	1,712	2,053	356.8	4.01	12.5	15.04
1926 ..	135,146	52,517	507	1,569	2,082	388.6	3.75	11.6	15.41
1927 ..	133,200	47,054	442	1,842	1,972	353.6	3.37	12.8	15.03
1928 ..	131,190	48,739	372	1,261	2,034	371.5	2.84	9.54	15.51
1929 ..	154,530	45,654	639	1,431	1,864	361.5	3.42	....	16.8

INDIAN SOLDIERS' BOARD.

The Indian Soldiers' Board is probably the most important and valuable non-official institution connected with the Indian Army. It was constituted on 7 February 1919, in place of the Central Recruiting Board, the purpose of which was fulfilled with the end of the War. Its object was at the outset to deal with a number of post-war problems—the finding of employment for soldiers released from the colours, the grant of rewards to those who had rendered distinguished service, the relief of the dependents of those who had lost their lives in the war and of those who were incapacitated for further service, the education of soldiers' children and the safeguarding of the general interests of soldiers and their dependents, all matters demanding immediate and close attention. As years passed, the Board had gradually to adjust itself to normal peace conditions and it was decided to maintain it permanently for a series of duties which have from time to time expanded and developed.

The Board is composed of three members of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council nominated by H. E. the Viceroy, of whom one is President, H. E. the Governor of the Punjab, the Defence Secretary, the Adjutant-General in India and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, with the Auditor-General in India, as an additional member. An Under-Secretary in the Defence Department acts as Secretary to the Board, in addition to his other duties. The President and Members of the Board at the beginning of 1938 were as follows:—

PRESIDENT.—The Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Finance Member to the Government of India.

MEMBERS.—H. E. Sir Herbert-William Emerson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.O.S., Governor of the Punjab; The Hon'ble Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, K.C.S.I., Law Member of the Government of India; The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir Zafullah Khan, K.C.S.I., Commerce and Labour Member of the Government of India; Lieut-General Sir Roger Wilson, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Mr. C. MacI. G. Ogilvie, C.B.E., I.O.S., Defence Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. A. Rowlands, M.B.E., Financial Adviser to the Commander-in-Chief; Sir Ernest Burdon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.O.S., Auditor-General.

SECRETARY.—Mr. J. S. H. Shattock, I.O.S., Under-Secretary (Army), Defence Department.

The Board has its seat at New Delhi/Simla and co-ordinates the activities of a large number of kindred organizations in the various areas from which the bulk of the Indian Army is recruited. Under the control of these Provincial Boards there exists throughout the country a network of subordinate organizations, including District Soldiers' Boards, Tehsil or Taluka Committees and other kindred bodies. There are Provincial Soldiers' Boards in Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Kashmir, Mysore, North West Frontier Province, Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

All District Soldiers' Boards were in 1931 put on a uniform footing, with the civil head of the District as President and a serving soldier as Military Vice-President. The latter was either a Recruiting Officer or an Indian Army Officer detailed by Army Headquarters—except in the North-West Frontier Province where the President was a soldier and the Vice-President a civilian. Five years' experience showed the organization to need revision if it was to serve its purpose in the most efficient manner. It was found, for instance, that Boards in areas where recruitment had, temporarily at any rate, stopped began to decline in value through lack of attention and that the Military Vice-Presidents of Boards, mostly drawn from active battalions, could not maintain continuity of policy because of their frequent changes of station. Reorganization was therefore undertaken in 1936. This was achieved without interference in the internal constitution of the Boards. To preserve continuity and provide constant supervision, it was decided to make Indian Infantry Training Battalions and similar units, which are not liable to changes of station, responsible for providing the Military Vice-Presidents for the District Soldiers' Boards in their neighbourhood. At the same time full advantage was taken of the experience and influence of Recruiting Officers, who were appointed additional Vice-Presidents of District Soldiers' Boards in their Recruiting areas. Funds were made available for the allotment of travelling allowances to Military Vice-Presidents of Boards in the Punjab, U. P., Delhi, Bombay and the Central Provinces, to tour their districts or to sanction allowances to members touring on Soldiers' Board business.

The whole organization shortly after its revision improved out of all recognition. The District Soldiers' Boards revived and the greatest importance is attached to an indirect result of this improvement, namely, the increase in the prestige of the ex-soldier among his fellow citizens and its enhancement, a fact particularly gratifying in those areas where recruitment is not now being carried on.

The following are the objects and duties of the District Soldiers' Boards:—

- (a) Constantly to endeavour to promote and maintain a feeling of good-will between the civilian and military classes;
- (b) To give all possible assistance to the President of the Board in his capacity as head of the district in all administrative matters connected with the ex-soldier or his family;
- (c) To demonstrate the benefit of and so promote the desire for mutual co-operation between ex-soldiers and civilian officials;

(d) To represent and explain to the civil authorities all matters of particular moment to ex-soldiers that require the attention of the local administration ;

(e) Generally to watch over the welfare of the ex-soldier and his family, and the interests of serving soldiers absent with their units.

As regards item (e), quoted above, the function of the Board and corresponding organizations cover a wide range and some of their main tasks are enumerated below :—

(a) To circulate information regarding the educational concessions available for soldiers' children ;

(b) To communicate information regarding employment, facilities for training for civilian vocations and concessions open to discharged men, and to maintain registers of ex-soldiers desirous of obtaining employment ;

(c) To ascertain and intimate the whereabouts of an absent soldier to his dependents and to communicate to him news of all important matters affecting his family's welfares ;

(d) To procure legal advice in the case of a law suit against an absent soldier where there is no male member of his family capable of protecting his interests ;

(e) To assist an absent soldier's family in the event of disease or famine ;

(f) To assist ex-soldiers and their dependants in securing medals, pensions, arrears of pay, etc. ;

(g) To keep a watch on the adequacy of the number of pension-paying branch post offices, especially in hilly districts, and, if and when there is a need for more such offices, to bring the fact to notice ;

(h) To investigate cases of ex-soldiers invalided out of the Indian Army for chronic diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy, diabetes, etc., and to report

them to the Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for medical assistance ;

(i) To investigate applications for relief from the various military charitable funds.

Another leading development has been the institution of the "Welfare Scheme," the foundation of which is the network of District Soldiers' Boards, etc., acting under the orders of Provincial Soldiers' Boards, which have been created in all areas from which the Indian Army obtains recruits in any number, for the purpose of ensuring that the home interests of Indian soldiers and their dependents are specially looked after. The Board in 1936 allotted as an experimental measure Rs. 106 a year for three years for the promotion of schemes of Rural Reconstruction in military villages in the Punjab.

One of the most important functions of the Provincial and District Soldiers' Boards is to find employment for ex-soldiers. The Government of India and Local Governments and Administrations have accepted the principle that preferential treatment should be accorded to ex-soldiers in this respect and as a result employment under Government was found for 76,639 individuals between the years 1922 and 1936. The Board especially appeals to private employers to assist as far as they can by engaging ex-soldiers. The Recruiting Officers at Delhi, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Jullunder, Lucknow, Ajmer, Poona, Peshawar and Kohat can supply reliable Indian ex-soldiers for most kinds of civil employment, especially guards of all descriptions, motor drivers, peons, chaprasis, drill and physical training instructors, rough-riders and polo orderlies. (Personal servants cannot be supplied). Applications should be sent to any of the above officers. Employers should, when applying for labour, furnish particulars as to wages, quarters, etc., and state the length of time the appointment can be held open. The various district soldiers' boards also maintain lists of reliable ex-soldiers desirous of employment in their own districts. In their case applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Board.

The Board on 31 December 1922 had the residue of the war fund, known as the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to it. This formed the nucleus of its finances. The latter have since been husbanded with great success. The face value of the securities constituting the fund amounted on 31 March 1937 to Rs. 17,19,700, bearing an annual interest of Rs. 60,189-8-0, as against Rs. 16,99,700 bearing an annual interest of Rs. 59,480-8-0 on the 31st March 1936.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbar, in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible for the Victoria Cross, gave satisfaction which was increased during the War and afterwards by the award of that decoration to the following:—

Subadar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan, 129th Baluchis.—On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed.

Naick Darwan Sing Negi, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.—For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November, 1914 near Festubert, France, when the Regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches, and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

Subadar (then Jamadar) Mir Dast, 55th Coke's Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery and great ability at Ypres on 26th April 1915, when he led his platoon with great gallantry during the attack, and afterwards collected various parties of the Regiment (when no British Officers were left) and kept them under his command until the retirement was ordered. Jamadar Mir Dast subsequently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into safety, whilst exposed to very heavy fire.

Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery during operations against the German trenches south of Maquisart. When himself wounded, on the 25th September 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench, and though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night. In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather, he brought him out through the German wire, and, leaving him in a place of comparative safety returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other. He then went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also, carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy's fire.

Havildar (then Lance-Naick) Lala, 41st Dogras.—Finding a British Officer of another regiment lying close to the enemy he dragged him into a temporary shelter which he himself had made, and in which he had already bandaged four wounded men. After bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the Adjutant of his own Regiment who was lying in the open severely wounded. The enemy were not more than one hundred yards distant, and it seemed certain death to go out in that direction, but Lance-Naick Lala insisted

on going out to his Adjutant, and offered to crawl back with him on his back at once. When this was not permitted, he stripped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the shelter. After dark he carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches, and then, returning with a stretcher carried back his Adjutant. He set a magnificent example of courage and devotion to his officers.

Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open. Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire. For five hours until nightfall he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness, went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety.

Naick Shahamad Khan, 89th Punjabis.—For most conspicuous bravery. He was in charge of a machine-gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in our new line within 150 yards of the enemy's entrenched position. He beat off three counter-attacks, and worked his gun single-handed after all his men, except two belt-fillers, had become casualties. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-fillers held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw. With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun, ammunition, and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Finally, he himself returned and removed all remaining arms and equipment except two shovels. But for his great gallantry and determination our line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

Lance-Dafadar Govind Singh, 28th Cavalry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in thrice volunteering to carry messages between the regiment and brigade headquarters, a distance of 14 miles over open ground which was under the observation and heavy fire of the enemy. He succeeded each time in delivering his message although on each occasion his horse was shot, and he was compelled to finish the journey on foot.

Rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana, 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—For conspicuous bravery and resource in action under adverse conditions, and utter contempt of danger during an attack. He with a few other men succeeded, under intense fire, in creeping forward with a Lewis gun in order to engage an enemy machine gun which had caused severe casualties to officers and other ranks who had attempted to put it out of action. No. 1 of the Lewis gun party opened fire and was shot immediately. Without a moment's hesitation Karan Bahadur pushed the dead man off the gun, and in spite of bombs thrown at him

and heavy fire from both tanks, he opened fire and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew. Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers and riflemen in front of him, he silenced their fire. He kept his gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing defects which had twice prevented the gun from firing. He did magnificent work during the remainder of the day and when a withdrawal was ordered assisted with covering fire until the enemy was close to him. He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

machine guns and infantry had surrendered to him before he died. His valour and initiative were of the highest order.

Rifleman Gobar Singh Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle. During an attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender. He was killed during this engagement.

Sepoy Ishaw Singh, 28th Punjab. —For devotion and bravery "quite beyond all praise" in Waziristan on 10th April, 1921. He received a severe gunshot wound in the chest while serving a Lewis gun, and when all the havildars had been killed or disabled he struggled to his feet, called to his assistance two men, and charged and recovered the gun, restoring it to action. He refused medical attention, insisting first on pointing out where the other wounded were and on carrying water to them. While the medical man was attending to these wounded he shielded them with his body and he submitted to medical attention himself only after he was exhausted through three hours' continual effort and by loss of blood.

Ressaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers, attached 29th Lancers.—For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the 23rd September 1918, when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the River Jordan, between the river and Kh. es Samariyeh Village. On nearing the position Ressaldar Badlu Singh realised that the squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine guns and 200 infantry. Without the slightest hesitation he collected six other ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire disregard of danger charged and captured the position, thereby saving very heavy casualties to the squadron. He was mortally wounded on the very top of the hill when capturing one of the machine guns single-handed, but all the

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

Since 1903 a squadron of the Royal Navy, known as the East Indies Squadron, has been maintained in Indian waters. It has naturally varied in strength from time to time. In 1903 the squadron consisted of one second class and three smaller cruisers and four sloops or gunboats. In 1906, it consisted of two second class and two third class cruisers, and remained at this strength until 1910: when one second class cruiser was withdrawn and two smaller vessels substituted, and three cruisers were lent from the Mediterranean to assist in the suppression of the arms traffic in the

Gulf. By 1913 the position of the East Indies squadron had considerably improved. The battleship *Swiftsure* had taken the place of the second class cruiser which had been a flagship, and another second class cruiser replaced the *Perseus*.

The present composition of the East Indies Squadron (Fourth Cruiser Squadron) is as follows:—

"*Norfolk*" (Flag), Cruiser, 9,850 tons; "*Emerald*," Cruiser, 7,550 tons; "*Enterprise*," Cruiser, 7,580 tons; Escort Vessels "*Shoreham*," "*Bideford*," "*Fowey*," and "*Deptford*."

India's Naval Expenditure.

From 1866 onwards India paid a contribution of varying amounts to the Imperial Government in consideration of services performed by the Royal Navy. Under arrangements which dates from 1896-7 the subsidy of £100,000 a year was paid towards the upkeep of certain ships of the East India Squadron, which were not to be employed beyond prescribed limits, except with the consent of the Government of India. India's total naval expenditure is under half a million pounds annually. In 1938 India's contribution to the British Government was dropped on the understanding that the Royal Indian Navy would maintain six modern Escort vessels and be responsible for India's coast defence. The contribution was added to India's Naval budget.

The question of a new distribution of the burden of the cost of Imperial Naval Defence was discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in October—November 1926. The matter appeared to be one on which the delegates could form no new decision without further consultations in their respective capitals and no resolution was passed.

The Royal Indian Navy consists of a Depot Ship, 4 Escort vessels, 2 Patrol vessels and a Survey vessel.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy (The Sea Service under the Government of India) traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settlements from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates which infested the Indian coasts. The first two ships, the *Dragon* and *Hoseander* (or *Oslander*), were despatched from England in 1612 under Captain Best, and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service.

The periods and titles have been as follows:—

Hon. E. I. Co.'s Marine	..	1612—1686
Bombay	..	1686—1830
Indian Navy	..	1830—1863
Bombay Marine	..	1863—1877
H. M. Indian Marine	..	1877—1892
Royal Indian Marine	..	1892.
Royal Indian Navy	..	1934.

India's Naval Force has always been most closely connected with Bombay, and in 1686 when the E. India Co. took over Bombay, Captain Young of the Marine was appointed Deputy Governor. From then until 1877 the Marine was under the Government of Bombay, and although from that date all the Marine Establishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India, Bombay has continued to be the headquarters and the official residence of the Flag Officer Commanding.

During the War 1914-1918 Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on many and various duties. Royal Indian Marine Ships "DUFFEIN," "HARDINGE," "NORTHBROOK," "LAWRENCE," "DALHOUSIE" and "MINTO," had their guns mounted and served as Auxiliary Cruisers. Officers also served in the Royal Navy in the Grand Fleet, Mediterranean North Sea, North Red Sea and Caspian Sea Fleets.

In addition to transport duties in Indian Ports, Officers were sent to Marseilles, East Africa and Egypt for such duties, and on the entry of Turkey into the War were employed on duties towing and manning River Craft and Barges to and in Mesopotamia, and it was necessary to enlist a number of Temporary Officers, Warrant Officers and men to the numbers of approximately 240, 60 and 2,000 respectively for these and other duties.

Reorganisation Schemes.—After the War the Government of India asked Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Jellicoe, who was visiting India, to draw up a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service. His valuable suggestions were unfortunately too ambitious for Indian finances and could not be accepted.

Shortly afterwards the Esher Committee arrived in India to report on the Indian Army and although the R.I.M. was not included in their terms of reference, they strongly recommended that the R. I. M. should be reorganised as a combatant service. The Government of India in 1920 obtained from the Admiralty the services of Rear-Admiral Mawby as Director, R.I.M., to draw up a scheme of reorganisation within limited lines. His scheme, however, was not adopted, and Admiral Mawby resigned his appointment.

The R.I.M. then fell upon hard times; money was scarce, the report of the Inchcape Committee necessitated drastic retrenchments, and the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms resulted in the Local Governments having to

defray the cost of the work of R. I. M. ships on their various stations, on lighthouse duties, transport work, carrying of officials, etc. The Local Governments were naturally inclined to think that if they had to pay they would like to have a say in the management, and that if the work could be done cheaper locally, they should arrange to carry out the duties themselves. Further, the Inchcape Committee recommended that the three large troopships should be scrapped and all trooping carried out under contract, which would have left the Marine with only the Survey Department and the Bombay Dockyard.

A Combatant Service.—Happily for the Service, however, the Government of India in 1925 appointed a Departmental Committee under the Chairmanship of General Lord Rawlinson, in his capacity of Minister of Defence and Member of Council in charge of the Marine Portfolio, to submit a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service as a combatant force. This Committee recommended that the Service should be reorganised as a purely combatant Naval Service with the title of Royal Indian Navy, with a strength in the first instance of 4 armed sloops, 2 patrol vessels, 4 mine-sweeping trawlers, 2 surveying ships and a depot ship, the Service in the first instance to be commanded by a Rear-Admiral on the active list in the Royal Navy. The scheme was accepted by the Indian and Home Governments, and the necessary Act to permit India to maintain a Navy was passed through both Houses of Parliament.

To effect this change in the title, it was necessary to draw up a new Indian Naval Discipline Act and this had to be passed through the Assembly and Council of State in India.

In February 1928, the Bill was introduced but failed to pass in the Assembly by a narrow margin of one vote. In February 1934, the Bill was re-introduced to the Assembly with certain minor amendments but in response to a plea for circulation, the Government circulated the Bill.

In August, the Bill was re-introduced and passed by the Assembly and Council of State. On 2nd October 1934 the Royal Indian Navy was inaugurated, the historic ceremony taking place in Bombay.

The Royal Indian Marine which had rendered sterling service to India and the Empire in peace and war then ceased to exist.

The Royal Indian Navy which has been evolved from the late Royal Indian Marine is one of the Empire's Naval Forces and is under the command of a Flag Officer of the Royal Navy. Its work in addition to training its personnel for war, e.g., minesweeping, gunnery, communications, etc., includes fishery protection in the Bay of Bengal and other Naval duties. A close liaison is maintained between the Royal Indian Navy and the East Indies Squadron.

Personnel, 1936.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Navy and P.S.T.O., East Indies	Indian	.. Rear-Admiral H. Fitzherbert, C.B., C.M.G.
Naval Secretary	..	Paymaster Commander M. H. Elliott, M.B.E., R.N.
Flag Lieutenant	..	Lieut.-Comdr. St. J. A. D. Garniss, R.I.N.

Chief of the Staff	..	Captain T. M. S. Milne-Henderson, O.B.E., R.I.N., J.P.
Captain Superintendent	..	Captain C. J. Nicoll, D.S.C., R.I.N.
Engineer Captain	..	Engineer Captain G. L. Annett, R.I.N., J.P.
Staff Officer (Operations)	..	Commander P. A. Mare, R.I.N.
Staff Officer (Plans)	..	Commander J. T. S. Hall, R.I.N.
Commander of the Dockyard	..	Commander H. V. Banfield, R.I.N.
Squadron Signal Officer	..	Lieut.-Comdr. M. H. St. L. Nott, O.B.E., R.I.N.
Squadron Gunnery Officer	..	Lieut. K. Durston, R.I.N.
Manager, Engineering Department	..	Engineer Commander P. R. Wale, R.I.N.
Manager, Construction Department	..	Engineer Lieut.-Comdr. G. W. Underdown, R.I.N.
1st Assistant to M. E. D.	..	Engineer Lieut. G. W. A. Burgess, R.I.N.
2nd Assistant to M. E. D.	..	Engineer Lieut. E. D. Ford, R.I.N.
Naval Store Officer	..	J. A. B. Hawes, Esq. O.B.E.
Financial Adviser	..	R. Jagannathan, Esq., M.A., B.L.
Chief Superintendent	..	V. G. Rose, Esq.

SEA TRANSPORT STAFF.

Divisional Sea Transport Officer, Bombay	..	..	Commander H. C. Beauchamp, R.I.N.
Asst. Sea Transport Officer	..	..	Lieut.-Comdr. A. H. Watt, R.I.N.
Sea Transport Officer, Karachi	..	..	Lieut.-Comdr. F. F. W. Harvey, R.I.N.

CIVILIAN GAZETTED OFFICERS.

Constructor	..	..	..	E. J. Underhay, Esq. (On leave.)
Assistant Constructor	..	..	..	Vacant.
Electrical Engineer	..	..	..	N. T. Patterson, Esq.
Assistant Naval Store Officer	..	..	..	F. Hearn, Esq.

OFFICERS.

Captains	..	..	..	..	8	WARRANT OFFICERS.	
Commanders	..	..	..	..	18	Gunnery and Boatswains	..
Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants, and Sub-Lieutenants	..	..	..	..	50	Signal Boatswains	..
Engineer-Captain	..	..	..	..	1	Warrant Telegraphists	..
Engineer-Commanders	..	..	..	..	13	Warrant Mechanics	..
Engineer-Lieutenant-Commanders, Engineer-Lieutenants and Engineer-Sub-Lieutenants	..	..	..	..	37	Schoolmasters (Warrant Rank)	..
						Warrant Writers	..

PETTY OFFICERS AND MEN

Who are recruited, in the main, from the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, in almost equal proportions.

SHIPS.

Standard Displacement.

Escort Vessel	..	H. M. I. S. Olive	..	1,737.36 tons	..	1,700 Horse Power.
" "	..	" Cornwallis	..	1,405	..	2,500 "
" "	..	" Hindustan	..	1,190	..	2,000 S. H. P.
" "	..	" Lawrence	..	1,134.20	..	1,900 Horse Power.
" "	..	" Indus	..	1,190	..	2,000 S. H. P.
Surveying Vessel	..	" Investigator	..	1,626.25	..	1,137.6 Horse Power.
" "	..	" Dalhousie	..	—	..	—
Patrol Vessel	..	" Pathan	..	665	..	3,500 S. H. P.

In addition to the above there are 11 vessels composed of minesweeping and steam trawlers, service launches, target towing tugs, distributed at Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi.

Dockyards.

There were two Royal Indian Marine Dockyards at Bombay and at Calcutta, the former being the more important. The one at Calcutta has been closed. There are 5 graving docks and a wet basin at Bombay, together with factories.

Medical Staff.

Medical Officer, G. D. Gripper, R.A.M.C.

Officer in Medical Charge of Dispensary,
Assistant Surgeon P. F. D'Mellow, I.M.D.

R. I. N. Warrant Officers.

Officer-in-charge, Dockyard Police Force,
Gunner P. O'Hara, R.I.N.

Boatswain of the Dockyard, Boatswain
D. Milne R.I.N.

Appointments.

In addition to the regular appointments in the ships of the Royal Indian Navy, and in H. M. I. N. Dockyard, the following appointments under the Government of India, Commerce Department, are held by the officers of the Royal Indian Navy:—

BOMBAY.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District; Senior Nautical Surveyor, Junior Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile

Marine Department, Bombay District, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Engineer and Ship Surveyors.

CALCUTTA.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District; Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta District, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Engineers and Ship Surveyors.

MADRAS.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras District, and Engineer and Ship Surveyor.

KARACHI.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi District.

ADEN.

Port Officer.

CHITTAGONG.

Nautical Surveyor and Engineer and Ship Surveyor.

PORT BLAIR.

Engineer and Harbour Master.

Agriculture.

The agriculture of the sub-continent of India, with its wide range of physical and climatological conditions, varies considerably in character and scope. There is scarcely any cultivated crop of the temperate, sub-temperate or tropical zones which cannot be grown in some part of this vast country from the warm, humid coastlands to the perennially temperate altitudes of its mountain ranges. Even in the plains, the cultivation of the common crops of temperate countries is practised during the cold weather season while more truly tropical crops are grown in the same areas during summer. Further variations in agricultural practice are to be found in the irrigated and non-irrigated tracts.

The total area of culturable land in India, excluding a forest area of 83 million acres, is about 450 million acres. The total gross cropped area, sown annually, approximates to 285 million acres. Of this vast area of cultivation, no less than 244 million acres are under cereal and pulse crops of all kinds, which supply food and fodder for India's human population of 338 million and her animal population of 310 million head of cattle, sheep and goats.

In Indian agriculture, the dominant climatological factor is the monsoon and, in most parts of the country, the total annual rainfall is precipitated between the months of June and October. The winter and early summer months are generally dry and high temperatures prevail in the months of March to June, prior to the break of the monsoon rains. Thus the agricultural season is naturally divided into two main subdivisions, the Kharif season of the monsoon and the Rabi season of the cold weather. Each of these seasons has its own distinctive crops. The greater part of the Indo-Gangetic plain and the northern tracts of the Peninsula are served by the main monsoon which falls between June and October. During these months the average rainfall for the whole of India is about 40 inches, varying from 15 (or less) to 50 inches in the main cultivated tracts. Rainfall in the cold weather season between December and March is generally not more than 2 to 4 inches. In the south of India, which includes most of the Madras Province and the bulk of the territories of the two large Indian States of Hyderabad and Mysore, the climatic and rainfall conditions are different. The bulk of the rainfall in this area is received from the North-East monsoon and falls during the period October to February. Conditions are more truly tropical, especially on the West coast and the sub-division of the agricultural season into Kharif and Rabi can hardly be said to exist.

In South India, rice and millets are the main food crops. Rice, millets, maize, hot weather pulses and oilseeds are the principal food crops of the monsoon season, in the northern parts of the Peninsula, with cotton, jute and ground-nuts as the main cash crops. Sugarcane is grown as a whole year crop in both North and South India.

Soils.—Four main soil types can be recognised in India, viz., (1) the red soils derived from rocks of the Archaean system which characterise Madras, Mysore and the South-East

of Bombay and extend through the East of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces to Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the South of Bengal. (2) The black cotton or *regur* soils which over-lie the Deccan trap and cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the Western parts of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad with extensions into Central India and Bundelkhand. The Madras *regur* soils though less typical are also important. (3) The great alluvial plains, agriculturally the most important tract in India as well as the most extensive, mainly the Indo-Gangetic Plain embracing Sind, northern Rajputana, most of the Punjab, the plains of the United Provinces, most of Bihar and Bengal and half of Assam. (4) The laterite soils which form a belt round the Peninsula and extend through East Bengal into Assam and Burma.

The great alluvial plains are characterised by ease of cultivation and rapid response to irrigation and manuring; broadly speaking there are few soils in the world more suited to intensive agriculture so long as the water supply is assured. The other soils are less tractable and call for greater skill in management and are less adapted to small holdings; of these the *regur* soils are the most valuable.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT.

Finance.—In India, farming is carried on with the minimum of capital and there is practically no outlay on buildings, fencing and agricultural machinery. The cultivators are for the most part illiterate and agricultural indebtedness is high and rates of interest on loans are heavy. During the past twenty years, very much progress has been made by the co-operative credit movement in many Provinces. In recent years of depressed agricultural prices however, it has been found necessary to supplement co-operative credit by the development of non-credit activities, e.g., purchase and sale societies, "better-farming" societies, etc. Such societies have proved of great value to the cultivators and, in combination with measures for debt redemption, etc., will contribute largely to improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists.

Livestock.—Practically all cultivation in India is done by bullocks and the efficiency and capacity of these in different districts varies considerably. The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single-horse implements in Europe. Bullock power is also used for raising water from wells for field irrigation, for driving the chaffcutter and the sugarcane crusher and for treading out the grain in the threshing yard. Although in many districts the bullock cart is rapidly being supplanted by the motor-bus as the commonest means of human transport, the great bulk of agricultural produce is still taken to market in bullock carts. In general, the Indian cultivator cares well for his draught bullocks which, in most cases, constitute the most important part of his moveable property.

Implements.—In general, cultivating implements are few and simple and remarkably well suited for the tillage operations for which they have been evolved. The ploughs are

usually of wood, tipped with an iron or steel point, and stir rather than invert the soil. Iron ploughs are also extensively used in some districts but the demand has decreased on account of recent agricultural depression and the consequent decline in the prices of agricultural produce. A heavy wooden beam is commonly employed to serve the combined purposes of roller, clod-crusher and soil-compactor. In the black cotton soil areas, the *bakhar*, a simple type of broad-bladed harrow, is in general use. In many Provinces, seed drills or seed tubes are utilised for drilling the crops in rows to facilitate inter-cultivation. In less advanced tracts, the seed is merely broadcast and ploughed into the soil. There is a great variety of hand implements to be found throughout the country, most of which are simple, cheap and efficient under local conditions. Practically no harvesting machinery is in use, the crops being cut or gathered by hand and threshed—in the case of grain crops—under the feet of bullocks. Cereal crops are winnowed by the agency of the wind although cheap mechanical winnowing machines, designed by agricultural engineers, are receiving attention from the more advanced cultivators. With reference to the introduction of improved agricultural implements, it is calculated that the Agricultural Departments sold 28,655 improved ploughs, 32,385 fodder cutters, 3,614 iron cane mills and about 15,000 other types of better implements to the cultivators in 1935-36. Work on mechanical cultivation is still largely in an experimental stage though tractor ploughing has proved very effective in the eradication of deep-rooted weeds in the United Provinces, Bombay and certain Indian States. One notable development of recent years in connection with agricultural implements is the large extent to which improved types are now being manufactured and sold by village craftsmen.

Cultivation and Tillage.—The improvement of the ordinary cultivation and tillage methods in common use in India offers by far the widest field for increasing the yields of field crops and, consequently, the profits of the agriculturists. In many parts of India, cultivation is decidedly good but, particularly in the non-irrigated tracts and in areas liable to failure of rainfall, there is much room for improvement. In this connection, the research work on dry-farming methods, which is being conducted in Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, is of very great importance.

Two economic factors which tend to keep down the standard of cultivation in many Provinces of India are the fragmentation and sub-division of holdings, resulting from Indian laws of inheritance, and certain systems of land tenure whereby the cultivator, as a tenant, has no interest in permanent improvement of his holding. In addition, the agriculturists rarely live on their lands but congregate in villages for mutual protection. Efforts are now being made in many Provinces to eliminate these factors, which contribute to a low standard of cultivation, but progress in this direction must necessarily be slow.

The main object of tillage methods for *rabi*, i.e., cold-weather, crops is the conservation of soil moisture and the preparation of a good seed-bed to ensure germination of seed. To achieve these objects, the land is given repeated shallow ploughings or harrowings, which produce a surface mulch over a moist sub-soil. For *kharif*, i.e., hot-weather, crops, the preliminary cultivation of the fields is usually much less thorough as sowings must commence as soon as the rains break. The practice of drilling the crops in rows is rapidly supplanting the old method of broadcasting in many tracts. The former method permits the intercultivation of the crops by bullock implements and greatly reduces the cost of weeding. Harvesting is generally done by hand implements, e.g., the sickle, and very little wastage occurs in the processes. The work of the Agricultural Departments in India in connection with the improvement of cultivation and tillage is largely concentrated upon (a) the demonstration of better methods on the actual lands of the cultivators and (b) research work on the improvement of indigenous agricultural implements and the distribution and extension of such improved types in the rural areas. The use of tractor outfits for mechanical cultivation is still largely limited to large estates and, in certain tracts, to such specific purposes as the eradication of deep-rooted weeds, where the work is done on a contract basis by private agencies.

Irrigation.—The concentration of the principal rainfall in less than a third of the year, which is not the sowing period of the *rabi* crops, places a very definite limit on the yield which can be obtained from the principal cereal crops. Some other crops, e.g., sugarcane, can hardly be grown indeed without supplementary watering. With adequate irrigation the yield from the principal grain crops in Northern India is doubled even in areas where the monsoon is generous, whilst in the great canal colonies and in Sind barren desert has become fertile land. The Indian canal system is by far the largest in the world. Of the total cultivated area of 280 million acres, no less than 60 million are annually irrigated from one source or another. Of this area, 30 million acres are irrigated from canals, 15 million from wells and 15 million from tanks and other sources. In 1932-33 the total length of the main and branch canals and distributaries amounted to some 75,000 miles irrigating an area of 33 million acres, and the value of crops irrigated from Government works was estimated at about 87 crores. The protective effect of the canals in many areas is no less important than the enhanced yield. Protective irrigation works have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many districts. The Indian canals are of two types—perennial and inundation—and the trend of irrigation practice is to replace the latter by the former wherever possible. The great perennial canals in the North of India draw their supply from snow-fed rivers; the inundation canals run only when the rivers rise with the melting of the snow in April-May and must close when supplies fall at the end of the monsoon. Other canals depend for their supply during the dry part of the year on

water stored behind great dams thrown across suitable gorges and are in consequence less dependable than the larger snow-fed systems. Water rates are levied on the area of irrigated crops matured so that Government bears part of the risk of failure of crops. Different rates are charged for different crops and vary somewhat in different parts of India; rates are also lower when the water has to be lifted than when flow irrigation is given.

The Madras, Bombay and Sind Provinces possess some of the most spectacular irrigation schemes in the world. The Cauvery-Mettur irrigation system inaugurated in 1934 is considered to be the biggest in the British Empire and the largest single block masonry reservoir in the world, with a storage capacity of 93,500 million cubic feet. This project, together with the Kanniambadi project in Mysore, is said to bring into productive use about 80 per cent. of the flow of the Cauvery river besides serving as a great moderator of floods. The Wilson Dam at Bhandara, impounding 272 feet of water, is far and away the highest dam in India, whilst the Sukkur Barrage in Sind across the Indus irrigates a desert whose area far exceeds that of any other scheme conceived by engineers.

About one quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet. Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance.

All agricultural departments are now giving increased attention to the better utilisation of underground water supplies, existing wells being improved by boring and tube wells of large capacity installed and equipped with pumping machinery. Efficient types of water lifts are rapidly replacing the old-fashioned *mholas*.

Tank irrigation is common in Central and Southern India. Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) and distributed during the drier seasons of the year. Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub-soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation.

Manures and Manuring.—The great bulk of Indian soils are deficient in organic matter. In other agricultural countries of the world, this want is usually met by the return of farmyard manure to the land or by the use of composts made from crop residues and similar waste organic materials. In India, however, cattle dung is largely utilised for village fuel and the practice of composting is only being slowly developed. The cultivation of green manure crops is making headway, especially in the irrigated tracts, and many Provincial Governments allow concessions to encourage their extension. The use of certain oil-cakes, especially castor cake, is on the increase and this method of manuring is now common with valuable crops such as sugarcane and tobacco. With regard to artificial fertilisers, nitrogenous organic manures, e.g., ammonium sulphate and

nitrate of soda, are being extended in use through the efforts of departmental and private agencies. The approximate consumption of ammonium sulphate in 1935-36 was 57,164 tons as compared with 51,649 tons in 1934-35. Imports of phosphatic manures amount to about 14,000 tons annually and of potash manures, 4,000 tons. In addition, quite appreciable quantities of such fertilisers are produced and used in India. The general fall in the prices of all agricultural commodities since 1929 has undoubtedly hindered the wider use of artificial fertilisers which are mostly confined to irrigated areas and the planting industries.

Rice.—Rice is the most extensively grown crop in India, and on an average, occupies about 35% of the total cultivated area. It preponderates in the wetter parts of the country, viz., in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma and Madras. The area fluctuates slightly around 80 million acres and the yield is about 30 million tons. The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with well assured rainfall. The cultivated varieties are numerous differing greatly in quality and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate, and the people possess an intimate acquaintance with those grown in their own localities. The better qualities are sown in seed beds and transplanted in the monsoon. Broadcasted rice is grown generally in low-lying areas and is sown before the monsoon as it must make a good start before the floods arrive. Deep water rice grows quickly and to a great height and are generally able to keep pace with the rise in water level.

For transplanted rice the soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked into a puddle before the seedlings are transplanted. The land is laid out into small areas with raised partitions to regulate the distribution of the water supply. The seedlings are planted either singly or in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each and are simply pushed into the mud at distances of 6 to 12 inches apart. Either by bunding to retain rainfall or by artificial irrigation, the details varying with locality, the rice fields are kept more or less under water until the crop shows signs of ripening. The area under improved varieties of rice distributed by the agricultural departments is now well over 8.5 million acres. A scheme for the intensification of research on rice in all the principal rice-growing provinces financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Empire Marketing Board is in progress. A Standing Committee on Rice, consisting of forty-five members, has been constituted by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on the lines recommended by the Crop Planning Conference, 1934.

India (excluding Burma) consumes more rice than she produces, the balance in the past having been provided almost entirely by Burma. Imports in 1935-36 were approximately 2.10 lakhs of tons, mainly from Siam and French Indo-China.

Wheat.—Wheat is grown widely throughout Northern India as a winter crop, the United Provinces and the Punjab supplying about two-thirds of the total area, and probably three-quarters of the total output in India.

This crop occupies, on an average, about 10 per cent. of the total cultivated area in the country. The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species *Triticum vulgare*. Indian wheats are generally white, red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view. As seen in local markets Indian wheats frequently contain appreciable quantities of other grains and even of extraneous matter due to the method of threshing employed. Wheat for export is well-cleaned and there has been great improvement in this respect of recent years. Most of the Indian wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well known Macaroni wheats amongst them. The largest wheat acreage of recent years was that of 1933-34, namely, 36 million acres, but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1930 which exceeded $10\frac{1}{2}$ million tons. Recent crops have averaged $9\frac{1}{2}$ million tons per annum which is only slightly, if anything, above internal requirements. Exports of wheat amounted to 197,000 tons in 1930-31 after which year, they were nominal for some time but, owing to favourable world parity, and the protection afforded by the Import duty on foreign wheats, have recommenced. In 1935-36, 29,000 tons were exported from India. With the development of irrigation from the Lloyd Barrage Canal in Sind and in the newer Punjab Canal Colonies a further increase in wheat production is practically certain and, although the internal consumption of wheat will increase with the growth of population, there is likely to be a greater exportable surplus in the not distant future. The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and, except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon. Rains in January and February are generally beneficial but an excess of rainfall in these months usually produces rust with a diminution of the yield. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally harvested in March and April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May. The total area under improved varieties of wheat is now 7 million acres. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has recently appointed two Standing Committees to advise on problems connected with rice and wheat.

The Millets.—These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) the great millet, and Bajra the Bulrush millet (*Pennisetum typhoides*) which, between them, occupy about 50 million acres annually. Generally speaking the Jowars require better land than the Bajras and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil. Neither for Jowar nor Bajra is manure usually applied though Jowar responds handsomely to high manuring and cultivation is not so thorough as for wheat. The crop is generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so it requires to be thoroughly weeded. It is often grown mixed with the summer pulses especially *Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*—pigeon pea)

and other crops, and is commonly rotated with cotton. The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. In some provinces *rabi* Juar is also an important crop. The produce is consumed in the country.

Pulses.—Pulses are commonly grown throughout India in great variety and form at once the backbone of the agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rotations, and a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population. The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common. The principal pulses are *Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*), gram (*Cicer arietinum*), various species of *Phaseolus* and *Pisum*.

Cotton.—Is one of the most important commercial crops in India and, despite the recent sharp fall in quantities and value due to trade depression and other economic causes, it still retains a most prominent position in the list of exports. The average area under cotton in the quinquennium, ending 1929-30 was 26.2 million acres and the average yield, 5.6 million bales. During the five year period ending 1935-36, the average annual acreage has decreased to about 23.7 million acres and the average yield to 4.9 million bales. In 1937-38, the estimated area is approximately 25.3 million acres with a yield of 5.4 million bales. The area under improved varieties of cotton is now estimated to be about 5,047,000 acres. The annual consumption of Indian cotton in Indian mills in 1935-36 amounted to 2,677,596 bales. The principal export is of short staple cotton of 8" staple but there is also in normal years an export of Indian medium 12" to 1-1/16" staple cottons such as Punjab/American and Karunganni. There is no Indian cotton belt; Bombay, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Baroda, Madras, the Punjab and the United Provinces all have important cotton tracts producing distinct types. Sowing and harvesting seasons are equally diverse, the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June. Yields vary greatly; in the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs. of ginned cotton per acre and yields much above these have been recorded, whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 80 lbs. per acre is a good crop. Of recent years, as the result of the work of the agricultural departments and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of the staple cottons has improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the short-staple tracts.

The Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bombay Cotton Markets Act, the C. P. Cotton Markets Act and the Madras (commercial crops) Market Act have all been passed at the instance of the Committee and are doing much to check adulteration and promote better marketing. In certain provinces legislation has been enacted, or is under consideration, with the aim of preventing the growing of very inferior varieties and of stopping certain malpractices which affect the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. Agricultural departments have continued their campaign of cotton improvement apart from improvements in methods of cultivation.

Exports.—The exports of raw cotton from India by sea to foreign countries for the last 6 fiscal years (ending March 31st) were as follows (in thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each):—

Countries	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38. to 28-2-38
United Kingdom	342	347	456	601	316
Other parts of the British Empire.	3	6	12	14	..
Japan ..	1,022	2,011	1,759	2,427	1,250
Italy ..	261	278	154	165	150
France ..	163	148	166	155	80
China (exclusive of Hong-Kong, etc.)	337	142	100	72	58
Belgium ..	145	153	225	311	182
Spain ..	61	60	67	26	..
Germany..	247	153	263	214	158
Other countries.	159	148	165	284	243

Japan is the most important buyer, and by virtue of an agreement between the Governments of India and Japan which will have effect up to the 31st March 1940, for a million bales of raw cotton taken by Japan, British India will import 283 million yards of Japanese piecegoods.

Sugarcane.—India, until recently a large importer of sugar, is one of the most important sugarcane growing countries in the world. The area in 1936-37 is estimated to be 4,141,000 acres as against a quinquennial average of 3,546,000 acres for the five year period ending 1935-36. The crop is mostly grown in the submontane tracts of Northern India, more than half the area being in the United Provinces. The indigenous hard, thin, low-sucrose canes have now largely been replaced by seedling canes of high quality mainly the productions of the Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore. The total area under improved varieties of cane in India in 1935-36 was estimated to be 3,071,000 acres representing 74 per cent. of the total cane area in the country as against 87 per cent. in the previous year. In the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa improved canes occupy more than 80 per cent. of the area. The effect of the improved varieties is clear from the fact that, while the area under cane in India in 1935-36 (4.01 million acres) represents only an advance of 34.3 per cent. over the quinquennial average the yield (5.91 million tons expressed as gur) represents an increase of 51 per cent. The protection afforded by the Sugar Industry Protection Act of 1932

has given a stimulus to the production of sugar by modern methods. The production of sugar direct from cane in India during the season 1935-36 totalled 112,100 tons as against 578,115 tons in 1934-35. The average extraction for the whole of India shows a very substantial increase, the figure being 9.29 per cent. for 1935-36 as against 8.66 per cent. for 1934-35. Of the total production of sugar refined from gur in 1935, 35,528 tons were manufactured by factories which are purely refineries while 3,575 tons were made by cane factories equipped with auxiliary refining plant. Imports of sugar of all sorts during 1935-36 was 201,200 tons as compared with 223,000 tons in 1934-35 and 901,200 tons in 1930-31. It is expected that within a few years India will not only provide her own requirements of sugar but will have a surplus for export.

The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act of 1934 has imposed an excise duty of 10 as, per cent. on Khandasari and Re. 1-5-0 per cent. on all other sugar except palmyras sugar produced in factories.

Oilseeds.—The crops classified under the heading are chiefly groundnuts, linseed, sesamum and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape, mustard, etc.). Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature, they cover an immense area.

Groundnut, though of modern introduction, is already an important crop particularly in Madras, Bombay, Burma and Hyderabad. The area has not however achieved stability. It rose steadily from 1.5 million acres in the pre-war period to 8.23 millions in 1933-34. There have been successive drops in the past two years, the acreage for 1936-37 being 5.78 million acres. The yield in 1935-36 was about 2.2 million tons of which 412,000 tons were exported as compared with a pre-war average export of 212,000 tons.

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and is grown chiefly in the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces. The crops are grown for seed and not for fibre and the common varieties are of a much shorter habit of growth than those of Europe. The yield varies greatly from practically nothing up to 500 to 600 lbs. of seed per acre. It is grown largely for export. At the beginning of the century India supplied practically the whole of the world's demand for linseed, the area having gone as high as 5 million acres with a yield of 630,000 tons. Area in 1935-36 was approximately 2,402,000 acres and yield 384,000 tons. In recent years foreign competition, mainly from the Argentine, has contracted the market for Indian linseed and with it the area under the crop. Exports dwindled to 72,000 tons in 1932-33 as compared with the pre-war average of 379,000 tons. The preference granted to Indian linseed in the United Kingdom under the Ottawa Agreement, combined with two successive short harvests in the Argentine, helped India to regain her pre-war position in the British market in 1933-34 when Britain took 174,000 tons out of a total of 379,000 tons. On account of the large Argentine crop in 1934-35, the price of linseed in India remained

low till the middle of December when the poor crop prospects in the Argentine let the Argentine Government to raise the basic price payable to farmers. Indian prices were above export parity owing to keen home demand and exports were about 165 thousand tons as compared with 233,000 tons in 1934-35. British takings were about 100,000 tons.

Sesamum (Gingelly) is grown mostly in Peninsular India as an autumn or winter crop. In 1935-36, it occupied an area of 5.6 million acres with a yield of 461,000 tons. About 10 per cent. of the production is exported and the rest consumed locally.

The Cruciferous Oilseeds form an important group of crops in Northern India where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development. The area under rape and mustard, including an estimated figure for the area grown mixed with other crop is about 6½ to 7 million acres annually. Production in 1935-36 was estimated at 945,000 tons of which 26,138 tons, were exported as compared with 34,900 tons in 1934-35 and 115,000 tons in 1932-33. Several species are grown and there are numerous local varieties. A large portion of the crop is crushed locally for domestic consumption.

Jute.—Two varieties of the plant are cultivated as a crop, *Capsularis* and *Oltorius*. Jute growing is confined almost entirely to Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa. The crop requires a rich moist soil. Owing to river inundation this part of India receives a considerable alluvial deposit every year and the land is thus able to sustain this exhausting crop without manure. The crop is rather delicate when young, but once established requires no attention, and grows to a great height (10 to 11 feet). Before ripening the crop is cut and wetted in water. After about three weeks submersion the fibre is removed by washing and beating. The area 1936 was estimated to be 2,545,000 acres which showed an increase of 864,700 acres over the previous year; production in 1936-37 was 8,711,000 bales as against 6,400,000 bales in 1935-36. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during 1935-36 amounted to 1,602,275 tons, a distinct recovery over the previous three years. This is a distinct recovery over the exports of the three previous years. Although the present acreage is much less than some years ago a vigorous campaign is in progress to reduce it still further. A Central Jute Committee has recently been established with headquarters at Calcutta to consider all measures concerning the welfare of the jute growers and traders.

Tobacco is grown here and there all over the country chiefly, however, in Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Burma. Of two varieties cultivated *Nicotiana Tabacum* is by far the most common. Maximum crops are obtained on deep and moist alluvium soils and a high standard of cultivation including liberal manuring is necessary. The crop is only suited to small holdings where labour is plentiful as the attention necessary for its proper cultivation is very great. The seed is germinated in seed beds and the young plants are transplanted when

a few inches high, great care being taken to shield them from the sun. The crop is very carefully weeded and hoed. It is topped after attaining a height of say, 2 ft., and all suckers are removed. The crop ripens from February onwards and is cut just before the leaves become brittle. The greater part of the tobacco grown in India is intended for *Hookah* smoking and is coarse and heavy in flavour. Lighter kinds are also produced for cigar and cigarette manufacture. Of recent years there has been important development in the production, in commercial quantities, of better quality cigarette tobacco both in Madras and in Bihar. The exports in 1935-36 amounted to about 29 million lbs. of which the United Kingdom alone took more than 11 million lbs. The area in 1935-36 was 1,357,000 acres as compared with 1,410,000 acres in 1934-35 and the total yield of dried leaf amounted to 651,000 tons in 1935-36 as against 684,000 tons in the previous year. The production in India of bright flue-cured tobacco suitable for cigarette making has increased considerably, particularly in the Guntur District of the Madras Province and several thousands of flue-curing barns have been installed in recent years.

Livestock Census.—The report on the 4th quinquennial Census of Livestock in India, taken in January 1935, shows that there were then in British India, excluding Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, 113 million heads of bovine cattle, made up roughly of about 84 million heads of oxen and 29 million heads of buffaloes. The total figure for this census is over 5 millions (or about 5 per cent.) higher than that recorded at the preceding census in 1930.

Oxen accounted for an increase of 2.7 millions and buffaloes for an increase of 2.5 millions. In the case of oxen, there was an increase of a little over 3 millions in young stock, but bulls and bullocks showed a decrease of about half a million, the reduction occurring mainly in Madras.

Cows recorded a decrease of over a lakh (1,00,000), the decline occurring mainly in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Both male and cow buffaloes increased in number, the former by nearly a quarter of a million and the latter by little over half a million, the variations occurring mainly in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Sheep declined in number by over 1½ million to a total of 22 millions, the notable decreases being in Madras, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Berar.

Goats numbered 26 millions, showing an increase of over one million as compared with the previous census—the chief increases being in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

There were no appreciable variations in the total number of horses and ponies, which amounted to nearly 14,000,000, but donkeys increased by about a lakh. Mules numbered 65,000 and camels a little over half a million.

Ploughs and carts gave a return of 17 and 5 millions respectively, showing a slight increase (mainly in the United Provinces) as compared with the previous census figures. For draught purposes cattle are mainly used everywhere though male buffaloes are important as

draught animals in the rice tracts and damper parts of the country. Horses and mules are practically never used for agricultural purposes. For dairy purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that in cow's milk. The best known breeds are the Murra buffaloes of the Punjab, the Jafferabadi buffaloes of Kathiawar, and the Surti buffaloes of the Bombay Province. The cattle and buffalo population in India is abnormally high amounting to over 60 per cent. of the human population. The spread of cultivation has diminished the grazing grounds, insufficient fodder crops are raised and many of the cattle are small, ill-fed and inefficient. Nevertheless the best Indian breeds have many merits. Of the draught types the best known breeds are the Hissar, Nellore, Amrit Mahal, Gujrat (Kankrej), Kangayam, Kherigarh and Malvi: the Sahiwal (Punjab), Gir (Kathiawar), Sindhi and Hansi are amongst the best milking breeds. On the Government cattle-breeding farms pedigree herds are being built up and from these selected bulls are issued, preference being given to special breeding areas, to villages which undertake to exclude 'scrub' bulls and wheresoever efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made. Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way the valuable bulls from Government herds are used to advantage. The premium bull system is also working well in some tracts. H. E. the Viceroy's "Gift" Bull Scheme has given very considerable impetus to cattle improvement in all Provinces and States of India and this branch of animal husbandry is now receiving much close attention. Cattle improvement is a slow process at the best and though a start on sound lines has been made in all provinces, continued effort and persistent endeavour are essential. There is no branch of agricultural improvement where the landowners of India could render greater service.

Dairying.—Though little noticed hitherto dairying forms a very important indigenous industry throughout India. The annual cash value of dairy products has been estimated at over 800 crores of rupees and the importance of milk and dairy products to the health and development of the people cannot be over-estimated. Apart from liquid milk the best known products are native butter (ghee) and cheese (dahl). During recent years a considerable trade in tinned butter has sprung up and there seems to be no reason why an important industry should not be built up in other dairy products, such as milk-powder, condensed milk and casein. Pure ghee and milk can usually be procured in the villages but in towns dairy products can scarcely be bought unadulterated.

The Government of India maintain an Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore where students are given 2 year courses for the Indian Dairy Diploma but little provision has hitherto been made for the extensive industrial research into the handling and processing of milk and dairy products under Indian conditions, which is essential for the development of dairying as a village industry. This matter is now receiving the attention of the Imperial Council of

Agricultural Research. The report prepared by Dr. Wright on the dairying industry of India is a most useful and comprehensive publication and indicates clearly many avenues whereby improvement can be effected.

It is sufficient here to say that there is a growing recognition of the fact that as India's economic development proceeds a better balance between crop production and animal industry is needed and that the raising of crops for the feeding of dairy stock, instead of for sale as such, will be of increasing importance.

Animal Husbandry.—Details of the steps taken and progress made in the control of disease and improvement of stock are given in a biennial review (1935-36) of animal husbandry in India.

As a result of systematic work, a stage has now been reached at which, given the necessary staff, rinderpest (cattle plague), the most dreaded of cattle diseases, can now be brought under control at a comparatively small cost. Two kinds of vaccines derived from goats are in use for the purpose: the "blood virus" and the "tissue virus." Two important points established as a result of work with these products in the field are (1) that goat virus can be used with safety in the face of actual outbreaks, and (2) that the immunity conferred by this virus extends to as much as 36 months, which is at present the longest time after vaccination at which it has been possible to carry out tests under field conditions. A considerable fall in the incidence of the disease has occurred where goat virus vaccination has been extensively employed. Of a total number of deaths among cattle in 1935-36, i.e., 230,000 or 55 per cent. were due to rinderpest. The percentage of deaths among inoculated cattle, however, was only 0.17. Over 3 million animals were inoculated against rinderpest in 1935-36.

As a result of an intensive study of equine diseases, the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute at Muktesar, in collaboration with the military authorities, has succeeded in isolating an organism by inoculation of which the disease known as "strangles" can now be produced in susceptible animals.

With regard to *surra*, a fatal form of the disease has been found to be very prevalent, not only in equines, but in cattle in certain parts of India, and further investigations on it are being carried out.

The vaccines issued from Muktesar have been found to be very satisfactory for the control of hemorrhagic septicemia and "black quarter" in cattle.

For the development of dairying it was decided to expand the existing Dairy Institute at Bangalore and to establish a research station at Anand. Systematic selective breeding of indigenous dairy breeds was continued at Government farms and considerable improvement in type, conformation and performance was effected.

The poultry industry in India is still seriously handicapped by the ravages of contagious diseases, particularly Doyle's or Ranikhet disease, but so far no satisfactory prophylactic agent has been found. A fowl-pox vaccine and biological products for the prevention of fowl-cholera have, however, been successfully produced at the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Agricultural Progress.—The historical aspect of agricultural development in India has been fully dealt with in the report of the Linlithgow Commission. The Famine Commission as long ago as 1866 made the first proposal for a separate Department of Agriculture but little resulted except the collection of agricultural statistics and other data with the object of throwing light on famine problems. The Famine Commission of 1880 by their masterly review of the possibilities of agricultural development revived interest in the matter and their proposal for a new Department for Agriculture and allied subjects in the Government of India and for provincial departments of agriculture bore fruit eventually. Dr. J. A. Voelker, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, was invited to visit India and his book "Improvement of Indian Agriculture" is still a valuable reference book. In 1892 an agricultural chemist to the Government of India was appointed. Provincial Departments mainly concerned themselves at first with agricultural statistics but experimental farms were opened at Saldapet in 1871, Poona in 1880, Cawnpore in 1881 and Nagpur in 1883; there were various sporadic attempts at agricultural improvement but no real beginning was made until technical agricultural officers were appointed. Of these the earliest were Mollison in Bombay (subsequently Inspector-General of Agriculture), Barber and Benson in Madras, Hayman in the United Provinces and Milligan in the Punjab. In 1901, the first Inspector-General of Agriculture was appointed and in the same year an Imperial Mycologist was added followed by an Imperial Entomologist in 1903. The present departments of agriculture, however, owe their existence to the foresight and energy of Lord Curzon whose famous despatch of 1903 marked the commencement of the reorganisation which took place in 1905. That scheme provided for a central research institute at Pusa, completely staffed provincial departments of agriculture with agricultural colleges and provincial research institutes and an experimental farm in each important agricultural tract. To the establishment of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, Lord Curzon devoted the greater part of a generous donation of £30,000 given by Mr. Henry Phelps of Chicago to be applied to some object of public utility preferably connected with scientific research. The Indian Agricultural Service was constituted in 1906. Since that date progress has been steady and continuous. With the advent of the reforms of 1919, agriculture became a provincial transferred subject but the Government of India retained responsibility for central research institutions and for certain matters connected with the diseases and pests of plants and animals. The addition of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (with a branch farm at Wellington), the Imperial Cattle-breeding Farm at Karnal and the Anand Creamery enabled livestock work to be carried out on a scale not possible at Pusa. The Imperial Sugarcane-breeding station at Coimbatore is yet another branch of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. The Bihar Earthquake of 1934 caused considerable damage to the Pusa

Institute and Provincial Governments have steadily developed and strengthened their agricultural departments. The Institute was moved to New Delhi and the new buildings erected for the purpose were formally reopened there in September 1936.

Parallel developments took place in the provision made for matters connected with animal health. The now world-famous Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar started in 1893 as a modest hill laboratory for research on rinderpest. It is now a fully equipped research institute which also manufactures protective sera and vaccines of which some 6 million doses are issued annually. The Civil Veterinary Department was formed in 1891 and until 1912 was under the control of the Inspector General. The departments were completely provincialised in 1910, the Government of India continuing to finance and control the Muktesar Research Institute and its branch station at Izatnagar (Bareilly).

Recent Progress.—As now constituted, the agricultural departments include a complete organisation for bringing the results of the application of science to agriculture into the village. At one end of the scale are the agricultural colleges and research institutes—at the other thousands of village demonstration plots where the effect of improved seed, methods, implements and manures is shown under the cultivators' own conditions. Intermediate links in the chain are the experimental farms, where scientific research is translated into field practice, demonstration and seed farms and seed stores. The ascertained results of the work of the agricultural department are striking enough. The ascertained area under improved varieties of crops in British India in 1935-36 was approximately 21.4 million acres, as compared with 18.6 million acres in 1934-35. In other words, the recorded area under improved crops has increased by 14 per cent. in the twelve months under review. These figures by no means represent the whole extent to which improved strains have replaced old varieties as it is almost impossible to gauge the full extent of the "natural spread" of improved varieties. Improved methods of cultivation and manuring are steadily spreading, work is in progress on most of the major crops and each year brings new triumphs. The position was authoritatively reviewed by the Royal Commission on Agriculture which reported in 1928. Recognising how much has already been done in the 20 years since the agricultural departments were created, the Commission also emphasised the enormous field for future work to which all witnesses had drawn their attention. The agricultural departments having shown that the application of science to Indian agriculture is a practical proposition and further that the individual cultivator can be reached and his methods improved, the problem is now to develop and intensify such work so that a general advance in agricultural practice will result. The recent reports submitted by Sir John Russell and Dr. Wright, who recently renewed the progress of agricultural research work in India, carried out

under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, contain valuable and important recommendations for bridging the gap between the research worker and the cultivator. These recommendations are being carefully examined by a special Sub-Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. At no time has there been a greater need for co-ordinated effort directed towards the solution of agricultural problems. Only by increased efficiency can India meet the situation caused by low prices for all agricultural commodities

and the intense competition in world markets arising from production in excess of effective demand.

The Government of India have recently announced their intention to render further assistance to the agriculturists by providing better facilities for credit and for the marketing of agricultural produce. A central marketing section has been established under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It works in collaboration with the special marketing staff appointed in the various provinces.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal Commission on Agriculture stated that the most important problem with which they had been confronted was that of devising some method of infusing a different spirit into the whole organisation of agricultural research in India and of bringing about the realisation on the part of research workers in this country that they are working to an end which cannot be reached unless they regard themselves as partners in a common enterprise. They had found not only a lack of sufficiently close touch between the Pusa Research Institute and the provincial agricultural departments but also between the provincial departments themselves. After describing the way in which similar difficulties had been overcome in Canada, the United States and Australia and dismissing as inadequate the constitution of crop committees on the model of the Indian Central Cotton Committee or the constitution of a quasi-independent governing body for Pusa on which the provincial agricultural departments and non-official interests would be represented, the Commission proposed the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The primary function of the Council would be to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural, including veterinary, research in India and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries. It would make arrangements for the training of research workers, would act as a clearing house of information in regard not only to research but also to agricultural and veterinary matters generally and would take over the publication work at present carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department. The Commission proposed that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs. 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permit. Its Chairman should be an experienced administrator with a knowledge, if possible, of Indian conditions and, in addition, there should be two other whole-time members of the Council for agriculture and animal husbandry respectively. The Commission suggested that the Council should consist of thirty-six members, in addition to the Chairman and the two whole-time members. Of these, eight would be nominated by the Government of India, eighteen would represent the provincial, agricultural and veterinary departments, three would represent the Indian Universities, two would represent the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the planting community respec-

tively and five would be nominated by the Council for the approval of the Government of India. The Council would largely work through a Standing Finance Committee and sub-committees. A provincial committee should be established in each major province to work in close co-operation with it. The advisory duties of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India would be taken over by the Chairman and whole-time members of the Research Council, his administrative duties being taken over by a whole-time Director of the Pusa Institute.

Constitution of the Council.—In a Resolution issued on May 23rd, 1929, the Government of India stated that whilst they were of opinion that the proposals of the Royal Commission were, on the whole, admirably designed to secure the objects for the attainment of which the establishment of the organisation outlined above was recommended, they considered a Council of thirty-nine members would be too large to be really effective and that it was not desirable that the Legislative Assembly should be deprived of its normal constitutional control over an activity which affects the staple industry of India. They had, therefore decided that the central organisation should be divided into two parts, a Governing Body which would have the management of all the affairs and funds of the Council subject to the limitation in regard to the control of funds which is mentioned below and an Advisory Board the functions of which would be to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governing Body, to report on their feasibility and to advise on any other questions referred to it by the Governing Body. The Governing Body would consist of the Member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, who would be *ex-officio* Chairman, the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council, who would be *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman, one representative of the Council of State, two representatives of the Legislative Assembly, one representative of the European business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, one representative of the Indian business community elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, two representatives elected by the Advisory Board and such other persons as the Governor-General in Council might from time to time appoint.

The Advisory Board would consist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was recommended by the Royal Commission with the exception of the representatives of the Central Legislature and the representatives of the European and Indian commercial communities, who, under the modified scheme, would be members of the Governing Body. In view of their exclusion from the Advisory Board, the university representation would be increased from three to four and the scientific representation by the addition of the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a representative of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and a representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association. A representative of the Co-operative Movement would also be added. The Principal Administrative Officer to the Council would be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Advisory Board.

The Government of India further announced that for the lump grant of Rs. 50 lakhs recommended by the Royal Commission, they had decided to substitute an initial lump grant of Rs. 25 lakhs, of which Rs. 15 lakhs would be paid in 1929-30, supplemented by a fixed minimum grant annually. The annual grant would be Rs. 7.25 lakhs, of which Rs. 5 lakhs would be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Council and the remaining Rs. 2.25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and secretariat. The Council would have an entirely free hand in regard to the expenditure of the grants made to it for scientific purposes subject to the condition that no liability in respect of such matters as leave or pension contributions after the research for which the grant had been given would be incurred. In regard to the grant to meet the cost of staff, establishment, etc., the Council would be in the same position as a Department of the Government of India Secretariat.

The Council has since been constituted a separate Department of the Government of India for the purpose of administering this grant.

The Government of India also stated their decision that the Council should not be constituted under an Act of the Imperial Legislature as recommended by the Royal Commission but should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860. In pursuance of this decision, a meeting of those who would constitute the Society was held at Simla in June, 1929, to consider the terms of a memorandum of association and the Rules and Regulations. At that meeting, it was announced that His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government had offered a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs to the funds of the Council. This offer was gratefully accepted and the Revenue Member of the Nizam's Government has been added to the Governing Body, the Directors of Agriculture and of Veterinary Services becoming members of the Advisory Board. Since then donations of one lakh each, payable in 20 equal annual instalments, have been made by the Mysore, Baroda, Cochin, Travancore and Kashmir States and each nominates one representative to the Governing Body of the Council and two technical members to the Advisory Board. The Bhopal State has also been admitted as a constituent member of

the Council on payment of a donation of Rs. 50,000 in 20 equal annual instalments and has been allowed the same representation on the Council as has been granted to the other constituent States.

Personnel.—In addition to the 20 *ex-officio* members the Governing Body included at the commencement of 1938 the following gentlemen:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Husain Imam, elected by the Council of State; Pt. Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal, M.L.A. and Mr. Mohamed Azhar Ali, M.L.A., elected by the Legislative Assembly; Mr. R. Scherer and Mr. Chunnilal B. Mehta representing the business community; Messrs. Carpenter and Kerr, elected by the Advisory Board, and Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, additional members appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The Chairman of the Council is the Hon'ble Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for the time being in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, The Hon. Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, K.C.S.I., Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.

The whole-time officers of the Council are:—The Vice-Chairman.—Since the retirement of Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya on the 25th October 1935, the post has not been permanently filled.

Officiating Vice-Chairman and Principal Administrative Officer:—Sir Bryce Burt, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., I.A.S.

Secretary:—Mr. N. C. Mehta, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.

Animal Husbandry Expert:—Colonel Sir Arthur Oliver, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S. (on leave).

Officiating Agricultural Expert:—Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc. (Edin.), I.A.S.

Under-Secretary:—Mr. S. Dutt, I.C.S.

Assistant Agricultural Expert:—Rai Bahadur R. L. Sethi, M.Sc., M.R.A.S., I.A.S.

Assistant Animal Husbandry Expert:—Mr. H. B. Shahi, M.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M.

Superintendents:—Khan Sahib Baxul Karim and Messrs. P. M. Sundaram, B.A.; S. C. Sarkar, B.A.

Agricultural Marketing Adviser:—Major A. M. Livingstone, M.O., M.A., B.Sc.

Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore:—Mr. R. C. Srivastava, O.B.E., B.Sc.

Locust Research Entomologist:—Rao Bahadur Y. Ramachandra Rao Garu, M.A., F.E.S.

Statistician:—Rao Bahadur M. Vaidyanathan, M.A., I.T., F.E.S.

Chief Economist:—Mr. Ramji Das Kapur, M.Sc.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING.

In view of the importance of improved agricultural marketing as an aid to the general economic recovery of the country, the Government of India decided to give effect to the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on agriculture, and generally endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, regarding marketing surveys. After consultation with the Provincial Governments it was decided that the first step should be the appointment for a limited period of a highly qualified and experienced Marketing Expert with practical knowledge of agricultural marketing in other countries. This officer and the necessary assistants should be attached to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and should undertake the investigation of marketing problems, formulate schemes for improvement, make recommendations as regards standard grades for the various commodities and advise local Governments and provincial Departments of Agriculture generally in regard to agricultural marketing.

In accordance with this decision the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, was constituted with effect from the 1st January 1935, at Delhi. With Mr. A. M. Livingstone as the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, the central staff consists of 3 Senior Marketing Officers, 8 Marketing Officers, one Supervisor for Experimental Grading and Packing Stations, and 12 Assistant Marketing Officers. Some 92 full-time Marketing Officers are operating throughout India and Burma. Out of these 32 (Assistant Marketing Officers) have been provided in the provinces out of grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. In provinces and States for which no Senior Marketing Officer is shown the Director of Agriculture supervises the work of the Marketing Officers. In addition to the full-time Marketing staffs referred to 226 Officers have been nominated to deal with marketing questions in the smaller Indian States and Minor Administrations. The Assistant Marketing Officer (Coffee) appointed by the Coffee Cess Committee is attached to the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

The investigation work connected with the surveys ranges over the whole field of marketing, but special attention is devoted to a study of prices and the quality of the products concerned. In this latter connection a considerable amount of analytical work has been done at various research institutions in the country. Generally speaking, the market investigations have been carried out by means of personal interviews assisted by a standard list of questions in the form of questionnaires and the Marketing Officers in the course of their work, apart from visiting the villages and mounds, interview representative members of different groups of persons concerned in the production and distribution of commodities, for example, producers, distributors, wholesalers, manufacturers, railway agents and so on.

The Central Marketing Staff are responsible for survey work in a large number of States which do not have staff of their own. They

have also to advise and assist the local Marketing Staffs in carrying out their work.

Surveys were in the first instance initiated in regard to rice, wheat, linseed, groundnuts, tobacco, fruits, milk, eggs, livestock and hides and skins and also in respect of Markets and Fairs and Co-operative Marketing. At a conference between the Central Marketing Staff and Senior Marketing Officers in provinces and States held at Delhi in April 1936, it was agreed that as soon as the completion of the enquiries regarding any of the foregoing commodities permitted survey work should be commenced on the following:—

Cereals: barley, gram and maize.

Oilseeds: coconuts, mustardseed rapeseed and toria.

Fruits: mangoes.

Vegetables: potatoes.

Special crops: coffee.

Animal Husbandry Products: sheep and goats, wool and hair and ghee and butter.

The first report recently issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser gives an exhaustive picture of the marketing of wheat in India. It contains considerable material which should be of interest to all those connected with the wheat trade. Its price has been specially fixed so low as Re. 1-4 a copy so that it may suit all pockets. Copies of the report (Report on the marketing of wheat in India) are available for sale at all Government book-depots and in the office of the Manager, Central Publication Branch, Civil Lines, Delhi. Similar reports on tobacco, eggs, grapes, cattle and linseed are under preparation.

Arrangements were made for the analysis of samples of new commodities at various centres. By courtesy of certain large exporters at Calcutta and Karachi an analysis was made from their books of the quality of exported hides and skins on the basis of trade selections on the Hamburg system of classification.

Although development work is mainly the concern of provincial staffs certain experimental grading and packing stations were established for hides (at Agra and Delhi) fruits (oranges at Nagpur and grapes at Nasik) eggs (at Pabbi in N.W.F.P. and Kottarakara in Travancore) and for *ata* from washed and conditioned wheat ground at Delhi. The system of grades adopted at these experimental stations is based on the commodity analyses and discussions with representatives of the trade. Soon after this work started, necessity was felt for taking suitable steps to protect these grade designations and marks from being copied or otherwise misused. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, (Act I of 1937) was accordingly passed by the Central Legislature in March 1937. Rules were passed under the Act prescribing grade designation and standards of quality for eggs, oranges, grapes, hides and

skins and published in the *Gazette of India* dated 27th February 1937 and 20th March 1937. The General Rules made at the same time empower the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to issue certificate of authorisation to suitable persons desirous of being authorised to grade and mark their produce with the prescribed designation marks.

As a general policy it is hoped that, as far as many of the heavy commodities are concerned grades and standards will be controlled by suitable trade associations like the East India Cotton Association at Bombay. In pursuit of this policy and with a view to encouraging and developing the sense of corporate responsibility for improving marketing methods, the Central Marketing Staffs have held many conferences, both formal and informal, with various trade and manufacturing interests concerned with the marketing of different commodities. In the course of the year Grain Trade Associations and millers co-operated with the Central Marketing Staff in formulating the basis of an all-India standard contract for wheat and linseed. As a result of mutual discussion the Federation of Indian Tanners was established at Cawnpore and the Indian Tobacco Association at Guntur. Part of the object of both these bodies is to maintain grade standards and promote their use in the trade. Discussions were also held with sugar interests with a view to establishing at an early date a comprehensive association for controlling "futures" trading on the basis of defined standards. It is desired to acknowledge the ready spirit of co-operation shown by the large number of associations, without which it would have been impossible to make so much progress.

A bulletin containing the prices (both 'ready' and 'futures') stocks and movements of wheat, linseed and rice is compiled at the Headquarters from information received from the important markets of Amritsar, Lyallpur, Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta and Hapur. This is passed on to the All-India Radio Delhi Station from where it is broadcasted (both in Urdu and English) every Sunday evening.

The question of cold storage and refrigerated transport, which had been engaging the active consideration of Army authorities, has also been taken up by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, who is to act as liaison officer and to attend to enquiries from the trade and general public concerning cold storage. At the instance of the Army authorities a company (The Indian Cold Storage Company, Delhi) has been formed for the erection of cold storage depots at several places in Northern India. These depots, when erected, will cater for the requirements of both military and commercial interests.

Apart from the work of the Central Staff all the local Marketing Staffs in provinces and States were, by force of circumstances, driven to take some kind of development work. For example, the Madras local Marketing Staff have formed two fruit growers' associations; the United Provinces Staff have done much work in connection with the Lucknow Exhibition and the Fruit Development Board; in Assam the Senior Marketing Officer provided local growers of pineapples with an outlet for their produce. It has been increasingly evident that nearly all the interests concerned are anxious to assist the Marketing Staffs in speeding up the progress of improved marketing.

List of the Central Marketing Officers and the Senior Marketing Officers in Provinces and Indian States :—

A.—Central Marketing Staff.

Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.—Major A. McD. Livingstone, M.C., M.A., B.Sc.

Senior Marketing Officers.—C. B. Samuel, M.A., B.Sc. (Hons.); A. M. Thomson; H. C. Javaraya, L.A.G., F.L.S., F.R.H.S.

Marketing Officers.—B. P. Bhargava, B.Sc., A.M. Inst. B.E.; Dr. T. G. Shirname, B.A.G., Ph.D., F.S.S., F.R.Econ.S.; D. N. Khurody, I.D.D. (Hons.).

Supervisor for Experimental Grading and Packing Stations.—P. L. Tandon, B.Sc. (Wales), F.R. Econ. S. (Lond.).

Assistant Marketing Officers.—Tiruygi Prasad, M.A., LL.B.; F. A. Shah, B.A.; Hukmat Khan, B.Sc. (Agri.); K. Comarasamy Chetty, B.Sc. (Edin.); S. C. Chakravarty, B.A.G. (Bom.); B. M. Bee; K. Gopalan, M.A. Dip. Econ., C.H.D., B. Com. (Maunhr.); Shashikant, N.D.D. (Seot.); Fazal Haq, B.A., M.Sc. (Reading); Nurul Islam; Y. T. Desai, B.A.G., M.Sc. (Econ.) London, F.R.Econ.S.; Dr. T. G. Menon, D.Sc. (Agri.) (Munich).

B.—Provincial Marketing Officers.

Madras.—K. Gopalakrishnan Raja, L.A.G.

Bombay.—Dr. M. B. Ghatge, B.A.G., Ph.D.

Bengal.—A. R. Malik, M.A., B.A.G.

United Provinces.—J. A. Manawwar, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin), M.S.A. (Texas).

Punjab.—Kartar Singh, L.A.G., B.Sc., (Agri.), N.D.D. (Reading).

Bihar and Orissa.—D. N. Sarkar, L.A.G.

Central Provinces.—R. H. Hill, M.A. (Camb.)

Burma.—R. Watson, I.A.S. (Officiating).

Assam.—I. K. Handique, B.Sc., Agri. (Edin.).

C.—Indian States Marketing Officers.

Hyderabad.—Ahmed Mohiuddin, B.A.

Mysore.—V. Venkatasahar, M.A., B.Com., also Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence.

Kashmir.—Captain R. G. Wreford (Chairman, Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board).

Patiala.—Harchand Singh, L.A.G.

Bhopal.—K. F. Halder.

Cochin.—M. Sankara Menon, B.A., B.A.G.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY.

The Indian Sugar Committee of 1920 recommended *inter alia* the establishment of a Central Research Institute as necessary for the proper development of the sugar industry in this country. The necessity for such an Institute was greatly emphasised since the date of the Report by the rapid expansion of the industry during the past few years.

The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Sugar Committee and started with effect from 1st October 1926, for a period of five years the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology at Cawnpore. It was decided to take over with the concurrence of the Government of the United Provinces the Sugar Section of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute and develop it into the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology.

It is decided that the Institute should undertake research on—

- (a) Problems of Sugar Technology in general and those of the sugar factories in India in particular;
- (b) The utilisation of the by-products of the industry;
- (c) Detailed testing of new varieties of cane under factory conditions; and
- (d) General problems of sugar engineering and chemistry.

The Institute also provides adequate facilities for the training of students in all branches of Sugar Technology and arranges for short refresher courses for men already employed in

the industry. It is also responsible for the collection, tabulation and analysis of scientific control returns from factories and making the results of detailed study of these returns available to factories in the shape of technical reports. The Institute is, in other words, intended to furnish assistance of a scientific and technical nature to all factories which may need it. Besides carrying on research on fundamental problems of sugar chemistry it acts as the medium for harmonising the latest developments in the sugar industry abroad with the conditions prevailing in this country.

The administration of the Institute was vested in the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department, Government of India. Mr. R. C. Srivastava, formerly Sugar Technologist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was appointed the first Director of the Institute. A representative body was constituted to advise from time to time on the problems to be investigated at the Institute and to undertake periodic reviews of its activities.

The first academic session of the I.I.S.T. commenced on the 10th July 1937, and facilities were provided for the training of students in the following courses:—

1. Associateship in Sugar Technology.
2. " " Engineering.
3. Fellowship " Technology
4. " " Engineering.
5. Sugar Boilers' Certificate Course.
6. Short courses of instruction to be given in the "off season."

ARRA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1935-36 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Area according to survey.	Deduct Indian States.	NET AREA.	
			According to survey.	According to Village Papers.
	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.	Aeres.
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921		1,770,921	1,770,921
Assam	43,375,360	7,890,560	35,484,800	35,484,800
Bengal	52,732,356	3,477,760	49,254,596	49,254,596
Bihar	44,325,638		44,325,638	44,325,638
Bombay	48,720,915		48,720,915	48,720,915
Burma	155,849,432		155,849,423	155,849,423
Central Provinces and Berar ..	63,004,800		63,004,800	63,004,469
Coorg	1,019,520		1,019,520	1,019,520
Delhi	368,494		368,494	368,494
Madras	83,599,032		83,599,032	83,591,038
North-West Frontier Province.	8,578,298	140,800	8,437,498	8,576,578
Punjab	64,388,480	3,386,880	61,001,600	60,174,599
United Provinces	72,610,152	4,661,232	67,948,920	67,969,264
Orissa	19,689,224		19,689,224	18,618,605
Sind	30,158,133		30,158,133	30,158,133
Total ..	690,090,746	19,557,232	670,533,514	668,968,993

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1935-36 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	CULTIVATED.		UNCULTIVATED.		Forests.
	Net area actually sown.	Current fallows.	Culturable waste other than fallow.	Not available for cultivation.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	366,085	164,767	302,503	840,744	96,782
Assam	6,366,992	1,494,457	18,599,656	4,577,400	4,146,301
Bengal	22,674,000	5,670,438	6,657,916	9,794,341	4,457,911
Bihar	19,361,700	7,044,825	5,160,490	6,319,356	6,439,267
Bombay	28,540,450	5,147,011	861,237	5,630,182	8,491,945
Burma	18,161,175	3,874,301	59,625,342	52,000,236	22,128,359
Central Provinces & Berar.	24,301,398	3,958,846	14,052,250	4,914,828	15,859,147
Coorg	140,207	169,313	11,690	334,045	364,146
Delhi	212,751	13,451	61,971	80,321	..
Madras	31,838,922	10,243,865	11,493,106	16,026,256	13,088,889
North-West Frontier Province	2,315,034	457,246	2,785,101	2,666,205	352,982
Punjab	24,462,134	3,006,988	14,232,802	12,897,757	1,974,018
United Provinces	35,906,808	2,756,405	10,157,054	9,868,845	9,280,152
Orissa	6,280,442	1,604,368	2,766,614	5,563,836	2,403,345
Sind	4,785,544	5,193,484	5,996,366	13,460,738	722,001
Total	228,713,412	51,399,765	153,004,332	145,985,090	89,806,394

NOTE.—Statistics for Manipur Pargana have been omitted as it now forms part of Indore State

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1935-36 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	AREA IRRIGATED.					
	By Canals.		By Tanks.	By Wells.	Other Sources.	Total Area irrigated.
	Government.	Private.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	..	32,331	162,808	322	135,461
Assam	340	341,885	1,501	..	299,707	643,433
Bengal	203,248	205,561	709,139	50,713	414,494	1,594,155
Bihar	714,678	806,916	1,471,355	574,639	901,497	4,469,085
Bombay	212,500	87,317	113,706	621,701	25,993	1,061,316
Burma	679,181	249,893	153,525	10,164	337,858	1,438,621
Central Provinces & Berar	*	1,090,230	*	162,172	65,187	1,317,639
Coorg	2,621	..	1,489	..	..	4,110
Delhi	29,022	..	1,525	21,278	..	51,825
Madras	3,830,799	150,822	3,211,587	1,397,787	308,655	8,899,660
North-West Frontier Province ..	410,934	430,900	..	84,022	84,908	1,010,860
Punjab	10,143,044	414,896	35,206	4,291,892	133,813	15,018,851
United Provinces ..	3,510,951	35,352	61,007	1,865,390	1,865,390	10,765,157
Orissa	293,483	48,413	317,869	78,371	308,405	1,046,541
Sind	3,727,092	11,910	..	18,806	384,068	4,141,876
Total ..	23,759,992	3,874,151	6,110,240	12,721,810	5,130,397	51,596,590

* Included under "Private canals".

Provinces.	CROPS IRRIGATED. *				
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or Cholum (great millet).	Bajra or Cumbu (spiked millet).
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	85	17,717	36,509	98	181
Assam	624,384	..	..	..	..
Bengal	1,509,209	13,244	2,830	110	115
Bihar and Orissa	4,157,959	281,407	131,277	3,000	1,501
Bombay	168,039	193,954	11,510	218,986	35,563
Burma	1,364,665	898	..	367	..
Central Provinces & Berar ..	1,116,822	64,205	1,477	594	..
Coorg	4,110	..	..	..	..
Delhi	24	22,245	2,749	1,189	119
Madras	7,847,190	3,375	7	472,592	320,584
North-West Frontier Province ..	38,211	337,490	58,557	22,302	8,307
Punjab	719,747	5,190,127	226,227	172,503	321,486
United Provinces	615,188	3,672,131	1,975,943	32,265	4,131
Sind	1,124,621	1,117,058	19,776	430,881	248,407
Total ..	19,290,254	10,913,851	2,466,862	1,354,887	949,394

* Includes the area irrigated at both harvests.

CROPS IRRIGATED*.

Provinces.	CROPS IRRIGATED*.						
	Maize.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane	Other food crops.	Cotton.	Other non-food crops.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	32,515	19,264	55	15,090	26,090	6,161	153,765
Assam .. ..	..	756	..	9,055	..	9,238	643,433
Bengal.. ..	4,700	32,268	25,630	89,144	1,266	11,979	1,690,495
Bihar and Orissa ..	62,432	785,558	186,941	173,941	2,561	97,053	5,884,530
Bombay	22,480	98,929	81,818	165,065	43,386	180,748	1,220,478
Burma.. ..	400	15,088	3,339	41,130	2,207	58,126	1,486,229
Central Provinces and Berar	159	11,209	27,358	87,736	384	7,695	1,317,639
Coorg .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,110
Delhi	934	4,281	2,646	5,673	1,693	10,272	51,825
Madras	3,798	1,079,490	116,156	335,661	291,520	503,820	10,983,202
North-West Frontier Province	249,095	34,548	58,378	41,143	11,169	151,060	1,010,860
Punjab	533,259	1,278,869	389,529	307,775	3,585,858	3,550,452	15,275,832
United Provinces ..	173,786	2,424,415	1,511,634	415,069	298,936	363,213	11,487,311
Sind	2,839	577,720	4,897	60,259	767,766	263,827	4,618,051
Total ..	1,087,006	6,362,395	2,408,381	1,747,841	4,032,845	5,214,544	55,827,780

* Includes the area irrigated at both harvests.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1935-36 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	FOOD GRAINS.				
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or cholam (great millet.)	Bajra or curabn (spiked millet.)
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	630	28,356	46,806	78,208	24,908
Assam	5,201,825	..	..	5,800	2,000
Bengal	21,091,900	127,100	90,000	76,300	64,100
Bihar	9,671,400	1,141,600	1,275,100	..	..
Bombay	1,071,877	1,090,945	21,122	7,842,776	3,848,579
Burma	12,502,455	61,317	..	553,505	..
Central Province & Berar	5,589,220	3,389,153	11,011	4,226,540	88,488
Coorg	83,333	..	..	..	..
Delhi	71	45,202	12,375	25,682	56,113
Madras	10,478,304	11,358	3,240	5,102,224	2,712,207
North-West Frontier Province	38,298	1,030,627	160,951	96,546	147,783
Punjab	971,981	9,300,139	665,921	821,080	3,018,423
United Provinces	6,748,105	7,201,610	3,871,899	2,236,877	2,292,370
Orissa	5,018,955	3,324	200	45,895	9,053
Sind	1,124,621	1,118,826	19,776	438,357	809,265
Total ..	80,582,975	25,149,557	6,178,401	21,549,766	13,073,739

Provinces.	FOOD GRAINS.				
	Ragi or marua (millet.)	Maize.	Gram (pulse).	Other food grains and pulses.	Total Food Grains.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	71	70,630	42,279	59,738	351,716
Assam .. .. .	..	..	..	237,912	5,529,737
Bengal	5,100	72,400	182,900	1,092,500	22,669,700
Bihar	551,100	1,694,000	1,346,100	3,908,000	19,727,700
Bombay	663,931	179,364	690,451	2,937,515	19,846,560
Burma .. .. .	..	242,932	318,962	985,058	14,664,229
Central Provinces & Berar.	8,800	153,171	1,216,778	5,160,206	19,834,733
Coorg	3,533	..	11,028	64	57,958
Delhi	18	2,615	67,365	8,401	217,782
Madras	1,802,091	75,424	175,496	6,502,428	26,762,772
North-West Frontier Province .. .. .	..	471,820	222,822	93,968	2,262,815
Punjab	18,077	1,091,291	4,707,909	1,350,256	21,945,683
United Provinces	250,261	2,129,888	5,679,540	6,742,540	37,153,090
Orissa	294,338	31,054	162,584	419,936	5,985,203
Sind	282	2,840	313,891	265,505	4,093,363
Total ..	3,597,602	6,217,429	15,028,045	20,764,027	201,141,541

* Included under "Other food grains and pulses."

† Relates to Bengal gram.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1935-36 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	OILSEEDS.							Total.
	Linseed.	Sesamum (til or jinjili.)	Rape and mustard.	Ground- nut.	Cocoonut	Castor.	Other Oil seeds.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Mer- wara ..	282	21,492	554	..	..	..	..	22,328
Assam ..	4,498	21,007	362,744	..	..	3,372	..	391,621
Bengal ..	98,200	165,900	710,700	3,100	13,700	1,800	22,900	1,016,300
Bihar ..	540,000	124,700	546,000	..	..	35,000	241,500	1,487,200
Bombay ..	113,491	170,285	18,798	891,671	27,763	43,106	693,225	1,958,339
Burma ..	17	1,529,168	5,343	660,141	9,448	..	8,506	2,212,623
Central Pro- vinces and Berar ..	1,131,234	413,358	67,620	133,700	..	20,492	376,558	2,151,962
Coorg ..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	38
Delhi ..	..	1	5,307	..	..	..	65	5,373
Madras ..	1,910	750,112	10,928	2,525,304	583,440	257,465	61,825	4,101,002
North-West Frontier Province ..	43	2,675	93,053	..	..	..	306	96,077
Punjab ..	28,391	85,040	705,239	..	..	103	14,421	883,194
United Pro- vinces ..	194,714	257,843	253,126	87,947	..	6,546	32,144	832,820
Orissa ..	8,777	121,095	24,975	10,207	33,659	13,612	87,681	305,800
Sind ..	11	33,620	125,533	14	21	1,443	42,429	203,071
Total ..	2,121,577	3,696,334	2,929,920	4,312,084	668,040	396,939	1,581,860	15,700,754

Provinces.	Condi- ments and spices.	SUGAR.		FIBRES.			
		Sugar- cane.	Others*	Cotton.	Jute.	Other fibres.	Total fibres.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	6,246	59	300	34,732	..	109	34,841
Assam ..	..	37,999	..	38,372	117,837	..	156,209
Bengal ..	164,400	325,400	55,000	57,900	1,670,300	42,600	1,770,800
Bihar ..	77,500	447,200	..	31,700	128,400	11,100	171,200
Bombay ..	229,424	83,401	1,297	4,163,277	..	100,392	4,263,669
Burma ..	121,260	41,663	20,928	518,353	..	1,497	519,850
Central Provinces and Berar ..	114,669	30,483	..	4,067,733	..	137,129	4,204,862
Coorg ..	3,754	47	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi ..	1,891	3,411	..	1,890	..	408	2,298
Madras ..	633,388	123,361	86,431	2,664,254	..	181,726	2,845,980
North-West Frontier Province ..	9,016	58,512	..	15,269	..	1,106	16,375
Punjab ..	70,168	474,200	..	2,802,747	..	49,019	2,851,766
United Provinces ..	139,030	2,211,932	..	587,769	2,024	236,955	826,748
Orissa ..	19,530	32,830	905	9,046	18,956	6,810	33,812
Sind ..	5,366	4,897	418	767,766	..	657	768,423
Total ..	1,645,642	3,875,404	165,279	15,780,808	1,937,517	768,508	18,466,833

* Area under sugar-yielding plants other than sugarcane.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1935-36 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Dyes and Tanning materials.		Drugs and Narcotics.					Fodder Crops.
	Indigo.	Others.	Opium.	Tea.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Other Drugs and Narcotics (a)	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	1,320
Assam ..	..	..	..	435,661	..	11,826	..	..
Bengal ..	..	..	..	200,100	..	307,100	3,400	100,300
Bihar ..	1,200	..	..	4,000	..	134,800	..	23,900
Bombay ..	4	524	..	10	10	150,027	29,606	2,589,882
Burma ..	427	..	..	55,521	13	108,800	64,930	247,017
Central Provinces and Berar ..	..	30	..	..	..	13,890	777	480,218
Coorg ..	..	..	..	415	41,053	4	..	..
Delhi ..	..	7	..	..	..	1,293	..	33,316
Madras ..	26,390	1,317	..	75,157	56,274	279,985	157,791	463,590
North-West Frontier Province ..	..	44	..	..	..	16,501	140	158,317
Punjab ..	9,884	12,117	2,100	9,569	..	77,515	996	5,068,559
United Provinces ..	1,920	606	7,888	6,312	..	35,195	2,240	1,483,747
Orisa ..	..	725	..	..	61	25,923	1,593	19,288
Sind ..	..	454	..	..	..	7,900	110	120,986
Total ..	30,825	15,824	9,988	786,751	97,411	1,230,694	261,585	10,790,380

Provinces.	Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.	Miscellaneous Crops.		Total area sown.	Deduct area sown more than once.	Net area sown.
		Food.	Non-food.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	603	15,533	3,516	436,593	70,563	366,035
Assam ..	420,119	(a)	147,400	7,130,632	763,640	6,366,992
Bengal ..	766,500	231,200	80,300	27,695,300	5,021,300	22,674,000
Bihar ..	418,600	1,015,400	315,400	23,824,100	4,462,400	19,361,700
Bombay ..	198,754	1,882	9,753	29,304,045	1,832,595	28,540,450
Burma ..	1,047,151	15,218	229,756	19,349,336	1,188,211	18,161,175
Central Provinces and Berar ..	133,673	2,923	915	26,978,144	2,676,746	24,301,398
Coorg ..	7,974	..	..	141,243	1,210	140,027
Delhi ..	6,017	251	659	272,398	60,147	212,751
Madras ..	690,806	40,626	135,014	36,623,824	4,789,902	31,833,922
North-West Frontier Province ..	23,240	69,402	1,301	2,711,740	396,706	2,315,034
Punjab ..	247,447	234,837	13,379	31,850,814	4,388,680	27,462,134
United Provinces ..	608,447	214,835	8,515	43,582,325	7,676,017	35,906,808
Orisa ..	120,324	76,935	239,917	6,862,468	582,021	6,280,442
Sind ..	50,163	5,021	1,464	5,261,848	476,304	4,785,544
Total ..	4,749,478	1,928,913	1,187,346	262,099,860	33,386,448	228,713,412

(a) Includes figures Cinchona and Indian hemp also.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Source:—Estimates of area and yield of Principal crops in India 1936-37.
The figures represent the out-turn of provinces (British districts) in 1935-36:—

Provinces.	Rice. (000 tons.)	Wheat. (000 tons.)	Sugarcane (gur.) (000 tons.)	Tea (000 lbs.)	Cotton (000 bales of 400 lbs. each.)	Jute (1935) (000 bales of 400 lbs. each.)	Linseed. (000 tons.)	Rape & Mustard. (000 tons.)	Sesamum. (000 tons.)	Castor Seed. (000 tons.)	Ground- nut (Unshell- ed.) (000 tons.)	Barley. (000 tons.)
Ajmer-Merwara	..	9	..	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	13
Assam	1,610	..	37	226,417	15	313	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal	7,208	33	500	96,378	21	6,486	10	157	36	..	..	26
Bihar & Orissa	3,745	417	687	997	8	364	76	113	28	7	..	363
Bombay	843	315	211	..	758	..	12	4	20	0	418	7
Burma	4,998	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	50	..	144	..
C. P. & Berar	1,468	641	43	..	616	..	80	13	33	4	35	2
Dalhi	..	12	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Coorg	54	..	..	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	4,741	..	349	31,519	533	..	..	..	8	23	1,202	A
N. W. Frontier Pro- vince	..	258	65	..	3	..	..	8	..	..	..	48
Punjab	..	3,033	360	2,479	1,234	..	2	113	7	..	..	175
Sind	385	292	10	..	308	..	..	12	2	..	..	5
United Provinces	1,949	2,498	3,275	1,622	1,194	..	*147	479	103	2	..	1,677
Total	27,001	7,528	5,805	359,576	3,809	7,162	333	*944	*364	42	1,799	2,325

* Includes mixed crop of United Provinces.

A—Not available.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS : (Figures in thousands of acres.)

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Area by professional survey ..	670,038	670,047	669,910	660,345	668,869	668,045	668,045	668,040	670,534
Area according to village papers ..	666,996	667,536	667,516	667,522	667,058	667,732	667,571	667,394	668,989
Area under forest ..	86,985	87,224	87,277	87,062	88,566	88,803	89,067	89,239	89,806
Area not available for cultivation.	149,648	149,034	146,873	146,810	145,614	145,550	144,992	144,816	145,085
Culturable waste other than fallow.	155,477	154,880	155,491	154,017	155,000	154,610	153,627	154,260	153,064
Fallow land ..	51,020	48,432	49,714	49,618	49,042	50,663	4,080	52,269	51,400
Net area sown ..	228,862	228,166	228,161	230,115	228,836	228,076	232,246	226,980	228,714
Area irrigated ..	43,321	49,762	51,010	49,697	48,729	49,862	50,568	50,534	51,597
Area under Food-crops—									
Rice ..	79,697	81,132	79,424	80,682	81,288	79,968	80,425	79,620	80,588
Wheat ..	24,589	24,926	24,731	24,707	25,320	25,014	27,698	25,655	25,149
Barley ..	6,323	7,533	7,027	6,693	6,405	6,405	6,724	6,587	6,178
Jowar ..	21,248	20,324	23,241	22,808	21,608	21,462	21,401	21,853	21,550
Bajra ..	14,062	12,852	13,291	13,698	13,942	13,102	13,074	13,074	13,074
Ragi ..	3,852	5,904	4,090	3,973	3,871	3,826	3,732	3,788	3,598
Maize ..	5,943	6,012	6,552	6,458	6,109	6,267	6,040	6,155	6,217
Gram ..	13,973	13,625	11,458	13,644	15,932	18,498	16,546	13,732	15,028
Other food-grains and pulse ..	29,600	29,651	30,294	30,683	30,449	30,588	30,610	30,293	29,761
Total Food-grains ..	196,679	200,269	200,018	202,756	205,014	201,463	206,223	200,635	201,141
Sugar ..	3,046	2,675	2,583	2,869	3,041	3,307	3,364	3,524	4,041
Area under other food-crops (in- cluding fruits, vegetables, con- diments, spices & miscellaneous food-crops).	7,844	7,852	7,988	8,241	8,389	8,301	8,078	8,485	8,821
Total Food-crops ..	207,569	210,796	210,499	213,816	216,444	213,131	217,665	212,644	218,506

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA—(in thousands of acres).

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Area under non-food crops—									
Lined	2,212	2,092	1,937	1,999	2,217	2,161	2,067	2,198	2,192
Sesamum (oil)	3,541	3,668	3,556	3,638	3,712	4,247	4,207	2,393	2,006
Rape and Mustard	3,277	4,287	3,554	3,524	3,507	3,524	3,257	2,895	2,930
Other Oilseeds	7,093	7,839	7,293	7,524	6,446	7,763	8,195	6,107	6,959
Total Oilseeds	16,123	17,886	16,380	16,458	15,882	17,695	17,794	14,548	15,707
Area under—									
Cotton	14,804	16,507	16,141	14,291	14,487	13,122	14,499	14,494	15,761
Jute	3,294	3,062	3,263	3,402	1,845	1,877	2,494	2,476	1,993
Other fibres	713	657	666	719	686	683	633	624	708
Indigo	67	81	64	64	58	61	42	00	40
Opium	54	40	41	43	42	31	18	9	97
Coffee	92	87	91	92	92	93	95	96	97
Tea	743	760	706	775	775	775	779	783	787
Tobacco	1,145	1,150	1,173	1,112	1,150	1,117	1,085	1,267	1,231
Fodder crops	9,132	9,177	9,381	9,300	9,625	9,989	10,307	10,308	10,790
Other non-food crops	1,768	1,773	1,911	1,901	1,820	1,832	1,849	1,884	1,465
Total non-food crops	47,950	51,189	49,839	43,067	46,457	47,230	49,495	48,474	48,504

STATEMENT SHOWING YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA.—(Yields in thousands of —)

Crop	Yields in.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Yields in thousands of—											
Rice	tons.	29,680	28,234	32,150	31,132	32,198	33,001	31,114	30,907	30,288	23,211
Wheat	"	8,978	7,791	8,592	10,469	9,300	9,024	9,455	9,370	9,729	9,434
Coffee	"	34,252	35,563	27,767	39,424	32,973	32,614	32,491	34,601	32,744	41,173
Tea	"	392,933	390,920	404,153	432,842	391,081	394,083	433,669	383,674	406,095	394,429
Cotton	400 lb. bales.	5,024	5,963	5,723	5,243	5,226	4,007	4,657	5,108	4,857	5,918
Jute	"	12,132	10,183	9,908	10,335	11,205	5,542	7,072	7,937	8,500	7,215
Lined	tons.	405	348	322	380	377	416	406	376	388	420
Rape and Mustard	"	1,004	840	910	1,095	988	1,025	1,042	943	900	957
Sesamum (oil)	"	543	543	405	455	526	476	551	541	406	463
Groundnut	"	1,818	2,443	2,775	2,370	2,767	2,276	3,007	1,884	2,258	2,258
Castor seed	"	129	168	113	110	120	146	151	131	105	131
Indigo	cwt.	11	15	15	13	13	10	11	7	10	7
Cane-sugar (Gur)	tons.	3,217	3,217	2,704	2,752	3,228	3,975	4,676	4,896	5,140	5,631
Rubber*	tons.	23,004	26,042	26,839	25,623	24,351	20,117	6,391(b)	12,915	37,156	48,545

* The statistics of the production of tea, jute and rubber are for calendar years. (b) Decrease is due to general slump in the rubber market.

Note.—The average of crops given in this table is for British India only, but the yield includes the crops in certain Indian States also.

Irrigation.

The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution over the country, its irregular distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to failure of serious deficiency. The normal annual rainfall varies from 460 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to less than three inches in Upper Sind. The greatest rainfall actually measured at any station in any one year was 905 inches, recorded at Cherrapunji in 1861, while at stations in Upper Sind it has been nil. There are thus portions of the country which suffer as much from excessive rainfall as others do from drought.

The second important characteristic of the rainfall is its unequal distribution throughout the seasons. Except in the south-east of the peninsula, where the heaviest precipitation is received from October to December, by far the greater portion of the rainfalls during the south-west monsoon, between June and October. During the winter months the rainfall is comparatively small the normal amount varying from half an inch to two inches, while the hot weather, from March to May or June, is practically rainless. Consequently it happens that in one season of the year the greater part of India is deluged with rain and is the scene of the most wonderful and rapid growth of vegetation; in another period the same tract becomes a dreary, sun-burnt waste. The transition from the latter to the former stage often occurs in a few days. From the agricultural point of view the most unsatisfactory feature of the Indian rainfall is its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The average annual rainfall over the whole country is about 45 inches and there is but little variation from this average from year to year, the greatest recorded being only about seven inches. But if separate tracts are considered, extraordinary variations are found. At many stations annual rainfalls of less than half the average are not uncommon, while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded in a year of extreme drought.

Scarcity.—Classing a year in which the deficiency is 25 per cent. as a dry year and one in which it is 40 per cent. as a year of severe drought, the examination of past statistics shows that, over the precarious area, one year in five may be expected to be a dry year and one in ten a year of severe drought. It is largely in order to remove the menace of these years that the great irrigation systems of India have been constructed.

Government Works.—The Government irrigation works of India may be divided into two main classes, those provided with artificial storage, and those dependent throughout the year on the natural supplies of the rivers from which they have their origin. In actual fact, practically every irrigation work depends upon storage of one kind or another but, in many cases, this is provided by nature without man's assistance. In Northern India, upon the Himalayan rivers, and in Madras, where the

cold weather rains are even heavier than those of the south-west monsoon, the principal non-storage systems are found.

The expedient of storing water in the monsoon for utilization during the subsequent dry weather has been practised in India from time immemorial. In their simplest form, such storage works consist of an earthen embankment constructed across a valley or depression, behind which the water collects, and those under Government control range from small tanks irrigating only a few acres each to the huge reservoirs recently completed in the Deccan which are capable of storing over 20,000 million cubic feet of water. By gradually escaping water from a work of the latter type, a supply can be maintained long after the river on which the reservoir is situated would otherwise be dry and useless.

The Three Classes.—Previously all irrigation works were divided into three classes Productive, Protective and Minor, but during the triennium 1921-24 the method of determining the source from which the funds for the construction of Government works was provided was changed, and now all works, whether major or minor, for which capital accounts are kept, have been re-classified under two heads, Productive and Unproductive, with a third class embracing areas irrigated by non-capital works. The main criterion to be satisfied before a work can be classed as productive is that it shall, within ten years of the completion of construction, produce sufficient revenue to cover its working expenses and the interest charges on its capital cost. Most of the largest irrigation systems in India belong to the productive class. The total capital outlay direct and indirect on irrigation and navigation works, including works under construction, amounted at the end of the year 1934-35 to Rs. 150.89 crores.

Unproductive works are constructed primarily with a view to the protection of precarious tracts and to guard against the necessity for periodical expenditure on the relief of the population in times of famine. They are financed from the current revenues of India, generally from the annual grant for famine relief and insurance, and are not directly remunerative, the construction of each such work being separately justified by a comparison of the value of each acre protected (based upon such factors as the probable cost of famine relief, the population of the tract, the area already protected and the minimum area which must be protected in order to tide over a period of severe drought) with the cost of such protection.

Nearly one-eighth of the whole area irrigated in India from Government works is effected by minor works for which no capital account is kept.

Growth of Irrigation.—There has, during the last fifty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated by Government irrigation works.

From 10½ million acres in 1878-79 the area annually irrigated rose to 10½ million acres at the beginning of the century and to 29.88 million acres in 1934-35.

The main increase has been in the class of productive works, which irrigated 4½ million acres in 1878-79 and rose to 20,756,209 acres in 1926-27. During the year 1934-35 the areas irrigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 21,361,503 acres and 3,639,387 acres, respectively.

The area irrigated in 1934-35 was largest in the Punjab, in which province 10.48 million acres were irrigated during the year. In addition about 663,391 acres were irrigated from channels which although drawing their supplies from British canals, lie wholly in the Indian States. The Madras Presidency came next with an area of 7.3 million acres, followed by Sind with an area of 4.06 million acres.

Capital and Revenue.—The total capital invested in the works has risen from Rs. 42.36 lakhs in 1900-01 to Rs. 150.89 crores in 1934-35. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 1,234 lakhs and the working expenses Rs. 492 lakhs, the net return on capital being, therefore, 4.9 per cent. In considering the latter figure, it must be remembered that the capital invested includes considerable expenditure on two large projects, the Lloyd (Sukkur) project, and the Cauvery Mettur Project. The former project which was opened for irrigation in 1932 did not yield any revenue this year as against Rs. 25 lakhs in the preceding year while the latter project which was completed during the year under review, yielded a net revenue of Rs. 508,000 only.

Charges for Water.—The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces. In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals. In others, as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water. These methods may however be regarded as exceptional. Over the greater part of India water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured, and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown. Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

Various other methods of assessment have been tried, such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful. The cultivator fully understands the principle of "No crops, no charge" which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop.

The rates charged vary considerably with the crop grown, and are different in each province and often upon the several canals in a single

province. Thus in the Punjab, they vary from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 12 per acre for sugarcane, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses. Charge is made for additional waterings. Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted.

A somewhat different system, the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces, under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not. In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all, and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate, they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential, and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply. By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required; consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season.

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives.

Central Bureau of Irrigation.—An important event of the triennium 1930-33 was the establishment of a Central Bureau of Irrigation as an essential adjunct of the Central Board of Irrigation. This organization satisfies a want long felt by irrigation officers and has great potentialities in connection with the development of Indian irrigation. The Bureau came into being in May 1931. Its main objects are to ensure the free exchange of information and experience on irrigation and allied subjects between the engineer officers of the various provinces; to co-ordinate research in irrigation matters throughout India and to disseminate the results achieved; to convene at intervals general congresses at which selected irrigation matters will be discussed by officers from various provinces; and to establish contact with similar bureaux in other countries with a view to the exchange of publications and information. These objects necessitate among other things the maintenance of a comprehensive library of irrigation publications both Indian and foreign, and the expenditure on the establishment and on the library is considerable. The bureau was financed during the year 1931-32 by the Government of India, but local Governments have since consented to contribute towards its support, and it has thus achieved an independent existence under the Central Board of Irrigation, the Government of India contributing in the same manner as provincial Governments.

Triennial Comparisons.—The average area irrigated in British India by Government works of all classes during the triennium 1930-33 was 30.23 million acres.

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below :—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.
Madras	7,277,967	7,484,466
Bombay (Deccan)	406,748	382,729
Sind	3,579,592	3,690,000
Bengal	90,054	62,740
United Provinces	3,639,867	3,805,205
Punjab	11,200,550	10,995,258
Burma	1,994,321	2,076,435
Bihar and Orissa	937,067	888,834
Central Provinces	400,438	405,184
North-West Frontier Province	403,064	395,089
Rajputana	31,984	25,098
Baluchistan	22,407	21,430
Total ..	29,954,050	30,231,468

Productive Works.—Taking productive works only, a triennial comparison is given in the following table. It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was approximately two hundred thousand less than in the previous period :—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1927-30.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.
Madras	3,821,815	3,825,277
Bombay-Deccan	2,637	6,089
Sind	2,661,519	2,705,647
United Provinces	3,372,506	3,508,892
Punjab	10,775,794	10,314,031
Burma	1,378,393	1,446,121
Central Provinces	21,889	nil
North-West Frontier Province	207,750	203,238
Total ..	22,242,303	22,009,295

Taking the productive works as a whole, the capital invested in them was, at the end of 1934-35, Rs. 10,658 lakhs. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 713 lakhs giving a return 6.70 per cent. as compared with 9 per cent. in 1918-19 and 9½ per cent. in 1919-20. In considering these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes the expenditure upon several works which have only lately come into operation and others which were under

construction, which classes at present contribute little or nothing in the way of revenue; moreover only receipts from water rates and a share of the enhanced land revenue due to the introduction of irrigation are credited to the canals, so that the returns include nothing on account of the large addition to the general revenues of the country which follows in the wake of their construction.

Unproductive Works.—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below :—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1927-30.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.
Madras	266,849	261,624
Bombay-Deccan	239,278	204,715
Sind	831,722	834,305
Bengal.. .. .	67,802	89,548
United Provinces	252,643	274,565
Punjab	424,756	681,227
Burma.. .. .	539,253	562,169
Bihar and Orissa	904,303	884,350
Central Provinces	333,482	374,556
North-West Frontier Province	195,314	191,850
Rajputana	31,984	25,098
Baluchistan	22,407	21,480
Total ..	4,109,793	4,455,437

Non-capital Works.—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below :—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1927-30.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.
Madras	3,189,303	3,297,565
Bombay-Deccan	164,833	169,568
Sind	86,351	62,637
Bengal	22,252	21,673
United Provinces	14,717	21,748
Burma	76,676	68,145
Bihar and Orissa	2,764	2,484
Central Provinces	45,067	30,628
Total ..	3,601,963	3,674,448

Irrigated Acreage.—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1933-34 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below:—

Provinces.	Net area cropped.	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works.	Percentage of area irrigated to total cropped area.	Capital cost of Government irrigation & Navigation works to end of 1934-35.	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation.
	Acrea.	Acrea.		In lakhs of rupees.	In lakhs of rupees.
Madras	37,539,000	7,302,000	19.4	2,034	2,075
Bombay Deccan	26,405,000	388,000	1.4	1,068	243
Sind	4,192,000	4,069,000	97.1	3,021	621
Bengal	27,021,000	130,000	0.5	531	10
United Provinces	35,033,000	3,827,000	10.9	2,618	1,843
Punjab	29,833,000	10,485,000	35.1	3,451	3,223
Burma	18,164,000	2,054,000	11.3	688	551
Bihar and Orissa	29,547,000	853,000	2.9	628	350
C. P. (excluding Berar)	20,809,000	323,000	1.6	685	93
N. W. F. Province	2,555,000	† 410,000	16.0	302	113
Rajputana	446,000	27,000	5.9	38	6
Baluchistan	410,000	20,000	5.0	36	3
Total	232,854,000	20,888,000	12.8	15,098	9,111

* In addition 6,63,391 acres were irrigated on the Indian State channels of the Western Jumna canal, the Sirhind and the Ghaggar canals.

† Excluding 31,498 acres irrigated by the Baharpur canal for which at present no capital and revenue accounts are kept.

New Works.—The major works of exceptional importance are the Lloyd Barrage and Canals in Sind, the Cauvery (Mettur) project in Madras, and the Sutlej Valley Canals in the Punjab. The Lloyd Barrage, which was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy early in 1932, is the greatest work of its kind in the world, measuring 4,725 feet between the faces of the regulators on either side. The canals construction scheme has been completed, and the revenue account of the scheme was opened with effect from the financial year 1932-33.

Providing for the irrigation of a total anticipated area of approximately 5½ million acres on attainment of full development the main features of the scheme are a Barrage approximately a mile long across the river Indus near Sukkur, three large canals taking off from above the Barrage on the right bank of the River and four canals on the left bank of the River with a separate head-regulator for each canal. The total expenditure (excluding interest charges) incurred on the project to the end of March 1935 amounted to Rs. 20.08 crores. The construction estimate of the project was closed on the 30th September 1933. The year under review was the third year of operation of the Barrage canals and their general working was satisfactory. The important construction work carried out during the year under review consisted of the excavation of main and branch watercourses and the construction of modules and hump pipe culverts.

The Sutlej Valley Works which reached completion by the end of 1932-33 received

the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in 1921-22. It falls into four natural groups centred on the Ferozepur, Sulaimanke, Islam, and Panjnad Headworks. During the triennium ending 1932-33 all the State Canals taking off from the first three headworks, namely the Bikaner, Fardwal, Eastern Sadigla, Bahawalpur and Qaimpur Canals were handed over to the States. The remaining two Canals, namely the Abbasia and Panjnad Canals taking off from the Panjnad Headworks, were also handed over to the Bahawalpur State during the year. The total expenditure on the Project to the end of 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 21.12 crores which include Rs. 11.63 crores contributed by the States of Bikaner and Bahawalpur—the co-partners in the Project. The total area to be irrigated is 5,108,000 acres, or nearly 8,000 square miles. Of this, 2,075,000 acres are perennial and 3,033,000 acres non-perennial irrigation. 1,942,000 acres are in British territory, 2,825,000 acres in Bahawalpur and 341,000 acres in Bikaner.

The Cauvery-Mettur Project is the most important project completed during the year under review and its Inauguration ceremony was performed on the 21st August 1934. The project was sanctioned in 1925 and its sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 737 lakhs. It has been framed with two main objects in view, first, to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery delta irrigation of over a million acres and, secondly, to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres. The project involved:—

- (i) the construction of a large dam on the Cauvery at Mettur, the object of the dam being to store the flood waters of the river and to pass them down to the delta as and when required;
- (ii) the construction of an irrigation canal (the Grand Anicut canal) taking off on the right bank of the Cauvery; and
- (iii) the improvement and extension of the existing Vadavara canal in the Cauvery delta.

A saving of Rs. 74.73 lakhs is expected in the sanctioned estimate and the project is estimated to yield a net revenue of over Rs. 50 lakhs. Apart from the extension of

irrigation to new areas (271,000 acres on the Grand Anicut canal and 30,000 acres on the Vadavara canal) second crop cultivation is expected to increase by 175,000 acres. The construction of the dam, in addition to the development of irrigation in the Cauvery delta, enabled the development of electrical power and the Mettur Hydro-Electric scheme is expected to be completed by April 1938. The potentialities of Mettur as an industrial centre are now considerable for the area will possess the great advantages of cheap power an ample supply of water and proximity to cotton and groundnut tracts, and there are also factory sites in the vicinity of the railway and the river Cauvery.

[Editorial Note :—The figures given throughout this article are the latest obtainable from the Government of India at the time of going to press.]

WELLS AND TANKS.

So far we have dealt only with the great irrigation schemes. They are essentially exotic, the products of British rule; the real eastern instrument is the well. The most recent figures give thirty per cent. of the irrigated area in India as being under wells. Moreover the well is an extremely efficient instrument of irrigation. When the cultivator has to raise every drop of water which he uses from a varying depth, he is more careful in the use of it; well water exerts at least three times as much duty as canal water. Again, owing to the cost of lifting, it is generally used for high grade crops. It is estimated that well-irrigated lands produce at least one-third more than canal-watered lands. Although the huge areas brought under cultivation by a single canal scheme tend to reduce the disproportion between the two systems, it must be remembered that the spread of canals increases the possibilities of well irrigation by adding, through seepage, to the store of subsoil water and raising the level.

Varieties of Wells.—Wells in India are of every description. They may be just holes in the ground, sunk to subsoil level, used for a year or two and then allowed to fall into decay. These are temporary or *kacha* wells. Or they may be lined with timber, or with brick or stone. They vary from the *kacha* well costing a few rupees to the masonry well, which will run into thousands, or in the sandy wastes of Bikaner, where the water level is three hundred feet below the surface, to still more. The means of raising the water vary in equal degree. There is the *picotah*, or weighted lever, raising a bucket at the end of a pivoted pole, just as is done on the banks of the Nile. This is rarely used for lifts beyond fifteen feet. For greater lifts bullock power is invariably used. This is generally harnessed to the *mot*, or leather bag, which is passed over a pulley overhanging the well, then raised by bullocks who walk down a ramp of a length approximating to the depth of the well. Sometimes the *mot* is just a leather bag, more often it is a self-acting arrangement, which discharges the water into a sump automatically on reaching the surface. By this means from thirty to forty gallons of water are raised at a time, and in its simplicity, and the ease with which the apparatus can be constructed and repaired by village labour, the *mot* is unsurpassed in efficiency. There is also the Persian wheel, an endless chain of earthenware

pots running round a wheel. Recently attempts have been made, particularly in Madras, to substitute mechanical power, furnished by oil engines, for the bullock. This has been found economical where the water supply is sufficiently large, especially where two or three wells can be linked. Government have systematically encouraged well irrigation by advancing funds for the purpose and exempting well watered land from extra assessment due to improvement. These advances, termed *takavi*, are freely made to approved applicants, the general rate of interest being 6½ per cent. In Madras and Bombay ryots who construct wells, or other works of agricultural improvement, are exempt from enhanced assessment on that account. In other provinces the exemption lasts for specific periods, the term generally being long enough to recoup the owner the capital sunk.

Tanks.—Next to the well, the indigenous instrument of irrigation is the tank. The village or the roadside tank is one of the most conspicuous features in the Indian scene. The Indian tank may be any size. It may vary from a great work like Lakes Eife and Whiting in the Bombay Presidency or the Periyar Lake in Travancore, holding up from four to seven billion cubic feet of water; and spreading their waters through great chains of canal, to the little village tank irrigating ten acres. They date back to a very early stage in Indian civilisation. Some of these works in Madras are of great size, holding from three to four billion cubic feet, with water spreads of nine miles. The inscriptions of two large tanks in the Chingleput district of Madras, which still irrigate from two to four thousand acres are said to be over 1,100 years old. Tank irrigation is practically unknown in the Punjab and in Sind, but it is found in some form or other in all other provinces, including Burma, and finds its highest development in Madras. In the ryotwari tracts of Bombay and Madras all but the smallest tanks are controlled by Government. In the zamindari tracts only the large tanks are State works. According to the latest figures the area irrigated from tanks is about eight million acres, but in many cases the supply is extremely precarious. So far from tanks being a refuge in famine they are often quite useless inasmuch as the rainfall does not suffice to fill them and they remain dry throughout the season.

Meteorology.

The meteorology of India like that of other countries is largely a result of its geographical position. The great land area of Asia to the northward and the enormous sea expanse of the Indian Ocean to the southward are determining factors in settling its principal meteorological features. When the Northern Hemisphere is turned away from the sun, in the northern winter, Central Asia becomes an area of intense cold. The meteorological conditions of the temperate zone are pushed southward and we have over the northern provinces of India the westerly winds and eastward moving cyclonic storms of temperate regions, while, when the Northern Hemisphere is turned towards the sun, Southern Asia becomes a super-heated region drawing towards it an immense current of air which carries with it the enormous volume of water vapour which it has picked up in the course of its long passage over the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean, so that at one season of the year parts of India are deluged with rain and at another persistent dry weather prevails.

Monsoons.—The all-important fact in the meteorology of India is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence, dry, fine weather, clear skies, low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season. The summer rains cease in the provinces of the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These fine weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the end of October, they embrace all parts of the country except the southern half of the Peninsula, and by the end of the year have extended to the whole of the Indian land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt. Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to February over India are:—Westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north of India; to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or perhaps more properly the north-east Trades and a gradually extending area of fine weather which, as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole Indian land and sea area. Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, viz.; the Madras coast and the north-west of India. In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon, which current curves round over the Bay of Bengal, and blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year, for while the total rainfall for the four months June to September, i.e., the summer monsoon, at the Madras Observatory amounts to 15'46 inches the total rainfall for the three months October to December amounts to 31'78 inches. The other region in which the weather is unsettled; during

this period of generally settled conditions, is North-west India. This region during January, February and part of March is traversed by a succession of shallow storms from the westward. The number and character of these storms vary very largely from year to year and in some years no storms at all are recorded. In normal years, however, in Northern India periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and even heavy rain occurs. In the case of Peshawar the total rainfall for the four months, December to March; amounts to 5'75 inches while the total fall for the four months, June to September, is 4'65 inches, showing that the rainfall of the winter is, absolutely, greater in this region than that of the summer monsoon. These two periods of subsidiary "rains" are of the greatest economic importance. The fall in Madras is, as shown above, of considerable actual amount, while that of North-west India though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of Northern India.

Spring Months.—March to May and part of June form a period of rapid continuous increase of temperature and decrease of barometric pressure throughout India. During this period there occurs a steady transference northward of the area of greatest heat. In March the maximum temperatures, slightly exceeding 100° occur in the Deccan; in April the area of maximum temperature, between 100° and 105°, lies over the south of the Central Provinces and Gujarat; in May maximum temperatures, varying between 105° and 110°, prevail over the greater part of the interior of the country while in June the highest mean maximum temperatures, exceeding, 110°, occur in the Indus Valley near Jacobabad. Temperatures exceeding 120° have been recorded over a wide area including Sind, Rajputana, the West and South Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, but the highest temperature hitherto recorded is 127° registered at Jacobabad on June 12th, 1919. During this period of rising temperature and diminishing barometric pressure, great alterations take place in the air movements over India, including the disappearance of the north-east winds of the winter monsoon, and the air circulation over India and its adjacent seas, becomes a local circulation; characterised by strong hot winds down the river valleys of Northern India and increasing land and sea winds in the coast regions. These land and sea winds, as they become stronger and more extensive, initiate large contrasts of temperature and humidity which result in the production of violent local storms. These take the forms of dust storms in the dry plains of Northern India and of thunder and hailstorms in regions where there is inter-action between damp sea winds and dry winds from the interior. These storms are frequently accompanied with winds of excessive force, heavy hail and torrential rain and are on that account very destructive being known as "Nor'westers" in Bengal.

By the time the area of greatest heat has been established over North-west India, in the last week of May or first of June, India has become the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole character of the weather changes. During the hot weather period, discussed above, the winds and weather are mainly determined by local conditions. Between the Equator and Lat. 30° or 35° south the wind circulation is that of the south-east trades, that is to say from about Lat. 30° - 35° south a wind from south-east blows over the surface of the sea up to about the equator. Here the air rises into the upper strata to flow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropic or beyond. To the north of this circulation, i.e., between the Equator and Lat. 20° to 25° North, there exists a light unsteady circulation the remains of the north-east trades, that is to say about Lat. 20° North there is a north-east wind which blows southward till it reaches the thermal equator where side by side with the south-east Trades mentioned above, the air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere. Still further to the northward and in the immediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea breezes which are attributable to the difference in the heating effect of the sun's rays over land and sea. It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south-west monsoon period. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic. Hence the thermal equator is also progressing northward and with it the area of ascent of the south-east trades circulation. Thus the south-east trade winds cross the equator and advance further and further northward, as the thermal equator and area of ascent follows the sun in its northern progress. At the same time the temperature over India increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas. Thus we have the southern Trades circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up, the immense circulation of the South-east Trades, with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward, becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by oceanic conditions—the south-west monsoon proper. This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five-sixths of the people of India.

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the Indian seas and the Indian land area from Lat. 30° S. to Lat. 30° N. the southern half being the south-east trades and the northern half the south-west monsoon. The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the Indian seas and flows

over the Indian land it is highly charged with aqueous vapours.

The current enters the Indian seas quite at the commencement of June and in the course of the succeeding two weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their extreme northern limits. It advances over India from these two seas. The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less exclusively over the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana and north Bombay. The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay. One portion is directed towards Burma, East Bengal and Assam while another portion curves to south at the head of the Bay and over Bengal, and then meeting with the barrier of the Himalayas curves still further and blows as a south-easterly and easterly wind right up the Gangetic plain. The south-west monsoon continues for three and a half to four months, viz., from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September. During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rain prevails throughout India, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total volume of which is probably three times as great as that of the Bengal current, blows directly on to the west coast districts. Here it meets an almost continuous hill range, is forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the hilly range, the total averaging about 100 inches most of which falls in four months. The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current. The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli Hill range but very little to Western Rajputana, and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Eastern Punjab, Eastern Rajputana and the North-west Himalayas. In this region the current meets and mixes with the monsoon current from the Bay.

The monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from south-west and is thus directed towards the Tenasserim hills and up the valley of the Irrawady to which it gives very heavy rain. That portion of this current which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low-lying districts of East Bengal and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives excessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advances from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikhim to Kashmir.

To the south of this easterly wind of the Bay current and to the north of the westerly

wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists a debatable area running roughly from Hissar in the Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Chota Nagpur to Orissa; where neither current of the monsoon prevails. In this area the rainfall is uncertain and would probably be light, but that the storms from the Bay of Bengal exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain.

The total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast, the amount diminishes eastward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras; it is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper Burma; it is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

The month to month distribution for the whole of India is:—

May ..	.. 3.1 inches.
June ..	.. 7.9 "
July ..	.. 11.2 "
August ..	.. 10.3 "
September ..	.. 7.0 "
October ..	.. 3.3 "

Cyclonic storms and cyclones are an almost invariable feature of the monsoon period. In the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season, viz., May and November; but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season. The following gives the total number of storms recorded during the period 1877 to 1901 and shows the monthly distribution:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Bay of Bengal ..	..	..	1	4	13	28
	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bay of Bengal	41	36	45	34	22	8

(For monsoon of 1937, see page 361).

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Functions of the Department.—The India Meteorological Department was instituted in 1875 to combine and extend the work of various provincial meteorological services which had sprung up before that date. The various duties which were imposed on the Department at the time of its formation were from time to time supplemented by new duties. The main existing functions, more or less in the historical order in which they were assumed, may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(a) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms.

(b) The issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas, and the making of arrangements for the collection of meteorological data from ships.

(c) The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics. These were originally undertaken in order to furnish data for the investigation of the relation between weather and disease.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Arabian Sea ..	..	..	..	2	15	..
	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Arabian Sea	2	..	1	1	5	..

The preceding paragraphs give an account of the normal procession of the seasons throughout India during the year, but it must be remembered, that every year produces variations from the normal and that in some years these variations are very large. This is more particularly the case with the discontinuous element rainfall. The most important variations in this element which may occur are:—

- (1) Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country, this being most frequent in North Bombay and North-west India.
- (2) A prolonged break in July or August or both.
- (3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country.
- (4) The determination throughout the monsoon period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to another part of the country. Examples of this occur every year.

About the middle of September fine and fresh weather begins to appear in the extreme north-west of India. This area of fine weather and dry winds extends eastward and southward the area of rainy weather at the same time contracting till by the end of October the rainy area has retreated to Madras and the south of the Peninsula and by the end of December has disappeared from the Indian region; fine clear weather prevailing throughout. This procession with the numerous variations and modifications which are inseparable from meteorological conditions repeats itself every after year.

(d) The issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts. These duties were originally recommended by a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of famine in India.

(e) Meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall.

(f) The issue of seasonal rainfall forecasts.

(g) The issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall and frost (cold wave), mainly to Government officials (e.g., canal and railway engineers, collectors, directors of agriculture, etc.), and through the newspapers to the public in general.

(h) Supply of meteorological, astronomical and geophysical information in response to enquiries from officials, commercial firms & private individuals.

(i) Technical supervision of rainfall registration carried out under the control of provincial Government authorities.

(j) The study of temperature and moisture conditions in the upper air by means of instrument-carrying balloons and of upper winds by pilot balloons; and regular compilation of statistics of upper air data.

(k) The issue of weather reports and warnings to aircraft, civil and military, the latter being in collaboration with the Royal Air Force.

(l) The training and examination in meteorology of candidates for air pilots' licenses.

(m) Study of meteorology in relation to Agriculture, on which the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India made recommendations.

(n) Broadcast of synoptic data for the benefit of ships in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.

In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for or undertook various other important duties, such as—

(o) Determination of time in India and the issue of time-signals, also the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Navy.

(p) Observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poona.

(q) Regular study (mainly by spectroscopic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodalkamal.

(r) Maintenance of seismological instruments at various centres.

ORGANISATION.

It is necessary to note that practical meteorology implies a meteorological organisation, not merely individual meteorologists relying upon their own personal and purely local observations. The making of a single forecast in any of the larger meteorological offices of the world requires the co-operation of some hundreds of persons. In India some 400 observers co-operate daily to take simultaneous observations at about 300 separate places, and hand in their reports to telegraphists, who transmit them to forecast centres, where, for rapid assimilation, clerks decode them and chart them on maps; meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based. There are other observatories, which take observations for climatological purposes but do not telegraph them.

An efficient system of telegraphic communication of weather reports is an essential feature in all meteorological organisations. This is recognised in the International Telecommunication Convention.

While the above is true, in general, of all applications of practical meteorology, its application to aviation involves the existence of a specialised and particularly designed organisation. Aviators require detailed information about the weather; they wish to know winds at different levels, have information about visibility, fogs, dust-storms, thunderstorms, height of low clouds, etc., along with forecasts of

changes in these elements. Many of these are local, short-lived and rapidly changing phenomena.

Definite recommendations regarding the nature of information to be supplied to aircraft, the exhibition of current weather information at aerodromes and the meteorological organisation of international airways have been embodied in Annex G of the International Convention of Air Navigation. In accordance with these recommendations, expert meteorologists should be stationed at aerodromes at reasonable intervals along the airway to supply to the aviation personnel current information and forecasts of weather conditions along the routes up to the next aerodrome of the same class. Forecast centres should be established at least at each main aerodrome along arial routes and forecasts prepared at such centres should be transmitted to the other aerodromes for the information of pilots. Other recommendations refer to hours and kind of observations and manner of codifying them.

In India,* the meteorological service for aviation is, for financial reasons, not able to attain the standard recommended in Annex G of the International Convention for Air Navigation. The net-work of observatories in India is much sparser than that in Europe and America and the frequency of observations taken at each of them much smaller. The 3,000-mile air route between Sharjah and Akyab is served by two forecasting centres at Karachi and Calcutta, which prepare two synoptic charts a day based on observations taken twice daily at observatories reporting to them. The sole forecasting centre in southern India is at Poona.

The opening of a chain of wireless stations and fuller development of ground organisation along the main trans-India route has enabled the Meteorological Department to place meteorological arrangements relating to this route on a 'routine' basis. Under the routine system, the trans-India Air Route is divided into four sections with terminal points at Karachi, Jodhpur, Allahabad, Calcutta and Akyab. Forecasts for each section of the route are issued twice daily, at 13.00 and 21.00 hours, I.S.T., the first covering the period from 14.00 to 22.00 hours I.S.T. and second the period from 22.00 hours of the day of issue to 14.00 hours of the next day; these are distributed by wireless to aircraft in flight and to the aerodromes principally concerned. The diffusion of the latest upper wind data and the latest "current weather" report relating to cloud, visibility, rain, ground wind, etc., has been similarly placed on routine basis. There are also arrangements for the supply of special current weather reports at any time to aircraft in flight on request, as well as for voluntary reports regarding dangerous weather phenomena and their improvement. The stations taking part in the scheme are Karachi, Barmer (through Karachi Radio), Jodhpur, Delhi, Allahabad, Gaya, Asansol (through Calcutta Radio), Calcutta and Chittagong.

* Fuller details of the aviation organisation are contained in the departmental pamphlet entitled "Meteorological Organisation for Airmen."

On other routes, the method of supplying weather reports either in person or through landline telegraph (or by W/T where W/T communication is available) for each individual flight or to each individual aircraft separately is still in vogue as the air traffic is not yet sufficiently heavy to justify the introduction of the full routine method as on the trans-India route. On the necessary W/T facilities becoming available, however, the routine system has been partially introduced on the Karachi-Madras route from the 1st December 1937; from this date, upper wind reports as well as current weather observations taken at fixed hours at the principal observatories on this route are distributed by W/T daily as a routine measure to aerodromes principally concerned. Communication of these reports, or of special current weather reports, to aircraft in flight on request is not yet possible on this route as planes flying on the route regularly do not carry W/T. The routine system has been extended, though in a very limited form, on the Madras-Colombo route from the 29th January 1938, the Madras morning upper wind report and the Trichinopoly morning upper wind and current weather reports being sent by W/T daily from Madras to Colombo. On the Bahrein-Karachi route, a restricted scheme of distribution of upper wind and current weather reports on days of flight of the Imperial Airways' planes has been introduced.

For the Karachi-Madras, Karachi-Lahore and Bombay-Delhi services, arrangements exist for communicating, by landline telegraph, current weather information to aerodromes from a few observatories on the route, which do not have W/T facilities, to supplement the information available in the reports supplied by the forecasting centres and pilot balloon stations.

The abovementioned schemes of issue of current weather and pilot reports make it possible for aircraft to have the latest weather reports from important points in the air route. The principal aerodromes on the route also get copies of these messages and display them on weather notice boards.

Till recently, the latest upper wind data on the trans-India air route were disseminated through wireless twice daily as a routine measure. This arrangement sufficed to meet the requirements of pilots during daylight hours. On the trans-India route, a certain amount of night flying already exists. Pilots frequently take off very early in the morning and extend the flight till late in the evening, and it is expected that night flying will increase still further in the near future. Arrangements have accordingly been made for an additional pilot balloon and current weather observation at night at Karachi, Jodhpur, New Delhi, Allahabad, Gaya and Calcutta. The diffusion of these night data by wireless has also been placed on a routine basis. Regular night pilot balloon and current weather observations and the diffusion of the data on flying days have also been arranged at Bahrein, Sharjah and Gwador. To meet the require-

ments of pilots taking off very early in the morning, arrangement has also been made for a night pilot balloon ascent at Jacobabad. Similar arrangements have been made at Juhu with effect from 1st January 1938.

A scheme of broadcasting twice daily from the aeronautical short-wave W/T stations at Karachi and Calcutta, weather data of about 25 stations selected from the surrounding region has been brought into operation with effect from 1st August, 1937.

In order to fulfil the various duties described above, the organisation of the department is made up of a central office, 7 sub-offices, 32 pilot balloon observatories and 309 weather observatories of various classes* distributed over a region stretching from Iran, Zanzibar on the west to Burma on the east. The central office at Poona is the administrative headquarters of the department. The control over weather observatories, including the responsibility for scrutiny of records and for checking and computation of data received from them is divided between the offices at Poona, Calcutta and Karachi. Forecasting for aviation is divided between these three offices and the offices at Peshawar and Quetta; the last two forecast for military flying and do not serve civil aviation. Storm-warning for shipping in the Bay of Bengal is carried on by the Meteorological Office at Calcutta, while similar duties in respect of the Arabian Sea are undertaken at Poona. The Upper Air Observatory, Agri, is in administrative charge of all the pilot balloon observatories in India and the Persian Gulf. The Bombay and Alibag Observatories specialise in the study of Geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology, while the observatory at Kodaikanal specialises in the study of solar physics. The next section describes in somewhat greater detail the general duties of the offices mentioned above.

On separation of Burma from India with effect from 1st April, 1937, the Government of Burma started an independent meteorological service for that country, with its headquarters at Rangoon. The Burma Meteorological Department has assumed control over all the surface and pilot balloon observatories in Burma and has taken over, with effect from 1st July 1937, the responsibility of issuing weather reports and forecasts relating to the Burma area to the general public and also to aviators flying over Burma. It has not yet taken over the duties of issuing storm warnings to the ports in Burma and to shipping in Burman waters; these duties will continue to be carried on by the Calcutta Office of the India Meteorological Department for some time. On the main Empire and International air route across Burma, the responsibility of the new service extends from Akyab to Victoria Point. "Routine" arrangements for the dissemination of weather reports and forecasts over this portion of the route which are similar to those in the Indian portion of the route remain same as before separation.

* Classified into various classes, the number as it stood on 31st December 1936 was distributed as follows:—

Class	--	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total.
Number	..	14	180	54	22	24	15	309

The Burma Meteorological Department has arranged for broadcast twice daily from Rangoon Aeronautical Wireless Station of weather data of 25 stations in Burma with effect from 1st October 1937.

GENERAL DUTIES OF THE MAIN OBSERVATORIES AND OFFICES.

Headquarters Office, Poona.—The general administration of the department, including co-ordination of technical work and technical questions relating to aviation, is carried on by the headquarters office at Poona. In addition it is in immediate and complete charge of all second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories in Gujarat, the central parts of the country and the Peninsula (excluding some in Indian States) and also certain observatories in Kashmir. It publishes the Indian Daily Weather Report, the Weekly Weather Report and the annual volumes entitled the India Weather Review and also issues two annual volumes containing rainfall data of about 3,000 stations in India. It undertakes the issue of heavy rain warnings, frost and untimely rain warnings for practically the whole country, and the issue of warnings for storms in the Arabian Sea. Weather forecasts in respect of aerial flights, either routine or occasional, over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country are issued from this office. Weather Charts are prepared twice daily and a telegraphic weather summary covering the whole of India issued daily to the press, and two regional telegraphic weather summaries covering the Peninsula and the central parts of the country respectively to other subscribers. The headquarters office is responsible for practically all climatological work in India, including the preparation of normals of rainfall, temperature, humidity, etc., for all observatories. It issues a limited number of long-range seasonal forecasts for the country. It collects and analyses weather logs from ships in the Arabian Sea. It is responsible for the design, specification, test and repairs of all meteorological instruments and supply of necessary instruments and stores to the different observatories and maintains stock of instruments.

It maintains an upper air observatory and a first class weather observatory. It has facilities for research in theoretical and practical meteorology. Sounding balloon work in the Peninsula is directed from this office. It collects and compiles for the International Aerological Commission the upper air data in respect of India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indo-China, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. It carries on all necessary correspondence with the various international commissions on technical questions and supplies meteorological data and certain periodical returns to the International bodies. The programme of work of the Agricultural Meteorology Branch of the office includes experimental work on microclimatology, standardisation of methods of observations under field conditions and construction of suitable instruments for the purpose as well as statistical investigations involving a critical enquiry into the available data on the area and yield of crops for the various presidencies and districts in India, and after careful selection, the correlation of some of them with the accumulated meteorological data.

The Headquarters Office is divided into eight sections, namely, General, Weather, Observatories, Upper Air, Instruments, Marine Agricultural Meteorology, Statistics and Library, for the execution of the abovementioned work.

Meteorological Office, Calcutta.—The Alipore Office is responsible for the publication of a Daily Weather Report for north-east India, for storm warning in the Bay of Bengal, heavy rainfall warning in north-east India and for squall warnings in Bengal. It gives time signals by time-ball to the Port of Calcutta, by wireless to shipping at sea and by telegraphic signals through the Indian telegraph system. A regional telegraphic weather summary for north-east India is issued daily from this office. It prepares two weather charts daily and issues forecasts to airmen flying in north-east India east of Allahabad. It is in charge of all auxiliary centres, current weather stations and second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories in north-east India, and checks and computes observations and data for stations in this area.

Meteorological Office, Karachi.—This office was established primarily as a forecasting centre for aviation. It is responsible for the issue of weather reports and forecasts in respect of the 2,500-mile long section of the Trans-India air route extending from Sherjeh or Bushire on the west to Allahabad on the east, and also all feeder routes in northwest India. This office prepares two weather charts daily and a daily weather report; it also issues a telegraphic weather summary for northwest India. It is in charge of all auxiliary centres, current weather station and second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories in northwest India (excluding Kashmir), Iran and Arabia.

Upper Air Office, Agra.—This office is the headquarters of upper air work in India. It is responsible for maintaining more than 30 pilot balloon stations scattered over India and the Persian Gulf, supplying them with necessary equipment for carrying daily pilot balloon observations and supervising their work. It is also a principal centre of upper air research work. Several instruments and devices have been developed in this office for the study of conditions in free air. It collects and scrutinises all upper air data.

Colaba and Alibag Observatories.—These observatories specialise in Geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism, seismology and atmospheric electricity. They also maintain a large number of self-recording meteorological instruments and responsible for the time-ball service in the Bombay harbour and the rating of chronometers belonging to the Royal Navy. They publish an annual volume on the magnetic, meteorological and seismographic observations.

Kodaikanal Observatory.—This observatory specialises in the study of the physics of the sun and is specially equipped for spectroscopic observations and research. It is also a seismological station and a first class weather observatory. The observatory issues bulletins from time to time describing the results of observations of the surface of the sun or of special investigations on the subject.

Meteorological Offices, at Peshawar and Quetta.—Officers-in-charge of these stations are responsible for the issue of weather reports and forecasts to the Royal Air Force pilots over Lahore-Peshawar-Quetta-Karachi air routes and detailed local forecasts and warnings each for his own immediate neighbourhood. As a result of the earthquake damage in 1935, the Quetta Office has been temporarily shifted to Karachi. The date of its retransfer to Quetta is still uncertain.

The auxiliary centres (c) are situated at Drigh Road, Jodhpur, New Delhi, Allahabad, Dum Dum (temporarily located in Meteorological Office, Alipore) and Juhu (Bombay). The Professional or Meteorological Assistant stationed at each of these centres is authorised to add to the weather report received from the forecasting centres his own conclusions about the local weather situation. The latest information available regarding the local surface conditions and upper winds can also be obtained from him.

INDIAN METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE, AS ON 1ST MARCH 1938.

Poona.

Normand, Charles William Blyth, M.A., D.Sc., C.I.E., Director General of Observatories.

Banerji, Sudhansu Kumar, M.Sc., D.Sc., Meteorologist.

Sen, Sachindra Nath, M.Sc., Ph.D., Meteorologist.

Roy, Sures Chandra, M.Sc., D.Sc., Meteorologist (on deputation to Burma Meteorological Department.)

Kabraji, Kackhushro Jehangir, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., Meteorologist.

Sur, Nolini Kanta, D.Sc., Meteorologist.

Sil, Jnanendra Mohan, B.A., B.Sc. (Eng.), Meteorologist.

Savur, Srinivasa Rao, M.A., Ph.D., Meteorologist.

Roy, Anilya Krishna, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.A. (Oxon.), Meteorologist.

Iyer, Vakkyanatha Doraiswamy, B.A., Assistant Meteorologist.

Barkat Ali, B.A., M.Sc., Assistant Meteorologist.

Sreenivasalah, Bettadapur Narasimbalah, M.Sc., Assistant Meteorologist.

Das, Kusumeshu, M.Sc., Ph.D., Assistant Meteorologist.

Lal, Shyam Saran, M.Sc., D.I.C., A. Inst.P., F.R. Met. Soc., Assistant Meteorologist (on deputation to Burma Meteorological Department.)

Puri, Hans Raj, M.Sc., Assistant Meteorologist (*officiating*.)

Ananthakrishnan, Ramakrishna Ayyar, M.A., D.Sc., Assistant Meteorologist (*officiating*.)

Sen Gupta, Prabhat Kumar, D.Sc., Assistant Meteorologist (*officiating*.)

Agricultural Meteorology Branch.

Ramdas, Lakshminarayanapuram Ananthakrishnan, M.A., Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist (Temporary.)

Mallick, Akshoy Kumar, M.Sc., B.Sc. (Ag.), Assoc. I.A.R.I., Assistant Agricultural Meteorologist (Temporary.)

Agra.

Chatterji, Gouripati, M.Sc., Meteorologist-in-charge.

Basu, Saradindu, M.Sc., Meteorologist.

Venkiteshwaran, Sekharipuram Padmanabha Iyer, B.A. (Hons.), Assistant Meteorologist.

Chatterjee, Nirishla Prasad, M.Sc., Assistant Meteorologist (Temporary.)

Mathur, Lakshmi Sahay, M.Sc., D.Phil., Assistant Meteorologist (*officiating*.)

Bombay.

Rambathan, Kalapathi Ramakrishna, M.A., D.Sc., Meteorologist.

Calcutta.

Pramnik, Sushil Kumar, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.I.C., Meteorologist.

Roy, Bijoy Krishna, M.Sc., Assistant Meteorologist.

Mal, Sobhag, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.I.C., F.R. Met. Soc., Assistant Meteorologist.

Das, Santosh Kumar, M.Sc., D.I.C., F.R. Met. Soc., Assistant Meteorologist (on deputation to Burma Meteorological Department.)

Ramaswamy, Chandrashekhara, M.A. (Hons.), Assistant Meteorologist (*officiating*.)

Karachi.

Sohoni, Vishvanath Vishnu, B.A., M.Sc., Meteorologist.

Krishna Rao, Pamadi Raghavendrarao, B.Sc., Temporary Meteorologist with the R.A.F. (Temporarily stationed at Karachi.)

Desai, Bhimabhai Neliabhai, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., Assistant Meteorologist.

Malurkar, Sreenivas Laxminarasimha, B.Sc. (Mys.), M.Sc. (Cantab.), Assistant Meteorologist.

Kodaikanal.

Royds, Thomas, D.Sc., Director (on leave ex-India from 12th March 1937 preparatory to retirement.)

Narayan, Appadwedula Lakshmi, M.A., D.Sc., Director.

Das, Anil Kumar, M.Sc., D.Sc., Assistant Director.

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
HILL STATIONS.														
*Shillong	4,920	60.6	62.5	70.0	73.3	74.0	74.4	75.3	74.9	74.4	71.4	66.6	61.6	69.2
Darjeeling	7,432	47.3	48.9	56.5	62.5	64.6	66.2	66.8	66.5	65.4	61.7	55.6	49.4	56.3
Simla	7,232	46.4	46.8	55.2	64.6	72.1	73.1	68.9	66.7	65.8	62.7	56.0	49.8	60.7
Murree	6,181	46.5	47.1	56.3	66.1	75.8	81.4	70.8	73.8	72.9	68.5	60.0	51.5	61.7
Sninagar	5,204	40.7	43.6	55.1	65.9	75.8	83.0	85.7	84.9	79.6	70.4	60.5	47.4	66.1
Mount Abu	3,945	66.0	67.3	76.7	84.3	88.0	88.4	75.4	72.1	76.2	79.0	73.6	68.2	76.8
*Ootacamund	7,227	65.6	67.4	70.0	71.7	70.2	64.3	62.1	62.9	64.4	64.6	63.6	64.8	66.0
*Kodakanal	7,688	63.7	66.2	69.2	70.2	69.4	65.3	63.2	63.5	63.8	63.0	61.2	62.3	65.1
COAST STATIONS.														
Karachi	13	76.1	77.0	81.8	84.8	88.9	90.7	88.4	85.5	85.7	87.6	85.0	78.2	84.2
Veraval	19	81.6	81.5	84.9	85.9	89.2	86.1	83.8	82.3	83.5	83.7	83.7	84.1	84.8
Bombay	37	82.9	82.9	85.8	88.5	90.8	88.3	85.4	84.9	85.3	85.7	89.2	86.4	86.6
Ratnagiri	207	87.2	85.8	87.1	89.4	90.8	86.7	83.9	83.6	84.1	88.1	90.6	89.2	87.2
Mangalore	72	89.2	88.5	89.7	91.8	91.2	85.2	84.0	83.6	84.3	85.9	87.6	88.9	87.5
Calcut	27	87.2	88.1	89.8	90.8	89.9	84.3	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.7	86.6	86.9	86.4
Negapatam	31	82.5	85.1	83.9	92.7	97.5	97.7	95.9	94.0	92.6	88.8	84.0	82.1	90.2
Madras	22	84.5	86.8	89.8	93.1	98.5	99.0	95.9	94.2	93.1	89.4	85.2	83.4	91.1
Masulipatam	15	83.4	86.6	91.0	94.6	99.7	98.1	92.7	91.4	90.6	89.0	85.3	83.1	90.5
Gopalapur	56	80.3	83.3	80.8	87.9	90.1	89.6	87.7	87.6	88.4	88.0	83.7	79.9	86.1
Rangoon	18	88.6	92.3	95.9	98.0	91.7	86.4	85.3	85.0	85.9	87.6	87.5	87.1	89.3

* As the average mean figures for Shillong, Ootacamund and Kodakanal are not available means of normal maximum and minimum temperatures uncorrected for diurnal variation are given.

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.														
Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.	
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.														
Toungoo	159	84.4	90.2	97.2	100.3	95.7	89.0	86.9	86.8	89.0	89.8	86.8	83.1	83.9
Mandalay	250	84.5	90.3	99.1	102.4	99.3	94.8	94.7	93.2	93.1	92.0	87.7	83.5	92.8
Silchar	90	77.9	80.5	86.9	87.7	88.7	89.3	90.0	89.6	89.8	88.0	85.0	79.6	80.1
Calcutta	21	77.5	82.3	91.0	95.5	94.6	91.3	88.6	87.8	88.2	87.4	82.2	77.0	80.9
Burdwan	99	78.7	83.3	93.1	99.6	97.6	93.0	90.1	89.2	89.7	88.9	83.6	78.4	88.8
Patna	133	72.7	77.5	89.5	99.0	99.7	95.7	90.5	89.4	89.7	88.4	81.7	74.1	87.3
Benares	267	74.3	79.5	91.6	102.1	105.0	100.3	92.2	89.7	90.9	90.5	82.8	73.1	89.3
Alahabad	303	74.4	79.5	91.9	102.8	106.6	102.1	92.8	90.0	91.5	91.1	83.4	75.7	90.1
Lucknow	308	73.7	78.4	90.6	101.5	104.8	101.4	92.4	90.6	91.8	91.4	83.7	75.6	89.7
Agra	556	72.9	77.7	89.7	100.8	106.5	104.4	94.8	92.0	93.6	93.6	84.4	75.4	90.5
Meerut	733	69.9	74.3	85.9	97.7	103.1	101.3	93.4	91.1	91.8	90.5	81.6	72.9	87.8
Delhi	718	70.0	74.6	86.0	97.9	104.0	103.3	94.9	92.4	93.0	91.6	82.2	72.9	89.6
Lahore	702	68.5	72.1	83.3	95.7	104.9	107.1	100.6	97.7	97.9	94.5	83.2	72.3	89.8
Multan	426	69.9	74.1	85.5	97.3	106.6	103.3	104.3	100.9	100.4	95.9	84.5	73.3	91.7
Jacobabad	186	73.2	78.3	90.6	100.0	112.1	114.1	103.7	104.6	103.6	99.1	87.4	76.2	95.7
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	76.2	80.8	92.3	101.6	107.0	104.3	99.2	95.7	97.2	97.8	88.6	78.6	93.3
Bikaner	762	72.0	76.3	88.7	99.9	107.4	107.3	101.4	97.8	98.2	96.1	85.4	75.2	92.1
Rajkote	428	83.6	86.5	94.9	101.7	105.1	99.7	91.3	88.8	91.7	95.6	90.9	85.0	92.9
Ahmedabad	163	84.8	87.8	96.9	104.3	107.4	101.3	93.1	90.0	92.9	97.3	92.9	86.4	93.6
PLATEAU STATIONS.														
Akola	925	85.8	90.5	98.8	105.6	108.0	98.8	89.4	87.2	89.5	92.4	88.1	84.4	93.2
Jubbulpore	1,327	77.5	81.5	91.8	100.8	105.3	97.8	86.7	84.6	87.2	87.7	82.0	77.0	88.3
Nagpore	1,017	83.5	88.5	97.4	104.8	108.6	98.9	88.1	86.8	89.1	90.6	85.0	81.7	92.0
Raipur	970	81.4	86.1	95.3	103.0	106.8	97.3	86.9	85.7	88.0	88.4	83.5	79.5	90.2
Ahmednagar	2,154	84.3	88.4	94.8	99.7	101.3	92.0	85.6	84.9	86.2	89.0	85.7	83.4	89.6
Poona	1,846	86.1	90.6	97.1	101.1	99.7	89.6	82.8	81.7	84.6	89.1	86.8	84.7	89.5
Sholapur	1,590	87.4	92.9	99.6	104.1	104.5	95.0	89.4	88.8	88.6	90.6	87.7	85.5	92.8
Belgaum	2,562	83.5	88.3	93.7	96.0	93.1	81.4	70.1	76.3	79.3	83.3	82.5	81.8	84.6
Hyderabad (Deccan)	1,719	84.2	89.7	96.7	101.2	103.1	94.5	87.6	85.8	86.4	88.4	81.5	82.4	90.4
Bangalore	3,021	80.8	86.2	91.1	93.5	91.7	84.9	82.2	82.0	82.3	82.1	79.8	78.9	84.6
Bellary	1,475	88.1	94.1	100.3	103.6	102.4	94.9	91.2	90.9	90.7	90.4	87.5	86.1	93.3

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.		Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
HILL STATIONS.															
Shillong	39.2	42.2	50.8	56.3	58.8	63.0	64.3	63.7	61.7	54.8	46.5	39.7	53.4
Darjeeling	35.1	36.1	42.3	48.4	52.3	56.5	58.0	57.6	55.9	50.1	42.8	36.7	47.7
Simla	35.9	35.9	43.4	51.0	58.1	60.7	60.2	59.3	56.6	51.3	44.7	39.3	49.7
Murree	34.9	34.4	42.1	50.7	59.3	64.3	62.4	60.9	58.6	53.4	45.6	38.6	50.4
Srinagar	27.1	28.7	37.2	44.9	51.8	58.3	64.4	63.7	54.2	41.1	31.7	27.6	44.2
Mount Abu	51.3	53.2	61.1	68.4	71.1	68.5	66.0	64.4	64.8	64.6	58.1	52.9	62.0
Ootacamund	43.0	44.0	47.8	51.5	52.4	52.3	52.0	51.7	51.1	50.5	48.0	44.3	49.1
Kodakanal	46.9	47.5	50.5	53.5	54.6	53.6	52.6	52.3	52.2	51.3	49.4	47.6	51.0
COAST STATIONS.															
Karachi	58.1	61.1	67.6	73.8	78.7	81.2	80.9	78.1	76.5	73.5	66.5	59.2	71.4
Veraval	59.8	60.6	63.5	72.2	78.6	81.2	79.7	78.0	76.5	72.8	67.8	62.3	71.3
Bombay	66.7	67.2	71.6	75.7	79.3	78.5	75.9	75.9	75.5	75.4	73.3	68.5	73.6
Ratnagiri	66.7	67.2	72.0	76.9	79.7	77.3	76.0	75.5	74.7	74.3	70.6	67.5	73.2
Mangalore	69.9	72.1	75.1	78.3	78.5	74.5	74.1	74.0	74.1	74.8	73.4	70.4	74.1
Calcut	70.5	72.9	76.0	78.3	78.2	73.2	73.1	74.4	74.5	74.8	73.8	71.1	74.5
Negapatam	71.4	72.7	76.0	79.5	80.4	79.5	78.5	77.5	76.8	76.2	74.3	72.0	76.2
Madras	67.8	68.7	72.3	77.5	81.2	81.1	78.9	77.7	77.2	75.2	72.5	69.9	75.0
Masulipatam	65.8	68.6	72.4	77.6	81.5	80.5	78.2	77.7	77.5	75.9	71.3	66.5	74.5
Gopalpur	62.3	67.4	73.1	77.1	80.1	80.4	79.2	78.9	78.5	74.7	67.3	61.0	73.3
Rangoon	64.9	66.5	71.2	76.1	77.2	76.4	75.8	75.8	76.0	75.8	72.7	67.4	73.0

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.		Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.															
Toungoo ..	..	57.7	60.8	68.6	76.0	76.6	75.4	74.0	74.8	74.8	75.2	74.4	69.5	61.4	70.4
Mandalay ..	..	56.6	60.1	68.3	77.3	77.0	78.0	77.0	77.9	77.9	77.1	74.7	67.9	59.4	71.3
Sikhar ..	..	52.5	55.7	63.1	68.8	72.6	76.1	78.6	76.8	76.2	76.2	72.9	63.5	54.7	67.5
Calcutta ..	..	55.0	60.3	69.4	75.7	77.6	78.8	78.7	78.5	78.1	74.5	64.7	56.0	70.7	
Burdwan ..	..	55.0	58.7	67.8	75.1	77.4	78.9	79.2	79.0	78.7	74.5	64.3	55.8	70.4	
Patna ..	..	50.9	54.2	63.9	73.3	77.7	79.8	79.8	79.4	78.8	72.8	61.0	51.8	68.6	
Benares ..	..	47.9	51.8	61.3	71.4	78.8	81.8	79.7	78.6	77.1	67.5	55.3	47.7	66.8	
Allahabad ..	..	48.0	51.9	61.7	72.0	79.0	82.7	79.8	78.6	76.9	67.5	55.3	47.7	66.8	
Lucknow ..	..	47.0	51.0	60.3	70.7	77.7	81.6	79.5	78.5	76.4	68.1	53.5	46.5	65.7	
Agra ..	..	48.7	52.4	62.4	73.2	81.3	84.8	81.1	79.4	77.1	68.2	56.0	49.0	67.9	
Meerut ..	..	45.0	48.1	57.2	67.3	75.5	80.6	79.5	78.3	74.6	62.6	50.0	44.6	63.7	
Delhi ..	..	47.9	51.7	61.0	72.8	80.2	83.6	81.1	79.8	77.1	68.4	56.7	48.9	67.5	
Lahore ..	..	41.5	45.0	54.6	64.6	73.7	80.5	80.7	79.3	73.8	65.8	48.4	41.1	62.0	
Multan ..	..	44.0	47.8	58.4	68.6	78.3	84.7	84.5	82.5	77.7	65.6	53.7	45.1	65.9	
Jacobabad ..	..	43.7	48.6	59.8	69.8	78.7	84.7	84.8	82.1	76.5	63.7	52.0	44.2	65.7	
Hyderabad (Sind) ..	..	50.8	54.2	63.8	72.0	78.2	81.9	81.1	79.1	76.2	70.2	59.1	52.1	68.2	
Bikaner ..	..	48.0	52.1	63.0	74.0	82.3	85.3	82.9	80.7	78.6	71.2	58.5	49.6	68.9	
Relkot ..	..	51.1	54.0	61.9	69.3	75.1	77.8	76.1	74.5	72.3	68.3	60.0	52.8	66.1	
Ahmadabad ..	..	57.7	59.5	67.2	74.4	79.2	80.9	78.5	76.8	76.1	72.4	65.5	59.3	70.8	
PLATEAU STATIONS.															
Akola ..	..	54.2	57.4	65.8	7.7	81.0	78.0	74.6	73.5	72.8	63.6	55.0	52.3	67.4	
Jubbulpore ..	..	48.6	52.4	60.5	70.2	78.5	78.9	75.0	74.0	72.8	64.2	53.2	46.7	64.6	
Nagpur ..	..	55.6	59.6	67.2	75.7	81.8	79.0	75.3	74.6	73.8	68.3	60.0	54.2	68.8	
Raipur ..	..	55.5	60.2	68.0	76.3	81.6	78.8	75.0	74.8	74.9	69.7	60.8	54.1	69.1	
Ahmadnagar ..	..	52.8	55.5	62.5	69.5	71.9	71.9	70.5	68.9	67.9	65.5	52.7	52.7	64.0	
Poona ..	..	54.2	56.2	62.8	68.9	71.9	72.0	71.0	69.6	68.6	66.5	59.4	53.9	64.6	
Sholapur ..	..	59.1	62.5	69.1	75.3	76.7	73.8	72.0	70.9	70.8	68.7	62.8	58.3	68.3	
Belgaum ..	..	57.8	59.4	63.7	67.1	68.2	68.2	67.2	66.4	65.5	63.3	61.5	58.4	64.1	
Hyderabad (Deccan) ..	..	59.9	64.2	70.1	76.2	80.0	76.1	73.3	72.5	72.3	69.4	63.2	58.3	69.6	
Bangalore ..	..	57.5	60.2	64.8	69.4	69.2	66.9	66.0	65.8	65.6	63.2	62.2	58.5	64.3	
Bellary ..	..	61.8	66.1	72.2	77.2	77.5	75.9	74.9	73.8	71.2	71.2	66.2	61.5	66.9	

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
For elevation kindly see table of maximum temperature normals.													
HILL STATIONS													
Shillong	0.33	1.20	1.93	5.38	10.57	16.37	14.48	14.56	10.73	6.80	1.58	0.19	33.92
Darjeeling	0.55	1.10	1.84	3.85	8.70	24.26	32.31	20.12	18.38	4.54	0.78	0.24	122.67
Simla	2.71	3.13	2.67	1.94	2.67	7.13	16.83	17.33	6.20	1.08	0.52	1.11	63.57
Murree	3.73	4.14	4.87	4.21	2.87	3.86	11.84	14.88	5.61	1.50	0.77	1.57	59.85
Srinagar	2.76	2.73	3.63	3.79	2.27	1.48	2.32	2.33	1.60	1.09	0.43	1.44	25.87
Mount Abu	0.26	0.23	0.17	0.13	1.06	5.22	21.07	22.31	8.96	0.89	0.19	0.12	60.76
Ootacamund	1.51	0.68	1.24	2.65	0.64	6.55	8.83	5.59	6.17	8.17	5.79	1.84	55.56
Kodaikanal	2.88	1.41	2.03	4.25	6.02	4.06	5.02	6.99	7.25	9.68	8.17	4.42	62.18
COAST STATIONS.													
Karachi	0.52	0.39	0.33	0.17	0.07	0.86	2.91	1.07	0.42	0.01	0.04	0.14	7.56
Veraval	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.31	4.47	6.85	3.79	2.31	0.63	0.10	0.08	18.80
Bombay	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.84	18.31	24.26	13.89	10.50	2.16	0.41	0.05	70.63
Ratnagiri	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.08	1.36	28.82	32.98	19.74	12.08	3.72	0.93	0.03	99.93
Mancalore	0.06	0.06	0.08	1.28	6.20	36.78	37.11	22.54	10.42	7.53	3.12	0.50	125.48
Calicut	0.40	0.16	0.47	3.28	8.53	34.08	30.24	15.48	7.73	10.22	6.38	1.09	117.16
Necapatam	1.68	0.63	0.34	0.57	1.61	1.30	1.89	3.59	3.77	10.48	17.72	11.40	54.98
Madras	1.39	0.32	0.19	0.53	1.07	1.89	3.94	4.64	4.59	11.72	13.25	5.81	50.74
Mashipatam	0.23	0.42	0.23	0.62	1.34	4.51	6.44	6.91	6.20	8.10	5.67	0.87	41.53
Gopalpur	0.23	0.69	0.54	0.79	1.97	5.82	6.88	7.73	7.51	8.02	4.02	0.74	44.96
Rangoon	0.21	0.22	0.32	1.63	11.98	18.04	21.42	19.87	15.27	6.91	2.79	0.37	99.03

For elevation kindly see table of maximum temperature normals.

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.														
Tongoo	..	0.20	0.18	0.33	1.85	7.72	14.14	17.64	19.12	12.08	7.48	1.82	0.45	82.96
Mandaly	..	0.05	0.09	0.19	1.12	5.85	5.52	3.29	4.59	5.74	4.72	1.63	0.89	33.16
Silchar	..	0.81	2.12	7.91	14.33	15.59	21.68	19.74	19.75	14.41	6.55	1.40	0.89	24.08
Calcutta	..	0.84	1.10	1.44	1.89	5.75	11.90	12.51	12.49	9.87	4.19	0.66	0.20	62.54
Bardwan	..	0.96	1.25	1.67	2.11	6.18	10.24	12.57	11.26	8.06	3.43	0.80	0.15	58.63
Panna	..	0.58	0.71	0.47	0.30	1.67	8.12	11.94	13.55	8.33	2.54	0.28	0.09	48.53
Benares	..	0.62	0.65	0.36	0.17	0.51	4.90	11.54	11.54	7.12	2.88	0.30	0.21	40.53
Allahabad	..	0.76	0.58	0.31	0.15	0.84	4.06	11.71	11.70	5.07	2.32	0.33	0.23	30.06
Lucknow	..	0.77	0.65	0.35	0.26	1.01	4.47	11.45	10.86	7.07	1.18	0.19	0.28	38.57
Agra	..	0.54	0.45	0.35	0.24	0.47	2.35	9.12	8.15	4.03	0.70	0.19	0.27	26.90
Meerut	..	1.28	0.88	0.62	0.43	0.65	3.13	2.09	8.69	0.07	0.56	0.15	0.41	31.90
Delhi	..	1.04	0.76	0.52	0.39	0.58	2.59	7.53	7.42	4.78	0.32	0.11	0.40	26.84
Lahore	..	1.05	0.94	0.86	0.54	0.70	1.68	5.48	5.33	2.36	0.55	0.07	0.36	10.82
Multan	..	0.42	0.35	0.43	0.27	0.35	0.62	2.02	1.93	0.31	0.05	0.07	0.22	7.20
Jacobabad	..	0.26	0.32	0.54	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.89	0.98	0.21	0.04	0.07	0.13	3.68
Hyderabad (Sind)	..	0.20	0.27	0.24	0.05	0.20	0.45	2.85	2.12	0.90	0.02	0.06	0.06	7.12
Bikaner	..	0.34	0.23	0.25	0.22	0.72	1.45	3.10	3.47	1.47	0.26	0.04	0.18	11.70
Rajkot	..	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.43	4.31	10.50	5.71	2.75	0.65	0.23	0.04	26.50
Ahmedabad	..	0.02	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.43	4.33	11.23	8.09	3.73	0.59	0.15	0.03	28.83
PLATEAU STATIONS.														
Akola	..	0.35	0.29	0.37	0.16	0.46	5.38	9.27	6.43	5.09	1.87	0.48	0.60	21.35
Jubbulpore	..	0.80	0.82	0.57	0.25	0.53	7.32	17.62	16.80	7.67	1.81	0.57	0.29	55.11
Nagpur	..	0.42	0.60	0.82	0.36	0.83	8.96	13.84	11.64	5.23	2.19	0.71	0.54	48.97
Raipur	..	0.29	0.85	0.66	0.54	1.60	9.01	14.44	13.73	7.43	2.11	0.40	0.21	50.83
Ahmednagar	..	0.26	0.17	0.16	0.31	0.91	4.82	3.78	2.49	5.36	2.08	0.63	0.41	22.83
Poona	..	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.57	1.20	4.77	7.61	3.66	1.66	4.84	0.99	0.16	27.11
Sholapur	..	0.15	0.09	0.19	0.44	1.03	4.68	4.32	4.87	7.93	3.23	1.53	0.26	28.45
Belgaum	..	0.13	0.05	0.27	1.00	2.46	8.14	16.15	9.67	4.88	4.67	1.74	0.37	50.13
Hyderabad (Deccan)	..	0.24	0.30	0.72	1.05	1.60	4.59	6.49	6.30	7.04	3.25	1.10	0.19	32.27
Bangalore	..	0.26	0.17	0.50	1.33	4.56	2.89	4.18	5.38	5.98	5.90	2.94	0.48	35.37
Bellary	..	0.11	0.16	0.20	0.76	1.96	1.87	1.85	2.32	5.08	3.90	2.19	0.11	29.51

For elevation kindly see table of maximum temperature normals.

MONSOON OF 1937.

The *south-west monsoon period*, June to September, was marked, on the one hand, by spells of heavy rains, causing floods over parts of northern India, and on the other, by a prolonged break in the monsoon in August, resulting in a keenly felt drought in north-west India and the Deccan. On the whole rainfall was nowhere in large excess or defect. Averaged over the plains of India the season's rainfall was in defect by 1 per cent.

During the *retreating south-west monsoon period*, October to December, the season's rainfall was in excess by 7 per cent. over the plains as a whole, rainfall having been comparatively abundant in Bihar, Kashmir, Sind and the Central Provinces and scanty in Orissa, the west United Provinces, Baluchistan and Gujarat.

Taking the *year as a whole*, the rainfall over the country was within 20 per cent. of the normal, except in the Bay Islands, Sind, Gujarat, Berar and the west Central Provinces, which subdivisions recorded excesses ranging from 21 to 31 per cent.

June.—The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon advanced on the Malabar Coast on the 4th-5th establishing itself there by the 10th and reaching Bombay on the 12th. A depression of small extent, forming off the Konkan-Kathiawar Coast on the 14th established the monsoon on the Konkan; it also induced bad weather in the extreme north, that was connected with the Nanga Parbat tragedy. Penetrating inland, the monsoon strengthened in the west Central Provinces and south Hyderabad on the 18th and in Gujarat and the north Deccan on the 22nd. Fresh unsettled conditions off the Konkan and Kathiawar then caused heavy rain in the two divisions, with destructive floods in Kathiawar. Thunderstorms were frequent in the Peninsula and northern India, resulting in loss of life and extensive damage to property in the United Provinces and Bengal.

The Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon began strengthening in north-east India during the first week. A depression formed in the north Bay on the 20th, temporarily intensified and travelled to north-west India during the last week; it caused an extension of the monsoon over the central parts of the country and into the United Provinces, east Rajputana and Sind, with heavy rain along its track.

July.—In association with a low pressure area, a depression and a storm in the Bay of Bengal and two land depressions, one over the east Central Provinces and the other over Bengal, the monsoon was active over most of the country a large excess of rainfall being

recorded over the region extending from Baluchistan to the west Central Provinces and in Malabar. The Bay depression and storm, in their westward travel, caused widespread and locally heavy rain in north Bengal, Orissa, west Central India, Gujarat, east Rajputana, the east United Provinces and the east and north Punjab and, in consequence, disastrous floods occurred in these areas.

August.—With the passage of a depression from the north Bay to the east Central Provinces during the first week, the monsoon considerably strengthened over the region from west Bengal to the United Provinces and Central India and extended into the Punjab hills and over the Peninsula. For the next two weeks there was a break in the monsoon over the country outside north-east India resulting in drought in north-west India and the Deccan, with a keenly felt scarcity of water in the south Bombay Deccan. During the rest of the month, the passage of a depression from west Bengal to east Central India and the appearance of a low pressure area over north Bengal and Bihar caused a revival of the monsoon in most of northern and central India, the associated heavy rainfall in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and the east United Provinces resulting in widespread and disastrous floods.

September.—The first half of the month was marked by the passage of two depressions from the Bay of Bengal north-westwards causing a revival of the monsoon further westwards and southwards over the country, with heavy rains and floods in Gujarat and the east Punjab. From the 16th onwards thunderstorm activity grew in North-east and Central India and the Deccan, the rainfall in the Bombay Deccan proving particularly beneficial to crops. A spell of unsettled weather in the east Arabian Sea and a depression in the south-west Bay added to the frequency and intensity of thunderstorms during the last week, when heavy rain fell also in Bengal and Bihar with the advance of a severe cyclone from the north Bay, by Calcutta, into Bihar.

High temperatures prevailed over the central parts of the country and most of the Deccan from the 6th June onwards, and, following a cold wave over western Himalayas and the adjoining plains between the 11th and 13th, extended also over northern India on the 16th-17th. A fall of temperature then began and after the normal conditions were gradually restored during the next week, exceptionally cool days were frequently experienced in parts of North-west and Central India and the north Deccan till the end of July and again in the first half of September. During the rest of September day temperatures were sometimes high in the south Deccan, east Central India and the east United Provinces.

The total rainfall for the season—June to September—averaged over the plains of India was 32.7 inches, 1 per cent less than the normal. The following table gives detailed information of the seasonal rainfall of the period:

DIVISION.	RAINFALL, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1937.			
	Actual.	Normal.	Deviation from normal.	Percentage departure from normal.
Burma	Inches. 67.6	Inches. 62.2	Inches. + 5.4	+ 9
Assam	62.0	66.1	— 4.1	— 6
Bengal	51.7	54.5	+ 0.2	0
Orissa	46.2	43.6	+ 2.6	+ 6
Bihar	39.8	42.0	— 2.2	— 5
United Provinces	29.2	33.5	— 4.3	— 13
Punjab	12.4	15.3	— 2.9	— 19
North-West Frontier Province	5.8	8.0	— 2.2	— 27
Sind	5.7	5.2	+ 0.5	+ 10
Rajputana	19.4	19.1	+ 0.3	+ 2
Bombay	43.5	39.4	+ 4.1	+ 10
Central India	37.6	33.1	+ 4.5	+ 14
Central Provinces	45.5	40.6	+ 4.9	+ 12
Hyderabad	29.6	26.5	— 3.0	— 11
Mysore	18.9	22.4	— 3.5	— 16
Madras	26.1	28.5	— 2.4	— 8
Mean of India (excluding Burma). ..	32.7	33.1	— 0.4	— 1

October.—A depression, which moved from the Bay of Bengal off Cuddalore across the Peninsula to the east Arabian Sea and re-centred to the centre of the country during the first week of the month caused widespread and locally heavy rain along and near its track, resulting in severe floods in Mysore and Bihar. A trough of low pressure, with a depression at each end, then developed over the Bay, the two depressions subsequently coalescing into a severe cyclone south of Calcutta. The cyclone moved from Bengal to Assam between the 13th and 16th, causing heavy rain in the two provinces and doing great damage in east Bengal.

The north-east monsoon set in over the Bay of Bengal in the third week and extended to the south-east Arabian Sea in the fourth week, increasing the thunderstorm activity in the Peninsula.

Abundant rain fell in the extreme north and Sind, in association with six western disturbances one of which developed into a shallow active depression over the Punjab and caused unusually early snowfall in Kashmir.

November.—Spells of disturbed weather in the sea areas, including two depressions in the

Bay of Bengal, maintained the activity of the north-east monsoon in the south of the Peninsula, causing a large excess of rainfall in south-east Madras. Over the rest of the country, despite the passage of seven western disturbances across North-west India, rainfall was less than usual, the deficits being large in most subdivisions.

December.—The second of the two depressions mentioned above moved eastwards and caused rain at several places in Assam and Bengal in the beginning of the month a fall of 15" at Cox's Bazar breaking the past 39 years record for December at that station. Another deep depression, which formed between the Andaman and the Nicobars on the 20th and subsequently moved to the Gulf of Martaban, was responsible for a record fall of 12" of rain at Port Blair. The north Deccan and Mysore experienced a spell of marked thunderstorm activity during the month but over the rest of the Peninsula the north-east monsoon was on the whole much weaker than usual. There were eight western disturbances during December and abundant rainfall occurred in most of north-west India and neighbourhood.

Famine.

To the student of Indian administration nothing is more remarkable than the manner in which great problems arise, produce a corresponding outburst of official activity to meet them and then fall into the background. This general truth is illustrated by a study of the history of famine in India. For nearly forty years it was the bogey of the Indian administrator. The forecasts of the rains were studied with acute anxiety. The actual progress of the rains was followed with no less anxiety, and at the first signs of a bad or poor season the famine relief machinery was furnished up and prepared for any emergency. The reason for this is clear if we examine for a brief space the economic condition of the Indian peasantry. Nearly three-quarters of the people are directly dependent on agriculture for their daily bread. Very much of this agriculture is dependent on the seasonal rains for its existence. Immense areas in the Bombay Presidency, Madras, the United Provinces and Central India are in a region of erratic and uncertain rainfall. The rainy season is short and if for any natural reason there is a weakness, or absence, of the rain-bearing currents, then there is either a poor harvest or no harvest at all. In Western lands everyone is acquainted with the difference between a good and a poor season, but western countries offer no parallel to India, where in an exceptionally bad year wide tracts of thickly populated land may not produce even a blade of grass. In the old days there were no railways to distribute the surplus of one part of India to the districts where the crop had failed. There were often no roads. The irrigation works were few and were themselves generally dependent on the rainfall for their reserves. The people lived from hand to mouth and had no store of food to fall back upon. Nor had they any credit. In the old days then they died. Commencing with the Orissa famine in 1865-67 the Government of India assumed responsibility for the saving of human life in such crises. After the famine of 1899-1900 this responsibility was also shouldered by the Indian States. Stage by stage this responsibility was expressed in the evolution of a remarkable system of famine relief covering the whole field. But now that machinery has reached a remarkable degree of perfection, it is rusting in the official armouries, because the conditions have changed. The whole of India is covered with a network of railways, which distributes the produce of the soil to the centres where food is required. The extension of irrigation has enormously increased the product of the soil and rendered large areas much less dependent on the monsoon rainfall. At the same time the scientific study of the problems of Indian agriculture has raised the capacity of even the "dry" zones. The peasantry has accumulated a certain reserve against the rainless days from the prosperity which accompanied the period of high prices. The rapid spread of the co-operative credit movement has mobilised and strengthened rural credit. The spread of manufacturing enterprise has

lightened the pressure on the soil. The relation of famine to the question of Indian administration has therefore changed. In an exceptionally bad year it may create administrative difficulties; it has ceased to be an administrative and social problem.

Famine under Native Rule.

Famines were frequent under Native rule, and frightful when they came. "In 1630," says Sir William Hunter, in the History of British India, "a calamity fell upon Gujarat which enables us to realise the terrible meaning of the word famine in India under Native rule. Whole cities and districts were left bare of inhabitants." In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only eleven of the 260 families at Swally survived. He found the road thence to Surat covered with bodies decaying on the highway where they died, there being none to bury them. In Surat, that great and crowded city, he could hardly see any living persons; but "the corpses at the corner of the streets lie twenty together, nobody burying them. Thirty thousand had perished in the town alone. Pestilence followed famine." Further historical evidence was adduced by Sir Theodore Morrison in his volume on the Economic Transition of India. It has come to be seen that whilst railways have checked the old-fashioned practice of storing grain in the villages they have made the reserves, where they exist, available for the whole of India. In India there is now no such thing as a food famine; the country always produces enough food for the whole of the population; famine when it comes is a money famine and the task of the State is confined to providing the means for those affected by drought to earn enough to buy food. The machinery whereby this is done will be examined after we have seen the experiences through which it was evolved.

History of Recent Famines.

The Orissa famine of 1865-67 may be taken as the starting point because that induced to first great and organised effort to combat distress through State agency. It affected 180,000 square miles and 47,500,000 people. The Bengal Government was a little slow in appreciating the need for action, but later food was poured into the district in prodigious quantities. Thirty-five million units were relieved (a unit is one person supported for one day) at a cost of 95 lakhs. The mortality was very heavy, and it is estimated that a million people or one-third of the population died in Orissa alone. This was followed by the Madras famine of 1866, and the famine in Western India of 1868-70. The latter famine introduced India to the great migration from Marwar which was such a distinguishing feature of the famine of 1899-1900; it is estimated that out of a total population of a million and a half in Marwar, one million emigrated. There was famine in Behar in 1873-74, then came the great

South Indian Famine of 1876-78. This affected Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay for two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab. The total area affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000. Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful. The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone. Throughout British India 700,000 000 units were relieved at a cost of Rs. 8½ crores. Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs. 8½ lakhs.

The Famine Codes.

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system to-day. They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied, at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task; and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land-owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure. In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments, the Government of India laid down as the cardinal feature of their policy that the famine wage "is the lowest amount sufficient to maintain health under given circumstances. Whilst the duty of Government is to save life, it is not bound to maintain the labouring population at its normal level of comfort." Provincial codes were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97. In that 307,000 square miles were affected, with a population of 69,500,000. The numbers relieved exceeded 4,000,000 at the time of greatest distress. The cost of famine relief was Rs. 7½ crores, revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs. 1½ crore, and loans given aggregating Rs. 1½ crore. The charitable relief fund amounted to about Rs. 1½ crore, of which Rs. 1½ crore was subscribed in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750,000. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, comparable with it in severity, and that the expense was moderate. But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission or the people to recover from the shock, the great famine of 1899-1900 supervened.

The Famine of 1899-1900.

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with population of 59,500,000. In the Central

Provinces, Benar, Bombay, Ajmer, and the Hissar district of the Punjab famine was acute: it was intense in Rajputana, Baroda, Central India, Hyderabad and Kathlawar. It was marked by several distinctive features. The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean. In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train. Then districts like Gujant, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the locality was thought to be famine immune, were affected; the people here being softened by prosperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life. A very large area in the Indian States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train. For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale. At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs. 15 crores. The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by loans to the extent of Rs. 8½ crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India. Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera, and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million. The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell. This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy. Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves, whilst if their condition were allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale, they placed in the forefront of their programme the necessity of "putting heart into the people." The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of advance loans, the early suspension of revenue, and a policy of prudent boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief and secured by liberal preparations, constant vigilance, and a full enlistment of non-official help. The wage scale was revised; the minimum wage was abolished in the case of able-bodied workers; payments by results were recommended; and proposals were made for saving cattle.

The Modern System.

The Government of India are now in possession of complete machinery to combat the effects of drought. In ordinary times Government is kept informed of the meteorological

conditions and the state of the crops; programmes of suitable relief works are kept up-to-date, the country is mapped into relief circles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked. If the rains fail, policy is at once declared, non-officials are enlisted, revenue suspended and loans for agricultural purposes made. Test works are then opened, and if labour in considerable quantities is attracted, they are converted into relief works on Code principles. Poor houses are opened and gratuitous relief given to the infirm. On the advent of the rains the people are moved from the large works to small works near their villages, liberal advances are made to agriculturists for the purchase of plough, cattle and seed. When the principal autumn crop is ripe, the few remaining works are gradually closed and gratuitous relief ceases. All this time the medical staff is kept in readiness to deal with cholera which so often accompanies famine, and malaria, which generally supervenes when the rains break.

Famine Protection.

Side by side with the perfection of the machinery for the relief of famine has gone the development of famine protection. The Famine Commission of 1880 stated that the best, and often the only means of securing protection from the extreme effects of famine and drought, are railways and irrigation. These are of two classes, productive and protective. Productive works being estimated to yield profits which will pay interest and sinking fund charges are met from loans; protective works, which do not pay, directly from revenue. In order to guarantee that there should be continuous progress with protective works, the Famine Insurance Grant was instituted in 1870. It was decided to set apart from the general revenues Rs. 1½ crores annually or one million sterling. The first charge on this grant is famine relief, the second protective works, the third the avoidance of debt. The chain of protective railways is now practically complete. Great progress is being made with protective irrigation. Acting on the advice of the Irrigation Commission an elaborate programme of protective irrigation works has been constructed, particularly in the Bombay Deccan—the most famine-susceptible district in India—and in the Central Provinces.

Under the Statutory Rules framed under the Government of India Act of 1919, Provincial Governments (except Burma and Assam) are required to contribute from their resources a fixed sum every year for expenditure on famine. These annual assignments can be expended on relief of famine only, the sum not required for this purpose is utilised in building up a Famine Relief Fund. The Fund provides, as its main and primary object, for expenditure on Famine Relief proper, the word "Famine" being held to cover famine due to drought or other natural calamities. The balance at the credit of the Fund is regarded as invested with the Governor-General in Council and is available for expenditure on famine, when necessary and, under certain restrictions, on protective and other works for relief of famine.

The Outlook.

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up out of the experience and practice of the past. Yet everything goes to show that Government activity to save human life will never be wanted in the future on the colossal scale of former times, even so recently as 1899-1900. Each succeeding failure of the rains indicates that there has been in silent progress an economic revolution in India. In the year 1918 the rains failed more seriously and over a wider area than during any monsoon in the recent history of India. The deficiency in the rainfall was more marked than in the great famine of 1899. Yet such was the increased resisting power of the people that instead of a demand for State relief from over five millions, the maximum number at any time in receipt of public assistance was never so large as six hundred thousand. The shock to the social life of the community was insignificant; the effects of the drought completely disappeared with the good rains of the following year.

Increased Resisting Power.

The causes of this economic change in the conditions of India, whose influence is widespread are many. We can only briefly indicate them here. There is a much greater mobility in Indian labour. Formerly when the rains failed the ryot clung to his village until State relief in one form or another was brought almost to his doors. Now at the first sign of the failure of the rains he girds up his loins and goes in search of employment in one of the industrial centres, where the supply of labour is, when general economic conditions are normal, rarely equal to the demand, or on the constructional works which are always in progress either through State or private agency in the country. Then the ryot generally commands some store of value, often misnamed a hoard. The balance of exports in favour of India in normal times is approximately £50 millions a year. The gold and silver bullion in which this is largely liquidated is distributed all over the country, in small sums or in ornaments, which can be drawn upon in an emergency. The prodigious coining of rupees during the last two years of the war, and the continuous absorption of gold by India, represent small diffused savings, which take this form owing to the absence of banking institutions and lack of confidence in the banking system. There has been a large extension of irrigation. More than one-third of the land in the Punjab is now under irrigation, and in other Provinces, particularly in the famine-susceptible tracts of the Bombay Deccan, irrigation works have been constructed, which break the shock of a failure of the rains. The natural growth of the population was for some years reduced by plague and famine diseases, followed by the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19, which swept off five millions of people. This prevented the increase of congestion, but brought some areas particularly in the Indian States, below their former population-supporting capacity. (The 1931 census showed an increase of over 30 million in the population since 1921.) The increase of railways distributes the resources of the country with ease; the spend

of the co-operative credit movement has improved rural credit. Finally, there is the considerable development of manufacturing industry, which is generally short of labour and helps to absorb the surplus of a famine year. Whilst the Government is completely equipped with a famine code, there is no reason to suppose that there will ever recur such an emergency as that of 1899. Famine can now be efficiently met by the liberal distribution of tagavi, the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand, the relief of the aged and others who cannot work, the provision of cheap fodder for the cattle, with possibly some assistance in transporting the affected population of the famine-affected tract to the industrial centres.

The increased resisting power of the people was effectively demonstrated during the famine of 1920-21, which was due to the failure of the monsoon towards the end of the year 1920. The distress which appeared in the end of 1920 persisted during the early months of 1921 and regular famine was declared in parts of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Baluchistan. Local distress prevailed also in Bengal, Punjab and Central India. The largest number of persons on relief of all kinds did not exceed 0.45 million which was considerably less than 3% of the total population of the area affected by the failure of the monsoon.

The Indian People's Famine Trust.

Outside the Government programme there is always scope for private philanthropy, especially in the provision of clothes, help for the superior class poor who cannot accept Government aid, and in assisting in the rehabilitation of the cultivators when the rains break. At every great famine large sums have been subscribed, particularly in the United Kingdom, for this purpose, and in 1899-1900 the people of the United States gave generous help. With the idea of providing a permanent famine fund, the Maharaja of Jaipur gave in 1900 a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs, in Government securities to be held in trust for the purposes of charitable relief in seasons of general distress.

This Trust Fund in a few years increased to Rs. 28,10,000. During 1934 it increased further the invested balances of the United Provinces Famine Orphans' fund being transferred to the Trust. It now stands at Rs. 32,78,400. It is officially called the Indian People's Famine Trust, and was constituted under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890. The income of the Trust is administered by a board of management consisting of 13 members appointed from different provinces and Indian States, Sir Ernest Burdon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., J.C.S., Auditor-

General of India, is the Secretary & Treasurer of the Trust. The endowment of Rs. 32,78,400 above mentioned is permanently invested and the principal never taken for expenditure. The income from it is utilised for relief work as necessary and unexpended balances are temporarily invested, so as to make available in years of trouble savings accumulated when expenditure is not necessary. The temporary investments—in Government Securities—at the end of 1937 stood at Rs. 3,200 and the cash balance at the same time was Rs. 1,07,482-11-8, so that the total available for expenditure at the commencement of 1938 was Rs. 1,10,682-11-8. In 1937 relief was granted to the extent of Rs. 35,000 as compared with Rs. 1.15 lakhs granted during 1936.

The whole conditions to meet which the Trust was founded have changed in recent years. This is the result of the improved policy of Government in regard to famine relief and of the difference in the meaning of the word famine in consequence of the improvement of transport communications and other factors affected by modern progress. An area stricken by failure of seasonal rains now obtains supplies from other regions in a manner impossible before the development of railways and of modern marketing practices and Government help its people by loans given direct or through Co-operative Societies to tide them over the period of scarcity. The experience of successive visitations of scarcity in different parts of the country also proves that the general economic progress of the people makes them able to meet temporary periods of stress in a manner formerly unimaginable. Famine in the old terrible sense of the term has in fact ceased to occur. This was well illustrated by the events of 1919, when the land suffered from a failure of the rains more general throughout India and worse in degree than any previously recorded by the Meteorological Department but the crisis was borne with a minimum of suffering. The demands upon the Famine Trust have consequently so greatly diminished in their original sense that hardly any money is now distributed from it for the relief of famine in the proper sense of the word, resulting from rain failure and expenditure has mainly become grants of assistance to sufferers from floods. The total expenditure upon real famine in the old sense was only Rs. 50,000 during the year 1929, while expenditure on relief of distress caused by floods was Rs. 4,75,000 in the same year. Similarly Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 50,000 were expended on relief of distress caused by the earthquakes of 1934 and 1935 in Bihar and Orissa and Baluchistan respectively. The terms of the Trust fortunately, permit of management on lines according with modern needs.

Hydro-Electric Development.

India promises to be one of the leading countries of the world in regard to the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have already been made. India not only specially lends itself to projects of the kind, but pre-emptorily demands them. Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years. Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way. India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, immense possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be rendered, in all parts of India.

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-existent in India. Water, therefore, must be stored for use during the dry season. Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords high encouragement for the future. Further, hydro-electric schemes can frequently be associated with important irrigation projects, the water being first used to drive the turbines at the generating stations, and then distributed over the fields.

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India. On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr. G. T. Barlow, C.I.E., then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr. J. W. Meares, M.I.C.E., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Barlow died, but Mr. Meares issued a preliminary report in September, 1919, summarising the state of knowledge of the problem in India and outlining a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the inquiry. Mr. Meares showed that industries in India absorbed over a million horse power, of which only some 285,000 h. p. is supplied by electricity from steam, oil or water the water power so far actually in sight amounts

to 1½ million horse-power, but this excludes practically all the great rivers, which are at present uninvestigated. Thus the minimum flow of the seven great rivers eastward from the Indus is stated to be capable of giving not less than three million horse-power for every thousand feet of fall from the Himalayas, while similar considerations apply to rivers in other parts. Some doubt is expressed as to the estimate of seven million horse-power in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers, given in the report of the London Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies.

The Report points out that the Bombay Presidency holds a unique position owing to its great existing and projected schemes at Lonavla, the Andhra Valley, the Nila Mula and the Koyna Valley and has the still greater advantage of possessing a firm ready to develop its resources.

Bombay Hydro-Electric Works.

The greatest Hydro-Electric undertakings in India are the three schemes developed and brought into operation by Tata Sons, Ltd., and continued under their management until 1929, when they were transferred to the management of the Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd., in which Messrs. Tata Sons retained a substantial interest. These undertakings are:—

- (a) The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd. Started in 1915.
- (b) The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd. " " 1922.
- (c) The Tata Power Company, Ltd. " " 1927.

These Hydro-Electric schemes have a combined normal capacity of 246,000 H.P. and provide electrical energy for the City of Bombay, Bombay suburbs, Thana, Kalyan and Greater Poona.

Bombay, after London, is the second largest City in the British Empire and is the largest manufacturing centre in India. Its population including suburbs at the 1931 census was 1,326,313 with a total population of approximately 1,600,000 in all of the areas served by these companies. Its cotton mills and other factories consume about 150,000 H.P., which until these Hydro-Electric schemes came into operation, was entirely produced by thermal stations using fuel coming from great distances.

The favourable position of the Western Ghats which rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet above sea-level within a few miles of Bombay City, situated on the shores of the Arabian sea with their heavy rainfalls was taken full advantage of for providing Bombay City and vicinity with an adequate and economical power supply.

The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavla at the top of the Bhor Ghats. The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes, namely, Lonavla, Walwan and Shirawta, from which it is conveyed in open masonry canals to the Forebay at Khandala and thence through

steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoli the foot of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,750 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq. inch. The normal capacity of the Power Station at Khopoli is 48,000 KW or 64,300 H.P. The scheme was formally opened by H.E. The Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February 1915.

Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the North of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company's lakes, where an additional 48,000 KW (or 64,300 H.P.) could be developed. These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the construction of the schemes, the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high, across the Andhra River and a tunnel 8,700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp of the Ghats, from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the generating station at Bhivpuri. The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1,750 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq. inch. The electrical energy is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 56 miles long for augmenting the supply from Khopoli.

The Tata Power Company's scheme on the Nila-Mula River to the South-East of Bombay was investigated and developed along lines similar to the Andhra Valley scheme and has a normal installed capacity of 87,500 KW or 117,000 H.P. The power is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 76 miles long and is used to augment the supply of the two earlier companies to mills, factories and railways.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the Tata Power Company operating as a unit under one management supply the whole of the electrical energy required by the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd., the majority of the mills and industries in Bombay City, the B. B. & C. I. Railway for their suburban electrification the whole of the energy required by the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay City and for their main line traction up to Kalyan, the whole of the electrical energy required by the Poona Electric Supply Company and the distributing licenses in Thana, Kalyan and the Bombay suburbs.

These three schemes operating as a unit under one management provide an adequate and economical power supply in the areas mentioned above for all purposes. The rate for energy delivered to the Mills, Factories and Railways has, for several years, shown a steady decrease and now averages 0.50 of an anna per unit, which downward trend will continue as industries develop and individual consumptions increase. This power supply greatly enhances the natural advantages Bombay has as a great manufacturing, trading and shipping centre.

The fact that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has shut down its steam-driven generating plant and now takes its supply in bulk from the various Tata companies is of note, and it is of more than passing interest to note that the Poona Electric Supply

Company has recently adopted a similar course. This is a phase of hydro-electric distribution which is quite in its infancy in India, but it is possible to foresee the time when every village within a couple of hundred miles of a hydro-electric power station will receive its supply of electric current in bulk, thus greatly reducing capital and administrative charges and minimising the price of current to the consumer. It is a system which has become something of a fine art in California, where current is transmitted by overhead wires for many hundreds of miles at a pressure of 200,000 volts or double the pressure commonly employed in India for overhead long-distance transmission.

Mysore Hydro-Electric Works.

The first Hydro Electric Scheme of any magnitude undertaken in India or indeed in the East, was that on the Cauvery River in Mysore State, which with its generating station, transmission line and distributing system was inaugurated in 1902.

The Cauvery River rises in the district of Coorg in the Western Ghats and flows across Mysore State. The principal object of this scheme was the supply of power to the Mining companies on the Colar Gold Field, about 92 miles from Sivasamudram, the site of the generating station. This transmission line was for a number of years the longest line in Asia. Since 1902 the supply of electrical energy from Sivasamudram has been provided for Bangalore and Mysore cities and about 200 other towns and villages in the South-Eastern Half of the State.

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded so that its total capacity now stands at 40,000 H.P. This is the maximum obtainable from the water available. This great increase has been made possible by the construction of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir near Mysore City, which has a capacity of 44,000 million cubic feet of storage above the minimum draw off.

The number of the consumers of all classes continues to increase rapidly every year with greatly increased demands. The Government of Mysore have encouraged this growth in the use of electrical energy and have made a survey of Hydro Power resources of the State and prepared plans for the construction of a second generating station at the most economical site.

The number of lighting and power consumers of all classes in about 250 towns and villages within the Mysore State has increased to approximately 40,000. Demands for very large additional blocks of power have arisen making it necessary for Government, in continuing its policies for the industrial development of the State, to sanction the construction of a Power Station at the Shimsha Falls for the production of 23,000 H.P. and the construction of a Power Station at the Jog Falls for the production of 20,000 H.P. The construction of these projects are to be completed in the shortest time possible and will bring the total capacity of Government's Hydro-electric Generating Stations to 89,000 Horsepower.

The Transmission System consists of 555 route-miles of 78,000 and 37,500 volt lines with a total of 850 miles of circuits. The transmission

System is now being extended into every District within the State which together with the appropriate distribution systems will supply hydro-electric power to more than 350 towns and villages within the next 2 to 3 years.

Works in Madras.

The Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme an undertaking of the Madras Government, was commenced at the end of 1929, the first stage of the project being completed at the end of 1932. The waters utilised for the development of the scheme are taken from the Pykara river which drains from the Nilgiri Plateau having a catchment area of about 38 sq. miles. The average rainfall in the area is 110 in. per annum, the rainfall varying considerably at various points.

The natural head available exceeds 4,000 ft. which is higher than any other in the British Empire or America. A number of suitable reservoir sites are available with a total capacity of about 3,000,000,000 cubic ft., which will be utilised as required by the loadgrowth. With full storage, 90,000 H.P. can be developed in addition to the 30,000 H.P. from the tail water at a lower site where a further drop of 1,000 ft. can be obtained.

The present head utilised is only 3,080 ft. found available in the passage of the Pykara river in the Nilgiris district. The flow though perennial is very irregular and often drops to around 15 cusecs in the dry season—the topography however embraces a number of feasible storage sites which could be developed according to the growth of power demand. The estimated potential capacity of the full development is around 40,000 K.W. continuous or 60,000 K.W. peak. The initial development utilises the regulated flow of the river with small storages of 58 million cubic feet in the forebay and 26 million cubic feet in the Glen Morgan Reservoir which is first storage site.

A diversion weir across the river 3 miles below the Pykara bridge diverts the stream flow to the forebay through a 7,000 feet open channel. From the forebay water is led to a surge tank by a 78" dia. pipe 1,000 feet long. At the surge tank two 27" penstocks branch off and feed 3 turbines through manifold piping and valves at the power station. The length of the penstock is about 9,300 feet.

At present three 7,800 K.V.A. 3—phase 600 R.P.M. alternators coupled to 11,000 H.P. pelton wheels are installed. Power is generated at 11,000—volts, 50-cycles and stepped up to 66,000 volts by means of three 7,810 K.V.A. 3-phase, 11 K.V./66-110 K.V. transformers. The supply to Nilgiris district is at 11 K.V. from an auxiliary bus in the power station.

A 50 mile double circuit 66/110 K.V. line transmits power to Coimbatore which is the main receiving station as also the chief load centre. 66 K.V. lines have also been extended to Erode, Trichinopoly and Naganathan, a distance of nearly 200 miles from Coimbatore.

The longest direct transmission at 66 K.V. is 280 miles. But the loads at those places have recently been transferred to the Mettur scheme which came into operation in June 1937. In addition to the main transmission lines considerable lengths of 11 and 22 K.V. distribution

lines have been constructed, particularly in the Coimbatore district. At all load centres outdoor step-down transformers have been constructed with the necessary transformers and switchgear.

The total capital expenditure up to the end of 1936-37 is nearly 2 crores of rupees, the revenue during the year being about 25½ lakhs. The scheme has already become self-supporting in the 4th year of operation. The load development has been much more rapid than anticipated, the peak load in June 1937 being over 16,000 K.W., which is in excess of the normal capacity of the station. The industrial development at Coimbatore accounts for more than 50 per cent. of the total load, and also the high load factor (more than 60 per cent.) of the station.

To provide for the rapidly increasing demand in the existing area and also the extensions to Madurai and Ramanad districts additional plant has recently been ordered. Additional storage of 500 million cubic feet has also been provided by constructing a dam in the upper reaches of the Pykara river in the Mukurti basin. The main features of the extensions are described below.

Pykara Scheme Extensions.—Two 12,500 K.V.A., 600 R.P.M. 11 K.V. generators coupled to two 16,000 H.P. impulse wheels and two 12,500 K.V.A., 11 K.V./110 K.V. transformers have already been ordered, as also an additional penstock line. Provision is also made for installing at a later date two additional units of the same capacity. These extensions are expected to be completed by the end of 1938. It is also proposed to raise the voltage of the Pykara Coimbatore line to 110 K.V. About 150 miles of 66 K.V. lines to Madurai and Virudhunagar are under construction.

The construction of the Mukurti dam commenced in 1935. The dam is to be 90 feet high providing a storage of 1,600 million cubic feet, and costing Rs. 21 lakhs. It has already been raised to a level assuring 500 million cubic feet of storage.

The load on the plants of the Madras Electricity department is expected to exceed 20,000 K.W. and generation 100,000,000 units in the year 1937-38.

The Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme.—This is a Madras Government scheme which commenced operation in June 1937.

The development consists in utilising the irrigation supplies which will be let down from the Mettur Reservoir for the generation of hydro-electric power. The reservoir is of 93,500 million cubic feet capacity and the static head over the turbines varies from a maximum of 160 feet to a minimum of 60 feet. The dam is pierced by 4 cast iron pipes 8'-6" diameter for connection to 4 turbines.

As the potential output of the Mettur station is very variable due to the wide variations in head and discharge, it is proposed to generate and sell three classes of load viz:—

- (1) Primary power available at all times;
- (2) Secondary power subject to restricted use in dry months but which could be made into primary power by the assistance of the existing Pykara (and later Madras steam-station) station

(3) Tertiary power generally available for eight months in the year.

The scheme is designed to supply power initially to the districts of Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, North Arcot, South Arcot and Chittoor.

The power house is situated immediately below the Mettur dam and in it are now installed three 12,500 KVA, 250 R.P.M. generators coupled to overhung type twin horizontal Francis turbines of 16,000 H.P. each. Provision is made for installing a fourth unit at a later date. Power is generated at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles, 3-phase and stepped up to 66,000 volts (110,000 volts later) for transmission to various load centres. Supply to local industries near Mettur is at 11 K.V. from an auxiliary bus in the power station. The present load on the station is about 4,000 K.W., including the load which will recently be supplied by the Pykara station.

Two double circuit 66/110 K.V. trunk lines take off from the power station, one to Erode in the south and the other to Srinagarpet in the north. At Erode, the Mettur System is linked with the Pykara net work and both stations will be working in parallel for some months in the year. From Srinagarpet, it is proposed to extend the transmission system to Madras eventually. The initial transmission and distribution system consists of about 100 miles, of 66/110 K.V., 300 miles of 66 K.V., 100 miles of 33 K.V., 100 miles of 22 K.V. and 25 miles of 11 K.V. lines.

At all important load centres, outdoor transformer stations are provided for stepping down the voltage to 11 or 22 K.V. as required. At Trichinopoly, which is an important station in the southern area, two ²⁵⁰⁰/₂₀₀₀ K.V. synchronous condensers are installed for ensuring proper voltage regulation.

The cost of the initial scheme is about Rs. 1-4 crores.

Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme.—This is the third hydro-electric scheme to be undertaken by the Madras Government. The scheme has just been sanctioned and is expected to commence operation in 1941.

Works in Kashmir.

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed a few years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilising the River Jhelum, near Baramulla, which lies thirty-four miles north-west of Srinagar. The head works of the Jhelum power installation are situated six and a half miles from the power house and the main connection between the two is a great timber flume. These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20,000 electrical horse power.

Four pipes 600 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house, and from forebay to water-wheel there is an effective head of 395 feet. There are four vertical waterwheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 k.w., 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25-period generator running at 500 r.p.m., and each unit is capable of taking a 25 per cent. overload, which the generator end is guaranteed to maintain with safety for two hours. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 k.w. generating plant being installed within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles distant, at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar, a further 34 miles. The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it available for cultivation. The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and it is expected that the lighting demand will rapidly increase and that a small demand for power will soon spring up. At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but for heating. The greater part of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted.

United Provinces Works.

The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power at attractive rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of the province and to Shahdara in Delhi province. Seven of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and a standby steam power station at Chandauli of 9,000 kilowatts has been constructed. During 1938 no less than 29,700 kilowatts in all will be available. Besides supplying some 75 towns with current for light and fans and minor industries, the grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from rivers and open and tube wells. The Ganges Valley State Well Scheme comprises about 1,500 tube-wells, covering the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budam, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irrigation. This supply of cheap power from some 2,000 sub-stations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres.

The steam power house at Solawal is capable of supplying 1800 kilowatts. The energy will be used to electrify Fyzabad and Ajodhya and to pump 160 cusecs from the Gogra into the Fyzabad canal system 120 miles in length.

Investigations into the electrical and financial possibilities of a Grid Project for the eastern districts of the province have been completed and the recommendations of an expert committee, appointed in November 1937, are under consideration.

Local Self-Government.

A field of the administration of India profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919 was that of local government. This was one of the subjects transferred to Indian ministers, and under their leadership considerable developments have been essayed. On the whole, the progress of local government in India for the past quarter of a century has been disappointing. The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns, and particularly by the Municipality of Bombay. The difficulties in the way of progress were manifest. Local government had to be a creation—the devolution of authority from the Government to the local body, and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration. Again, the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small. There are however many indications that the dry bones of the inflexible are stirring.

Throughout the greater part of India, the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation, and from the villages are built up the larger administrative titles—*talukis*, sub-divisions, and districts.

"The typical Indian village has its central residential site, with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood-cutting. . . . The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings, welded together in a little community with its own organisation and government, which differ in character in the various types of villages, its body of detailed customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted, however, that in certain portions of India, *e.g.*, in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village as here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads."—(*Gazetteer of India*.)

The villages above described fall under two main classes, *viz.*—

Types of Villages.—"(1) The 'severalty' or *raiayatwari* village which is the prevalent form outside Northern India. Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators. There is no joint responsibility among the villagers, though some of the non-cultivated lands may be set apart for a common purpose, such as grazing, and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue authorities, and on payment of assessment. The village government vests in a hereditary headman, known by an old vernacular name, such as *patel* or *reddi*, who is responsible for law and order, and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled."

"(2) The joint or landlord village, the type prevalent in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue was formerly assessed on the village as a whole, its incidence being distributed by the body of superior proprietors, and a certain amount of collective responsibility still, as a rule, remains.

The village site is owned by the proprietary body, who allow residences to the tenantry, artisans, traders and others. The waste land is allotted to the village, and, if wanted for cultivation, is partitioned among the shareholders. The village government was originally by the *punchayat* or group of heads of superior families. In later times one or more headmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities; but the artificial character of this appointment, as compared with that which obtains in a *raiayatwari* village is evidenced by the title of its holder, which is generally *landardar*, a vernacular derivative from the English word 'number.' Its type of village to which the well-known description in Sir H. Maine's *Village Communities* is alone applicable, and here the co-proprietors are in general a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants of labourers under them."

Village Autonomy.—The Indian villages formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy, since the native dynasties and their local representatives did not, as a rule, concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the village as a whole, or some large landholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues, and the maintenance of local order. This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local, civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organisation, the increase of communications, the growth of individualism, and the operation of the individual *raiayatwari* system, which is extending even in the north of India. Nevertheless, the village remains the first unit of administration; the principal village functionaries—the headman, the accountant, and the village watchman—are largely utilised and paid by Government, and there is still a certain amount of common village feeling and interests.

Punchayets.—For some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council-tribunal, or *Punchayat* and the Decentralisation Commission of 1908 made the following special recommendations:—

"While, therefore, we desire the development of a *punchayat* system, and consider that the objections urged thereto are far from insurmountable we recognise that such a system can only be gradually and tentatively applied, and that it is impossible to suggest any uniform and definite method of procedure. We think that a commencement should be made by giving certain limited powers to *Punchayets* in those villages in which circumstances are most favourable by reason of homogeneity, natural intelligence, and freedom from internal feuds. These powers might be increased gradually as results warrant, and with success here, it will become easier to apply the system in other villages. Such a policy, which must be the work of many years, will require great care and discretion, much patience, and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages: and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers."

This is, however, still mainly a question of future possibilities, and for present purposes it

is unnecessary to refer at greater length to the subject of village self-government. Various measures have been passed, but it is too early to say what life they have. The Punjab Government has passed a Village Panchayat Act, which enables Government to establish in a village, a system of councillors to whom certain local matters, including judicial power, both civil and criminal of a minor character, may be assigned. In Bihar a Village Administration Act has been passed for the administration of village affairs by villagers themselves, including minor civil and criminal cases. Other Governments have taken steps in the same direction.

Municipalities.—The Presidency towns had some form of Municipal administration, first under Royal Charters and later under statute, from comparatively early times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1832. An Act passed in that year for Bengal, which was practically inoperative, was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India. Under this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a large number of municipalities was formed in all provinces. The Acts provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage municipal affairs, and authorised the levy of various taxes, but in most Provinces the commissioners were all nominated, and from the point of view of self-government, these Acts did not proceed far. It was not until after 1870 that much progress was made. Lord Mayo's Government, in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance, referred to the necessity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to bear on the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, Medical, charity, and local public works. New municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces between 1871 and 1874, which, among other things, extended to the elective principle, but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully introduced. In 1881-2 Lord Ripon's Government issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government. Acts were passed in 1883-4 that greatly altered the constitution, powers, and functions of municipal bodies, a wide extension being given to the elective system, while independence and responsibility were conferred on the committees of many towns by permitting them to elect a private citizen as chairman. Arrangements were made also to increase municipal resources and financial responsibility, some items of provincial revenue suited to and capable of development under local management being transferred, with a proportionate amount of provincial expenditure, for local objects. The general principles thus laid down have continued to govern the administration of municipalities down to the present day.

The Present Position.—There are some 781 municipalities in British India, with something over 21 million people resident within their limits. Of these municipalities, roughly 710 have a population of less than 50,000 persons and the remainder a population of 50,000 and over. As compared with the total population of particular provinces, the proportion resident within municipal limits is largest in Bombay, where it

amounts to 20 per cent., and is smallest in Assam where it amounts to only 2 per cent. In other provinces it varies from 4 to 9 per cent. of the total population. Turning to the composition of the municipalities, considerably more than half of the total members are elected and there is a steady tendency to increase this proportion. Ex-officio members are only 7 per cent. and nominated 25 per cent. Elected members are almost everywhere in a majority. Taking all municipalities together, the non-officials outnumber the officials by nearly six to one. The functions of municipalities are classed under the heads of Public Safety, Health, Convenience and Instruction. For the discharge of these responsibilities, there is a municipal income of Rs. 14·03 crores derived principally from taxation, just over one-third coming from municipal property, contributions from provincial revenues and miscellaneous sources. Generally speaking, the income of municipalities is small, the four cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon together providing over 40 per cent. of the total. The heaviest items of this expenditure come under the heads of "Conservancy" and "Public Works" which amount to 14 per cent. and 13 per cent. respectively, "Water-supply" comes to 13 per cent., "Drainage" to 4 per cent. and "Education" to over 11 per cent. In some localities the expenditure on education is considerably in excess of the average. In the Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay City, for example, the expenditure on education amounts to more than 21 per cent. of the total funds, while in the Central Provinces and Berar it is over 17 per cent.

District Boards.—The duties and functions assigned to the municipalities in urban areas are in rural areas entrusted to district and local Boards. In almost every district of British India save in the province of Assam, there is a board subordinate to which are two or more sub-district boards; while in Bengal, Madras and Bihar and Orissa, there are also Union Committees. Throughout India at large there are some 207 district boards with 584 sub-district boards besides 455 Union Panchayats in Madras. This machinery has jurisdiction over a population which was over 221 millions in 1930-31. Leaving aside the Union Committees and Union Boards or Panchayats the members of the Boards numbered over 16,000 in 1930-31, of whom 73 per cent. were elected. As in the case of municipalities the tendency has been throughout India to increase the elected members at the expense of the nominated and the official members. The Boards are practically manned by Indians, who constitute 96 per cent. of the whole membership. Only 11 per cent. of the total members of all boards are officials of any kind. The total income of the Boards in 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 16·57 crores, the average income of each board being Rs. 2,00,000. The most important item of revenue is provincial rates, which represent a proportion of the total income varying from 25 per cent. in Bombay and in the N. W. F. Province to 63 per cent. in Bihar and Orissa. The principal objects of expenditure are education which has come remarkably to the front within the last three years and civil works such as roads and bridges.

Medical relief is also sharing with education though in a less degree the lion's share of the available revenue.

Improvement Trust.—A notable feature in the recent sanitary history of India is the activity played by the great cities in the direction of social improvements. In Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Allahabad, Rangoon and Cawnpore the Improvement Trusts developed important activities which are described in a separate chapter (q.v.). In Bombay the work of the Improvement Trust is carried forward by the Bombay Development Directorate. Other cities are beginning to follow the examples of these great cities. The Government of India in 1937 established an Improvement Trust to attend to slum clearance in old Delhi City and to the general expansion of their Winter Capital.

Provincial Progress.—There was passed in Bengal in 1919 a Village Self-Government Act embodying the policy of constituting Union Boards at the earliest possible date for groups of villages throughout the province. The number of these boards continues to increase, rising from 1,500 to more than 2,000. In 1930-31 the number of Union Boards rose to 4,510. There are also 12 Union Committees. Though they are in their infancy as yet, many of them show a remarkable aptitude for managing their own affairs.

In Bombay the development of village self-government has also proceeded, as the result of an Act for constituting, or increasing the power of village committees which was passed in 1920 by the Legislative Council. In this presidency, some 145 out of 155 municipalities had a two-thirds elected majority of councillors in the

year 1930-31; and a distinct step forward has been projected by the administration in the direction of liberalizing the constitution of all municipal bodies. The policy of appointing a non-official president has been extended both to district and sub-district boards, and a large number of non-officials have also been appointed presidents of sub-districts (taluka) boards. In Madras also the institutions of local self-government continued to progress in an encouraging manner. In the *United Provinces* the new District Boards, which consist of non-official members only with elected non-official Chairman, were plunged straight-way into financial difficulties. In the *Punjab* municipal administration has shown improvement, the general attitude of the members in regard to their responsibilities being promising for progress in the future. In the *Central Provinces*, the year 1920 witnessed the passing of a Local Self-Government Act intended to guide into proper channels the undoubtedly growing interest in public matters. The continued reduction of official members and chairman, and the wider powers of control given to local bodies have been an incentive to the development of local self-government, leading to an increased sense of public duty and responsibility. Another very important measure regulating municipalities was passed into law in 1922. Its chief features are the extension of the Municipal franchise, the reduction of official and nominated members, the extension of the powers of Municipal Committees and the relaxation of official control. In the *North-West Frontier Province*, the institution of local self-government is somewhat of a foreign growth. An important extension of the elective principle was recently made and it is hoped that this will prove a success.

Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust was instituted by Government in January, 1912, with a view to making provision for the improvement and expansion of Calcutta by opening up congested areas, laying out or altering streets, providing open spaces for purposes of ventilation or recreation, demolishing or constructing buildings and re-housing the poorer and working classes displaced by the execution of improvement schemes.

The origin of the Calcutta Improvement Trust must, as in the case of the corresponding Bombay body, upon which the Calcutta Trust was to a large extent modelled, be looked for in a medical enquiry which was instituted into the sanitary condition of the town in 1896, owing to the outbreak of plague. It was estimated that the Trust might in the ensuing 30 years have to provide for the housing of 225,000 persons. The population of Calcutta proper, which includes all the most crowded areas, was 649,935 in 1891, and increased to 801,251, or by 25 per cent., by 1901. The corresponding figure according to the 1921 Census was 993,508 and this had increased by 1931 to 1,196,734.

The problem of expansion was difficult, because of the peculiar situation of Calcutta, which is shut in on one side by the Hooghly and on the other by the Salt Lakes.

Preliminary investigations continued for several years, so that it was only in 1910 that legislation was eventually introduced in the provincial legislature and the Trust instituted by it. The Bill provided for a large expenditure on improvement schemes and the provision of open spaces and for special local taxation to this end. It also provided for the appointment of a whole-time chairman of the Board of Trustees and the membership of the Trust was fixed at eleven.

The following constituted the Board of Trustees at 31st March 1937:—Mr. C. W. Gurner, I.C.S., Chairman; Mr. J. C. Mukerjee, Bar-at-Law, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation (*ex-officio*); Mr. D. J. Cohen, elected by the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7(1) (a) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911; Kumar Biswanath Roy, elected by the elected Councillors, Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7(1) (b) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926; Mr. Sudhansu Kumar Mitter, elected by Councillors other than elected Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7(1) (c) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926; Mr. F. Rooney, elected by the Bengal Chamber

of Commerce; Sir Hari Sankar Paul, Kt., elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Mohin, C.I.E., Sir Badri Das Ghosh, Kt., C.I.E., Rai Bahadur Dr. Harikrishna Dutt, Mr. A. J. Thompson, B.Sc., M.C., F.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., appointed by the Local Government.

During the 25 years that it has now been at work, the Trust have decided, and partly or entirely carried through, many improvement schemes for opening up congested areas, laying out or widening streets and providing open spaces.

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary *bustees* have been done away with and several roads of an improved type laid out, the most important of which is the Chittaranjan Avenue, 100 ft. wide, which at present extends from Chowringhee past Shaubazar to Raja Raj Ballav Street, a stretch of 3 miles. It is intended ultimately to extend it up to the Chitpur Bridge. The Section of Chittaranjan Avenue near the Chowringhee end is well placed for commerce and trade and is expected to gain increased importance by being linked up with Dalhousie Square on the West by means of a new road 84 feet wide which the Trust have constructed between Mission Row and Mango Lane. A further extension of this road from Chittaranjan Avenue to Wellington Street on the east is now in progress. The most important of the Trust's new schemes in the Central Area, namely, that for a new 100-ft. road from the north-east corner of Dalhousie Square to Canning Street with a cross road from Royal Exchange to Chittaranjan Avenue, barely reached the first steps in land acquisition.

In the north of the City, two large and fifteen small parks have been constructed in different quarters. Of the two large parks one is named Deshabandhu Park and the other Cossipore-Chitpore open space measuring 53 bighas and 156 bighas respectively. The Cossipore-Chitpore Park has a small artificial lake and the layout of the area surrounding the lake has been completed. Four football grounds have been provided for schools and clubs of North Calcutta. Some tennis courts are also being made. The Deshabandhu Park has also been provided with play-grounds. Several wide roads have been driven through this highly congested area. The approaches to the City have also been adequately widened.

Good progress has also been made with that highly congested area to the west of the City by opening up new roads and widening the existing ones. This Scheme is known as Mayadapati, Scheme No. XXVII.

The new 84 ft. road connecting Chittaranjan Avenue with Strand Road slightly to the north of Jagannath Ghat has been completed so that there is now a continuous main traffic route with the same width of roadway as Chittaranjan Avenue, extending right across Calcutta from Strand Road on the west to Upper Circular Road on the east. The widening of Maniktala Road between Upper Circular Road and Maniktala Bridge which has been completed forms a further extension of this main roadway which will eventually continue at a width of 100 ft. to the extreme eastern limit of Maniktala. Another

important scheme which is now complete is the new 60 ft. road round Darpananagar Tagore Street and Pathuriaghata Street which, with the side roads, opens up a very congested area and forms a portion of a main projected north and south road through Bara Bazar from Harrison Road to a new main east-and-west diagonal road through Ahirbollah. The completion of the widening of Kalakar Street represents the most important effort yet made to penetrate the inner recesses of Burrabazar and provides a new 60 feet road from Harrison Road to Jagannath Ghat Road with short lengths of widening of cross roads in accordance with existing alignments. Running, as it does, through an area with a population of over 200 to the acre and closely built up with four or five storeyed houses, the gross cost of acquisition of land is exceptionally high. Demolition was of greater difficulty than usual owing to the height of the buildings and the narrowness of the lanes.

The passing of the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1931, which empowers the Board of Trustees in certain cases to levy betterment fees on properties which abut on to a new or widened street instead of acquiring the properties has made it financially possible for the Trust to proceed with some portion of its original programme for the improvement of Bara Bazaar. The Kalakar Street scheme in Bara Bazaar which forms the southern section of the aforesaid road is one of the schemes to which the new Act is to be applied. Another scheme to which this Act is to be applied is the widening of a short length of Darmahatta Street and it will be interesting to see how the methods of assessment provided for in the Act will work out in practice.

The Suburban Areas to the south and south-east of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were undertaken. Several open spaces and squares have been made in various parts. Insanitary tanks requiring approximately 2 crores c.ft. of earth have been filled up. Russa Road which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 ft. for a length of one mile and 100 ft. for a length of another mile. It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge. To improve the drainage of this area a 100 ft. wide East to West road, from Ballygunge Railway Station to Chetla Bridge, and for recreation an artificial lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds have been constructed. In the south of the town the most important of the older schemes approaching completion was the first section of the Southern Avenue, including the extension of the Dhakuria Lake and Park and the lay-out of the area round the park to the west of Junction of Lansdowne Road Extension. This scheme, which is essentially one for residential development, has been practically completed; and the greater part of the first section of surplus lands placed on the market was sold and is being rapidly built up.

Another small lake has also been completed and a road is being constructed round it to link up with the road surrounding the main lake. The road round the main lake has been surfaced with asphalt and lighted with electricity and is much frequented in the evenings. Sites for club houses adjoining the main lake have been

allotted to several clubs. Excavation has been continued in a new section of the lake which is to be attractively laid out with an island to which the public will have access by means of a footbridge. The two lakes have been linked up by a concrete bridge constructed before the joining canal was excavated. The Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., have now extended tram tracks from Russa Road along Rush Behary Avenue to Ballygunge Station.

The Board in pursuance of its policy of carrying out schemes in the centre of the town and in the suburbs simultaneously, so as to have an adequate supply of suburban sites for residential buildings to meet the needs of those displaced from overcrowded areas in the centre of the town has carried out a large development scheme for the improvement of another section of the undeveloped area between Russa Road and the Lake District.

To the east of the city, several new roads have been constructed in Scheme No. VIII (New Ballygunge Road—Park Circus to Old Ballygunge Road). They are now open to traffic, and the majority of them are surfaced with asphalt. Arrangements have been made for lighting the roads with electricity. The development of Calcutta east of Lower Circular Road, between Park Circus and Middle Road, Entally, is a pressing need, but the work can only proceed slowly in small sections. The Trust in the execution of this scheme cannot ignore the bustee dwellers, who are pushed further east, as the development from bustee conditions to blocks of masonry buildings proceeds. The utilisation of highly-improved lands for bustee purposes is not an economic proposition, but at the same time, it is necessary to provide the essentials of sanitation for the working classes.

The linking up of Amherst Street with London Street by a broad thoroughfare has commenced in two small sections. The Trust has constructed a large park near Park Circus Scheme No. VIII, known as Eastern Park, measuring 65 bighas, with a large playing field for football and tennis. The Gorachand Road Scheme provides for the completion of the northern portion of this park and the commencement of a wide avenue running parallel to Lower Circular Road through the outer fringe of Entally. As the scheme involved the demolition of a large number of bustees, investigations were made to ascertain the best means of reducing the displaced bustee population as a result of which a Bustee Rehousing Scheme at Christopher Road which will cost the Trust Rs. 2,70,000 for land acquisition and Rs. 1,97,000 for engineering works has been taken in hand and first section completed.

The public squares vested in the Calcutta Corporation in 1911 had a total area of about 96 acres. In 1912, Mr. Bompas, the first Chairman of the Trust, pointed out that in the ratio, viz., about 9 per cent. of its public open spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (including the Maidan, the Horticultural and the Zoological Gardens) to its total acreage, Calcutta was almost on a par at that time with London possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens while its percentage exceeded that of New York,

Berlin and Birmingham. But about 1,000 acres of Calcutta's 1,250 was accounted for in the Maidan and new open spaces in other parts of Calcutta were an urgent need. Up to date the Trust had added (including the new lake at Dhakuria)—another 250 acres.

Lastly for the housing of the displaced population the Trust has undertaken on a large scale the following schemes:—

In the early stages three blocks of three-storied tenement buildings containing 252 lettable rooms were built in Wards Institution Street for persons of the poorer classes. It was found, however, that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect *bustias* of their own, the class of structures they were accustomed to live in. These chawls were then filled with persons of limited means, e.g., school masters, poor students, clerks and persons of the artisan class. As many as 1,200 people are housed in these chawls, these buildings, including land, cost Rs. 2,44,368 and are let at very low rents—ground floor rooms at Rs. 5 per mensem and top floor rooms on Rs. 6 per mensem, each room measuring 12' x 12' with a 4 ft. verandah in front opening on to a central passage 7 ft. wide. The total collection of rent during the year 1936-37 including previous year's arrears was Rs. 13,802.

As these chawls failed to attract the people for whom they were meant, the Board next tried an experiment in providing sites for bustees. Two sites with a lettable area of 16 bighas were acquired within the area of Maniktola Municipality, but they failed to attract because they were out of the way and were expensive.

Kerbala Tank Lane Re-housing Scheme.—In this scheme 4 detached and 35 semi-detached houses were built. The detached houses were sold as this scheme never became popular with the class of tenants for whom they were originally intended. Owing to this unpopularity the Board further decided to throw open to tenants of all classes 18 out of the remaining 35 semi-detached houses. This change of policy, however, produced no effect on the letting.

Owing to want of suitable tenants the entire dwellings in Kerbala Tank Re-housing scheme had been sold by private sale shortly after the 31st March 1927.

Bow Street Re-housing Scheme.—Seven blocks of buildings containing one-roomed, two-roomed and three-roomed suites have been constructed to re-house Anglo-Indians displaced by the operations of the Trust. This scheme has proved a striking success. There are 132 suites for letting and the rent received from these suites during the year 1936-37, amounted to Rs. 26,884.

Paikpara Re-housing Scheme.—This scheme has an area of 36 bighas well laid out in 96 building sites. A new re-housing scheme has been undertaken by the Board, as already stated, at Christopher Road for the bustee population to be displaced by the execution of scheme No. XXXV (Eastern Park to Gorachand Road). A special feature of the new scheme is that the land is to be developed as a model bustee for

displaced bustee dwellers. Special facilities are offered to dislodged persons for securing land in various improved areas for rehousing purposes.

Bridges.—Some progress has been made in replacing the old bridges of Calcutta, which is hemmed in by canals and railway lines inadequately bridged, by modern and up-to-date bridges to suit the growing traffic requirements. The opportunity is being taken of widening the Maniktila, Narkeldanga and Beliaghata Bridge approaches on both sides—on the west (in the case of Maniktila and Narkeldanga bridges) right up to Circular Road. The new bridges of the city will in their traffic capacity compare favourably with those of London. The new Bridges at Maniktila, Beliaghata and at Shambazar have roadways of 37 feet, with two footpaths each 10 feet in width. The Chitpore Bridge reconstruction of which has been completed has been redesigned as a reinforced concrete bridge capable of accommodating four lines of fast traffic and two lines of slow traffic. The Alipore Bridge, the reconstruction of which

has been completed, has a roadway of 30 feet (3 traffic widths) and 2 footpaths of 6 feet each, and these are also to be the probable widths of the Tollyganje and Hastings Bridges which need re-building.

The Tollyganje Bridge across Tolly's Nullah was practically completed during the year. The reconstruction of the Barrackpore Bridge is held up pending removal by the Corporation of the water mains across the old Bridge, which would be the first step towards its demolition.

Financial.—Capital charges during the year 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 89.00 lakhs which included Rs. 80.01 lakhs spent on land acquisition and Rs. 8.31 lakhs on engineering works. The gross expenditure of the Trust on Capital Works up to the end of the year 1936-37 was Rs. 16,81,32,000. To meet this large expenditure, the Trust has borrowed Rs. 3,47,50,000; other Capital receipts (mainly from the sale of land and buildings) have yielded Rs. 8,40,10,000 and the revenue fund from its annual surplus (after providing for the service of loans) has contributed Rs. 4.93 crores to Capital Works.

The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the larger ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon and Chittagong) is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose. They have wide powers, but their proceedings

are subject in a greater degree than those of municipal bodies to the control of Government. At all the ports the European members constitute the majority and the Board for Madras consists mainly of European members.

Figures for 1935-36 relating to income, expenditure and capital debt of the six principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden is excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table:—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Capital Debt.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	3,00,27,620	3,10,34,315	24,50,94,403
Bombay	2,66,02,138	2,63,76,349	10,86,32,695
Madras	31,46,183	32,05,921	1,50,50,027
Karachi	70,69,685	64,13,384	4,03,00,000
Rangoon	72,05,954	69,51,700	4,91,28,667
Chittagong	6,46,978	6,60,926	(a) 26,10,736

(a) Includes the first instalment of Rs. 15 lakhs, the second instalment of Rs. 5 lakhs, the third instalment of Rs. 2 lakhs, the fourth instalment of Rs. 3 lakhs and the fifth instalment of Rs. 3 lakhs of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs from Government.

CALCUTTA.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are as follows:—

Sir Thomas H. Elderton, *Chairman.*

Mr. W. A. Burns, *Deputy Chairman.*

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

Sir George Campbell; Mr. Daffour Smith;

Mr. C. B. L. Milne-Robertson; Mr. S. O.

Lytelton; Mr. J. Reid Kay; Mr. K. J. Nicolson.

Elected by the Calcutta Trades Association:—
Mr. H. R. Norton.

*Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce:—*Mr. K. C. Mullick; Dr. S. O. Law, M.A., Ph.D.

Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce:—
Mr. A. L. Ojha.

Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce:—
Mr. M. A. Aziz Khan.

*Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta:—*A. K. M. Zakariah.

*Nominated by Government:—*Captain C. R. Bluet, R.N.; Mr. J. A. Bell; Mr. A. F. Harvey; Mr. A. Duncan; Mr. G. N. Bower.

The principal officers of the Trust are:—
Secretary.—Mr. C. W. T. Hook.

Traffic Manager.—Mr. W. A. Burns.

Chief Accountant.—Mr. J. Dand, C.A.

Chief Engineer.—Mr. A. M. Ward, M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E. (offg.).

Deputy Conservator.—Lt.-Commander, E. L. Pawsey, R.N. (Retd.) (offg.).

Medical Officer.—Lt.-Col. F. J. Anderson, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

*Consulting Engineers and London Agents:—*Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last fifteen years are as follows:—

Year.	Docks.			Jetties.	Stream.		Nett tonnage of shipping entering the Port.	Income.
	General Exports	Coal Exports	Imports.	Imports	Exports.	Imports.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.
1922-23	1,414,166	1,174,041	304,109	680,053			3,306,722	2,64,75,522
1923-24	1,722,305	1,325,801	221,035	701,920			3,621,243	2,60,89,027
1924-25	1,779,054	1,495,915	200,412	874,714			3,845,788	2,78,28,304
1925-26	1,494,442	1,796,409	352,714	951,442	2,231,637	1,601,941	3,887,592	3,21,27,748
1926-27	1,465,854	2,470,794	455,577	963,297	2,344,800	1,512,885	4,177,118	3,12,02,183
1927-28	1,837,371	2,817,443	480,367	1,007,917	2,680,186	1,606,728	4,638,569	3,38,82,124
1928-29	1,750,969	2,644,250	1,164,631	1,049,068	2,624,201	1,700,559	4,818,831	3,41,82,729
1929-30	1,985,042	3,016,185	853,452	829,902	2,539,653	1,646,932	4,985,099	3,43,98,110
1930-31	1,440,371	2,389,393	640,844	553,317	2,145,837	1,552,502	4,381,953	2,83,73,490
1931-32	1,261,060	2,505,912	586,902	380,324	1,748,950	1,365,076	4,180,742	2,67,01,863
1932-33	1,123,420	2,559,136	362,023	469,513	1,605,432	1,332,672	3,828,983	2,40,36,681
1933-34	1,412,336	2,191,523	463,357	446,783	1,758,567	1,307,931	3,870,343	2,88,29,623
1934-35	1,438,452	2,435,163	744,671	512,089	1,792,876	1,453,082	4,068,874	3,06,19,819
1935-36	1,578,251	2,206,267	440,178	615,491	1,970,630	1,419,978	4,048,127	3,00,27,620
1936-37	1,792,294	1,993,192	509,865	545,402	2,223,121	1,473,953	4,082,572	3,10,34,124

BOMBAY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.—Mr. G. E. Bennett, M.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E. (Offg. Chairman). *Nominated by Government.*—Rear-Admiral H. Fitzherbert, C.B., C.M.G., R.N.; Major-General S. J. P. Scobell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; G. C. Laughton, A.M.I.C.E., A.C.G.I., M. Inst. T.; Mr. L. Wilson; Mr. Syed Munawar; Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S.; Mr. P. N. Chandavarkar; Mr. P. B. Advani. *Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.*—Sir Geoffrey Winter-botham, Kt.; Mr. G. H. Cooke; Mr. R. O. Lowndes; Mr. W. A. Bell; Mr. A. K. G. Hogg; *Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber.*—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.; Mr. M. C.

Matani; Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji; Mr. M. A. Master; Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah. *Elected by the Municipal Corporation.*—Mr. Meyer Nissim; Sir Jehangir Homon-Behram, Kt. *Elected by the Millowners' Association.*—Mr. T. V. Baddeley.

The following are the principal officers of the Trust:—

Secretary. N. M. Morris; *Deputy Secretary.* A. S. Bakre.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Acctt. J. F. Pereira, F.I.A.O.; *Deputy Acctt.* C. F. Lynn, A.S.A.A.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer, G. E. Bennett, M.Sc., M.Inst. C.E., M.I.Mech.E.; *Deputy Chief Engineer*, A. Hale-White, M.Inst.C.E.; *Executive Engineers*, G. E. Terrey, A.M.Inst.C.E.; J. A. Rolfe, M.Inst. C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E.; *Mechanical Superintendent*, R. H. McGregor, A.M.I.M.E.; *Consulting Engineers & Agents*, A. J. Barry, C.E.E., J. Lumsden Rae and C. G. DuCane, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.E.I.C., 164, Grosvenor Gardens House, Grosvenor Gardens, London S.W.1.

DOCKS DEPARTMENT.

Manager, F. A. Borissow; *Deputy Managers*, W. G. H. Templeton, F. Seymour-Williams, D.S.O., P. A. Davies, A. Mattos.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Manager, H. A. Gaydon; *Deputy Managers*, S. G. N. Shaw, P. M. Boyce.

PORT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Conservator, Captain A. G. Klineh, D.S.O., R.N. (Retd.); *Harbour Master*, C. T. Wilson; *Senior Dock Master*, J. L. Williams.

LAND AND BUNDERS DEPARTMENT.

Manager, F. H. Taylor, F.S.I., M.R.S.I.; *Deputy Manager*, B. C. Durant.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

Chief Storekeeper, W. J. Wilson.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Administrative Medical Officer, Dr. F. D. Bana, M.B., M.R.C.S.

The revenue of the Trust in 1936-37 amounted to Rs.2,47,53,069 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,32,51,507. The surplus of Rs.14,74,498 under General Account has been transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund, and a surplus of

Rs. 27,064 under Pilotage Account has been transferred to the Vessels' Replacement Fund. The Revenue Reserve Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 68,5,947. The aggregate capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,39,245. The total debt of the Trust at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 19,09.98 lakhs, repayment of which is provided for by annual sinking fund contributions from revenue; the accumulation of the sinking fund at 31st March 1937 was Rs.494.70 lakhs, in addition to this apart from property appreciation, the Reserve and other funds total Rs.103.10 lakhs.

The trade of the Port of Bombay last official year aggregated Rs.181 crores in value.

The number of steam and square-rigged vessels which during recent years have entered the docks or been berthed at the harbour walls and paid dues, excluding those which have unloaded and loaded in the stream:—

Year.	Number.	Tonnage. nett.
1916 to 1921 (average)	2,086	4,758,888
1921 to 1926	1,962	4,574,817
1926 to 1931	1,954	4,749,570
1931-32	1,866	4,588,577
1932-33	1,836	4,691,183
1933-34	1,913	5,099,247
1934-35	1,904	5,030,637
1935-36	1,950	5,099,662
1936-37	1,954	4,998,513

The two dry docks were occupied during the year by 149 vessels, the tonnage amounting to 543,739 a decrease of 109,049 tons from the previous year.

KARACHI.

TRUSTEES.

Chairman.—Colonel D. S. Johnston, C.I.E. (*Vice-Chairman*, *Elected by the Board*).—Rochiram Thakurdas (Buyers' & Shippers' Chamber).

APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Engr.-Comdr. G. S. Miskin, R.I.N., J. P. (Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi District); A. K. Homan (Divisional Superintendent, North Western Railway); Major W. J. Colyer (D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Sind Independent Brigade Area); S. N. Gupta, C.I.E., I.O.S. (Collector of Customs); Hatim A. Alavi (Representative of Labour).

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

B. R. Graham (Anchor Line Ltd.); H. K. C. Hare (Ralli Brothers Ltd.); R. H. Martin (Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd.); G. H. J. Richmond (Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India, Ltd.)

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

Srikishindas H. Lulla, M.A., M.L.B. (Harbhagwandas Ghanshamdas), Lala Jagannath Lalaram Tandon, B.Sc. (R. B. Lalaram Jagannath).

ELECTED BY THE BUYERS' & SHIPPERS' CHAMBER.

Haridas Lalji.

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Tikamdas Wadhwal, M.A. (Oxon.) Bar-at-Law.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PORT TRUST.

Chief Engineer.—D. B. Brow, M.C., M. Inst. C.E.

Ag. Deputy Chief Engineer.—P. R. Shrivastani, B.Sc. (Lond), A.C.G.I., A.M. Inst. C.E.

Chief Accountant.—B. A. Inglet, B.A., C.A.

Traffic Manager.—F. G. Cangle, D.S.O., M.C.

Deputy Conservator.—Lt.-Comdr. R. R. Caws, R.I.N. (Retd.)

Chief Storekeeper.—R. A. Dondo.

Secretary.—Nenumal Tekchand.

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of the Port of Karachi for the year 1936-37.

Revenue Receipts	Rs. 74,15,000.
Revenue Expenditure	Rs. 71,05,000.
Surplus	Rs. 3,10,000.
Reserve Fund	Rs. 52,29,000 (Securities at cost price).

SHIPPING.

Number of vessels which entered the Port during the year 1936-37 exclusive of vessels put back and fishing boats was 3,802 with a tonnage of 2,663,125 as against 3,901 with a tonnage of 2,610,467 in 1935-36. 969 steamers of all kinds entered the Port with a tonnage of 2,533,306 against 928 and 2,448,790

respectively in the previous year. Of the 969 steamers 725 were of British Nationality.

The imports during the year totalled 815,000 tons against 833,000 tons in the previous year. The shipments were 1,272,000 tons in 1936-37 against 1,015,000 in 1935-36.

The total volume of imports and exports was 2,086,000 tons against 1,855,000 tons in the previous year.

MADRAS.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras:—

Officials.—Mr. G. G. Armstrong, O.B.E., M.C., V.D., M. Inst.T., (Chairman and Traffic Manager. To proceed on leave for 7 months and 2 days from 17th March 1938). Mr. G. P. Alexander, M. Inst. C.E., (to act as Chairman for 7 months and 2 days from 17th March 1938). Mr. W. J. Ward, B.A., (Collector of Customs). Commander G. M. Osborne-Smith, R.N., (Presidency Port Officer).

Non-Officials.—Nominated by Government. Sir Harold Colum, M. Inst. C.E., Mr. C. A. Muirhead.

Representing Chamber of Commerce, Madras.—Mr. D. M. Reid, O.B.E., Mr. W. M. Browning, Mr. G. A. Dambidge.

Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.—Mr. R. Ry. K. Sreeramulu Naidu Garu, M. R. Ry. Divan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorbhoojados Garu.

Representing Madras Trades Association.—Mr. A. A. Hayles, Mr. F. G. Luker.

Representing Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association.—Mr. K. M. Akbar Badsha Sahib.

Representing Madras Piece-goods Merchants' Association.—Mr. R. Ry. Alathoor Doraswamy Chetti Garu.

Principal Officers are:—

Port Engineer.—Mr. G. P. Alexander, M. Inst. C.E.

Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras.—Lt. Commander A. D. Berrington, R.N.R., (Retired).

Chief Accountant.—M. R. Ry. G. Venkataraya Pai Avergal, M.A., F.A.A.C.

Acting Traffic Manager (from 17th March 1938).—M. R. Ry. M. S. Venkataraman Avergal, B.A.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.—Major E. G. Bowers, M.C., M.I.E.E., (to proceed on leave for 6 months and 17 days from 20th April 1938).

Assistant Mechanical Engineer.—Mr. S. W. White, M.I. Mar. E., A.M.I.N.A.

Engineer and Dredging Master, Dredger "Madras".—Mr. F. G. Cooper.

Assistant Engineers.—M. R. Ry. V. Dayananda Kamath Avergal, B.A., B.E.; M. R. Ry. S. Nagabushanam Aiyar Avergal, B.A., M.E., A.I.E.E.

Assistant Engineer (Electrical).—M. R. Ry. K. Subramania Aiyar Avergal, M.E., A.I.E.E.

Harbour Master.—Mr. L. T. Lewis.

Assistant Harbour Masters.—Mr. L. J. Whitlock (on leave for 8 months from 3rd August 1937); Mr. D. Hennin; Lt. Commander C. M. Best, R.N.R., (Retired).

Assistant Traffic Managers.—M. R. Ry. M. S. Venkataraman Avergal, B.A.; Mr. L. A. Abraham, B.A., F.C.I.; Mr. F. E. D'Laney Carvalho (to act as Assistant Traffic Manager from 17th March 1938).

Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering).—M. R. Ry. V. Muthuswami Aiyar Avergal, B.A.

Deputy Chief Accountant.—M. R. Ry. R. Rangaswami Aiyar Avergal, B.A.

Office Manager.—M. R. Ry. G. M. Ganapathi Aiyar Avergal.

The receipts of the Trust during 1936-37 on Revenue Account from all sources were Rs.30,40,918 as against Rs.51,46,183 in 1935-36 and the gross expenditure out of revenue was Rs.31,05,500 in 1936-37 as against Rs. 32,05,921 in 1935-36. Contributions of Rs.21,200 to Capital Account and Rs.4,34,125 to Reserve Funds were made during 1936-37. 708 vessels with an aggregate net registered tonnage of 25,40,911 tons called at the port during the year against last year's figure of 697 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 24,41,739 tons.

RANGOON.

The personnel of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon is comprised of seventeen members:—

Appointed by Government.—A. N. Strong, M.A., Bar-at-Law (Chairman), J. Morton, Capt. R. C. P. Price, R.N. (Retd.), L. P. S. Bourne, M.B.R.

Ex-Officio.—Lieutenant Col. R. R. Ewing, I.A. (Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust); P. W. Singleton (Collector of Customs); J. E. M. Rowland (Chief Railway Commissioner, Burma).

Elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce.—Messrs. J. Taib, H. Roper, M.O., M.B.R.; H. Ponsford.

Elected by the Rangoon Trades Association.—J. F. Gibson, C.A., M.B.E.

Elected by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.—Shimmin Huie.

Elected by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce.—Virjee Dahya and N. K. Karanjia.

Elected by the Burmese Chamber of Commerce.—U Tun Maung.

Elected by the Corporation of Rangoon.—U Saw, M.B.E.

Principal Officers are:—

Secretary.—C. H. Witcher.

Chief Accountant.—S. A. Wetherfield, B.A., A.C.A.

Chief Engineer.—W. D. Beatty, B.A., R.A.I. M.Inst.C.E.

Deputy Conservator.—Commander C. M. L. Scott, R.N. (Retd.).

The income and expenditure on revenue account for the Port of Rangoon in 1936-37 were:—

	Rs.
Income	72,28,187
Expenditure	69,75,680

The capital debt of the port at the end of the year was Rs.4,51,28,667. The balance (including investments at cost) at the credit of the different sinking funds on 31st March 1937 was Rs.2,00,49,372.

The total sea-borne trade of Rangoon during the year 1936-37 was 5,288,142 tons of which 1,318,869 tons were imports, 3,940,173 tons exports and 29,100 tons transhipment. The total number of vessels (excluding Government vessels) entering the Port was 1,517 with a total net registered tonnage of 4,140,590 tons showing a decrease in number of vessels and a decrease of 138,049 tons in the net tonnage as compared with the previous year.

CHITTAGONG.

Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, lying on the right bank of the river Karanali at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, was already an important Port in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande.

The construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway has facilitated the transport of trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet.

Chittagong, Bengal, Lat. 23° 21'N; Long. 91° 50'E, 1933 Pop. 53,136.

TRADE.

Imports—Salt, mineral oil, machinery, tea estate stores, rice, coal and railway material.

Exports—Wax, jute, tea, hides, cotton, kapas, rice, paddy, eggs, poultry and live-stock.

Accommodation—Vessels of any size can proceed 6 miles up the Karanali to Chittagong at H.W.O.S. draught of 22 ft. to 26 ft.

There are 5 berths for ocean-going vessels at the Assam-Bengal Railway jetties, also two sets of fixed moorings.

Jetties are 2,160 ft. long, provided with hydraulic cranes 17 to lift 35 cwts. and 4 to lift 10 tons, ample shed accommodation, and jetties are in direct rail communication with the Assam-Bengal Railway system, cargo in bulk being dealt with direct into wagons. Depth at jetties about 26 feet at L. W. S. T.

Provisions.—Fresh provisions, good drinking water and coal obtainable.

Navigaton.—There are three river bars, two of which have been permanently improved by training works, and the third is being similarly treated. The necessity for dredging has been very greatly reduced.

Night pilotage is in force except during the S.W. monsoon.

Charges.—Port dues 4 annas 6 ples per reg. ton. Hospital dues 2 ples per reg. ton. Harbour Master's fee Rs. 32. Mooring and unmooring in fixed berths Rs. 32, swinging berths Rs. 16. Berth alongside jetties Rs. 40, per day, night work and holidays extra;

Pilotage not exceeding—	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
10 ft. to 20 ft. from ..	67	8 to 304 4
21 ft.	337	8
22 ft.	385	4
23 ft.	429	4
24 ft.	480	0
25 ft.	553	8
26 ft.	684	8

Towage by Port Commissioners' Tug.

Port Authority: Port Commissioners, Chittagong.

Officials.—Deputy Conservator, Commander J. Cameron, R.N.; Port Engineer, F. J. Green, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., &c.; Secretary, A. V. Ramasubba Aiyar, B.A., A.S.A.A., Lloyd's Agents, James Finlay & Co.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR PROJECT.

The question of creating a harbour at Vizagapatam to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India hitherto undeveloped, with considerable mineral resources and without suitable access to the outside world, was first formulated in the days of the East India Company. That the creation of such a port would have beneficial influence on this area was unquestioned. Vizagapatam lies in front of the only practicable gap in the barrier of the Eastern Ghats, is

formed by nature to be the outlet of the Central Provinces, from which a considerable amount of trade has taken this route in the past, even with the imperfect communications hitherto available. A necessary complement of the scheme was the construction of the proposed railway from Parvatipuram to Raipur now completed which, with the existing coastline of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway would make a large and rich area tributary to the proposed port and obviate the long and expensive

circuit by Calcutta. A link has also been supplied in the most direct route to Rangoon from Europe by way of Bombay, while, from an imperial point of view, the provision of a fortified port on the long and almost unprotected stretch of coast between Colombo and Calcutta is held to be a consideration of great importance. The lofty projecting headland of the Dolphin's Nose would offer facilities for this purpose.

The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State and the Legislative Assembly, sanctioned the construction of the new railway line from Raipur to Parvatipuram. The work is completed and the line opened to traffic. They also decided to develop the port of Vizagapatam under their direct control and the port has accordingly been declared to be a major Port.

The work was carried out by a staff of Engineers under the direct charge of an Engineer-in-Chief who comes under the administrative charge of an Administrative Officer for the development scheme a post which is held ex-officio by the Agent of the B. N. Railway.

The scheme for the construction and development of the Harbour will be carried out in stages according to the demand of trade. The first stage is now complete. Ships started using the Harbour in October 1933 and the official opening by His Excellency the Viceroy took place on 19th December 1933.

The present provision includes a 1,000 ft. diameter Turning Basin together with access to the steamer Berths and an Entrance Channel dredged out to afford a passage 300 ft. wide at the bottom. Vessels of 23 ft. 6 ins. draft and 550 ft. length are admitted at present.

A quay wall comprising three 500 ft. Berths has been completed and equipped with 3-ton electric cranes. Storage accommodation aggregating 140,000 sq. ft. of covered area, in three single storied sheds has been provided in the vicinity of the quay, equipped with full railway and road facilities. Two sheds with lighter berths have been completed for export cargo. Special facilities have been provided for the storage and shipment of manganese ore. In addition to the quays, four Mooring Berths and one coal bunkering Jetty have been installed, around the Basin and additional facilities provided for dealing with lightered cargo.

A large area of land has been reclaimed in the course of the dredging operations and it has been laid out in blocks served by broad roadways. Plots are available for office sites and for industrial concerns. Water supply and electric lighting have been arranged for.

The floating equipment of the Harbour comprises five tugs of 1,500, 600, 450, 120 and 100 H. P. respectively and 27 lighters.

A graving dock with an entrance 60 ft. 6 in. broad has been provided; but though adapted for future extension and for use by vessels larger than the dredging craft which now use it, length of ships is at present restricted to 300 feet.

The port is at present capable of dealing with lifts of 50 tons on the quays but cannot lift more than 3 tons into and out of vessels.

The sea entrance channel is protected on the South side by the provision of a sand trap and protecting Breakwater.

At present ships enter and leave the Harbour during day time only and pilotage is compulsory.

The Port is administered by the Government of India through the Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway who is represented at Vizagapatam by a Deputy Administrative Officer.

The principal officers are:—

Administrative Officer.—A. Duncan, Calcutta.

Deputy Administrative Officer & Traffic

Manager.—E. G. Lilley, Vizagapatam.

Port Engineer and Deputy Conservator.—

E. F. Johnson, Vizagapatam.

Smuggling in India.—With the increase in British Indian customs duties, smuggling has grown in volume, and the Government of India had recently to appoint a Special Officer to report on its extent and the means necessary for its suppression.

This officer's report in 1936 disclosed that large quantities of such articles as silk, sugar and saccharine are being smuggled into British India from the French Settlements of Pondicherry and Karikal, thereby seriously endangering Government revenues and dislocating normal business in those goods.

Governments, therefore, decided that effective measures to suppress this traffic should at once be taken. The Customs cordons were greatly strengthened and an outer cordon placed around Karikal. Co-operating with each cordon is a special detective staff, which watches the movements of smugglers. The coast north and south of both Settlements are patrolled by coastguards, and launches equipped with searchlights and signalling apparatus search the sea day and night for smuggling craft. Land has been acquired for the erection of an impenetrable barbed wire barrier on the more open parts of the frontiers.

To protect the Customs staff against the danger of attack by numerically stronger bodies of smugglers, arrangements have been made to station bodies of armed police at strategic points on the two frontiers.

The whole preventive arrangements are in charge of the Collector of Salt Revenue in Madras. This post has been temporarily revived in order that the situation can be closely and continuously watched by a responsible and experienced officer.

Already the steps taken are justifying their expense. Reports show that the regular smuggling traffic has been dislocated to such an extent that a certain amount of merchandise is being diverted to the regular ports—Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Indian education is unintelligible except through its history. Seen thus, it affords the spectacle of a growth which, while to one it will appear as a blunder based on an initial error easily avoided, to another it stands out as a symbol of sincerity and honest endeavour on the part of a far-sighted race of rulers whose aim has been to guide a people alien in sentiments and prejudices into the channels of thought and attitude best calculated to fit them for the needs of modern life and western ideals. There is to-day no subject in the whole area of administrative activity in India which presents greater complexities and differences of opinion than education. Government, local bodies and private persons of learning have in the past devoted their limited funds to meeting the demands of those who perceived the benefits of education, rather than to cultivating a desire for education where it did not exist. The result is that the structure has become top-heavy. The lower classes are largely illiterate, while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the *intelligentsia* are in point of numbers at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed. As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects. In recent years, however, strenuous efforts have been made to remedy these defects. Primary Education Acts have been passed in the several provinces in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses. On the other hand, the numbers of students in colleges and universities have grown apace; and, especially during the period of financial depression, the volume of middle class unemployment has reached alarming proportions. A movement has therefore set in with the object of stemming the drift of unsuitable students to universities by means of a radical reconstruction of the school system of education.

The Introduction of Western Learning—In the early days of its dominion in India, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India. Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East. His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government, and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people. Even the Act of 1813 which set apart a lakh of rupees for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences was interpreted as a scheme for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Arabic. In the following year the Court of Directors instructed the Governor-General to leave the Hindus "to the practice of usage, long established among them, of giving instruction in their own homes, and to encourage them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents by the stimulus of honorary marks of distinction and in some cases by grants of pecuniary assistance."

It was from sources other than Government that the desire for western knowledge arose in India. In 1816, David Hare, an English watchmaker in Calcutta, joined hands with the enlightened Brahmin, Mohan Roy, to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of western secular learning. The new institution

was distrusted both by Christian missionaries and by orthodox Hindus, but its influence grew apace. Fifteen years later, the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College, were springing up in every direction. In Bombay, the Elphinstone Institution was founded in memory of the great ruler who left India in 1827. A still more remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach "the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe." Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable; for, under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead. This obstacle was surmounted by Madhusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of a human body. From that time onward Indians of the highest castes have devoted themselves with enthusiasm and with success to the study of medicine in all its branches.

Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of **Christian missionaries**. The humanitarian spirit, which had been kindled in England by Wesley, Burke and Wilberforce, influenced action also in India. Carey, Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818; and twelve years later, Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on teaching rather than on preaching, and by the foundation of his school and College in Calcutta. In Madras, the missionaries had been still earlier in the field; for as early as in 1787 a small group of missionary schools were being directed by Mr. Selwaz. The Madras Christian College was opened in 1837. In Bombay, the Wilson School (afterwards College) was founded in 1834.

Lord William Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks of somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy. Government then determined, while observing a neutrality in religious matters to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of western learning to be taught through the medium of English. But this decision did not entail that Oriental learning should be neglected; still less that the development of the vernaculars should be discouraged. Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new system. The freedom of the press was established in 1835; English was substituted for Persian as the language of the Courts in 1837; and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received a western education. In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India; and, though the Muhammadans still held aloof, the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them. Fortunately there has been of late a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need of improving the instructional level of their co-religionists; and in many of the provinces of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muhammadan community is now noticeable.

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instruction were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835 whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions. "Such a system as this, placed in all its degrees under efficient inspection, beginning from the humblest elementary institution and ending with the university test of a liberal education would impart life and energy to education in India, and lead to a gradual but steady extension of its benefits to all classes of people." Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis; it did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places; it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education; and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators; they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates; they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses; their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts; they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions; they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction; they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country and gradually, but certainly, confer upon them all the advantages which accompany the healthy increase of wealth and commerce. The encouragement of the grant-in-aid system was

advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions. There can be little wonder that, under such a system of neglect and short-sightedness, evils crept in which are now being removed gradually by the establishment of independent Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education charged with the administration of the high school and intermediate stages of education.

The Reforms of 1902-4.

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Chancellors of the Universities were empowered to nominate 80 per cent. of the ordinary members of the Senates and to approve the election of the remainder; the Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment, and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connexion with institutions lying outside those boundaries. Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system. They did not inquire whether the affiliating system could be replaced by any other mode of organisation, nor whether all schools might be placed under some public authority which would be representative of the universities and of the departments. They assumed the permanent validity of the existing system, in its main features, and set themselves only to improve and to strengthen it.

Statement of Educational Progress in British India.

		1930-31	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Area in square miles	.. .. .	1,093,422	1,094,152	1,094,094	1,093,879	1,093,879	1,093,783
Population	{ Male	140,077,750	140,075,258	140,022,643	140,022,643	140,022,643	140,019,047
	{ Female	131,710,632	131,704,893	131,069,261	131,069,261	131,069,261	131,046,348
	Total Population	271,788,382	271,780,151	271,091,904	271,091,904	271,091,904	271,065,415
<i>Recognised Institutions for Males.</i>							
Number of arts colleges §	.. .. .	224	223	228	231	232	233
Number of high schools*	.. .. .	2,724	2,801	2,886	2,998	3,091	3,153
Middle schools	{ English	3,798	3,875	3,902	3,939	3,995	4,068
	{ Vernacular	5,927	5,894	5,790	5,744	5,697	5,637
Number of primary schools	.. .. .	172,230	168,835	166,536	166,880	166,538	165,240
<i>Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions.</i>							
In arts colleges (a)	.. .. .	71,595	78,044	81,310	84,850	87,114	89,250
In high schools *	.. .. .	844,307	862,513	879,216	890,491	927,167	957,842
Middle schools	{ English	412,432	410,459	409,244	405,910	419,040	438,136
	{ Vernacular	772,866	754,521	723,271	710,102	694,709	686,981
In primary schools	.. .. .	7,861,199	7,377,237	7,364,468	7,512,279	7,650,088	7,803,326
Percentage of male scholars in Recognised Institutions to male population.	.. .. .	6.99	9.06	6.94	7.05	7.19	7.31
<i>Recognised Institutions for Females.</i>							
Number of arts colleges §	.. .. .	20	20	24	24	27	28
Number of high schools*	.. .. .	312	324	338	358	376	392
Middle schools	{ English	359	357	360	379	393	413
	{ Vernacular	481	490	485	512	532	560
Number of primary schools	.. .. .	32,154	32,635	33,170	34,054	33,785	32,618

* High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces.

§ Includes Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges of the new type.

(a) Includes scholars in University Departments and the Intermediate and second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type).

Statement of Educational Progress in British India—contd.

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
<i>Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions.</i>						
In arts colleges (a)	2,744	2,966	3,589	4,059	4,671	5,329
In high schools*	85,870	92,538	90,486	108,053	116,780	123,949
.. .. . { English	48,272	51,345	55,038	58,462	62,099	67,992
Middle schools { Vernacular	122,625	126,143	130,712	139,246	142,259	148,018
In primary schools	1,931,549	2,077,103	2,167,502	2,294,077	2,409,584	2,505,077
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population.	1.72	1.80	1.88	1.99	2.09	2.18
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions.						
.. .. . { Male	9,706,683	9,752,937	9,715,753	9,866,019	10,063,528	10,241,880
.. .. . { Female	2,260,154	2,369,529	2,476,364	2,625,177	2,757,292	2,873,188
.. .. . Total	12,056,837	12,122,466	12,192,137	12,491,706	12,820,760	13,115,077
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions						
Percentage of totalscholars to population.	12,659,086	12,766,537	12,853,532	13,172,800	13,506,899	13,816,149
.. .. . { Male	7.36	7.33	7.32	7.44	7.58	7.72
.. .. . { Female	1.80	1.89	1.98	2.09	2.20	2.29
.. .. . Total	4.67	4.70	4.73	4.85	4.97	5.09
Number of Pupils in Class IV						
.. .. . { Male	877,633	882,653	893,753	918,328	1,017,280	1,088,332
.. .. . { Female	120,464	133,783	146,680	161,627	188,728	202,581
.. .. . Total	998,097	1,016,436	1,040,333	1,079,950	1,205,958	1,240,863
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).</i>						
From provincial revenues	Rs. 13,00.97	Rs. 12,46.01	Rs. 11,35.50	Rs. 11,47.02	Rs. 11,58.73	Rs. 11,84.39
From local funds	2,34.17	2,80.01	2,54.98	2,58.04	2,51.16	2,66.63
From municipal funds	1,54.12	1,58.17	1,52.38	1,60.40	1,64.76	1,71.97
Total Expenditure from public funds	17,99.26	16,84.19	15,42.36	15,66.36	15,74.65	16,22.99
From fees	6,14.59	6,22.70	6,29.60	6,47.89	6,63.73	6,89.05
From other sources	4,17.76	4,11.68	4,06.60	4,03.40	4,13.73	4,20.36
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	28,31.61	27,18.57	25,78.76	26,17.65	26,52.11	27,32.40

* High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces.

(a) Includes scholars in University Departments and in the Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type).

Recent Developments.

Government of India Resolutions on Indian Educational Policy.—The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was followed by two important resolutions of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913. The resolution of 1904 was comprehensive in character and reviewed the state of education in all its departments. The following passage from it summarises the intentions of Government:—“The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Education Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions.” This comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the provinces of large Imperial grants, mainly for University, technical and elementary education. The resolution of 1913 advocated, *inter alia*, the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type; it reaffirmed the policy of reliance on private effort in secondary education; it recommended an increase in the salaries of teachers and an improvement in the amounts of grants-in-aid; and it insisted on proper attention being paid to the formation of character in the education given to scholars of all grades. It further discussed the desirability of imparting manual instructions and instruction in hygiene; the necessity for medical inspection; the provision of facilities for research; the need for the staffing of the girls' schools by women teachers and the expansion of facilities for the training of teachers. The policy outlined in 1913 materially accelerated progress in the provinces, but the educational developments foreshadowed were in many cases delayed owing to the effects of the Great War.

The Reforms Act.—The Reforms Act of 1919 altered the conditions of educational administration in India. Education became a provincial ‘transferred’ subject in the Governors' provinces under the charge of a Minister, but the education of Europeans was made a provincial ‘reserved’ subject, *i.e.* it was not within the charge of the Minister of Education. The introduction of the provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935, has brought education in these provinces under the full control of their Ministers of Education.

The Government of India still deal with matters relating to Universities like Aligarh, Benares, and Delhi, and certain other Universities which function in more than one province. The

Government of India are also in charge of the institutions maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants. The Chiefs' Colleges are now the concern of the Crown Representative.

Administration.—The transfer of Indian education to the charge of a Minister responsible to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, of which he himself is an elected member, has brought the subject directly under popular control in the eleven major provinces. Generally speaking, education is not, however, under the charge of a single Minister in all the provinces of India. Certain forms of education have been transferred to the technical departments concerned and come within the purview of the Minister in charge of those departments. In each province, the Director of Public Instruction is the administrative head of the Department of Education and acts as advisor to the Education Minister. He controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of Government institutions and is generally responsible to the provincial government for the administration of education. The authority of Government, in controlling the system of public instruction, is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities as regards higher education and to local bodies as regards elementary and vernacular education. In some provinces, boards of secondary, or of secondary and intermediate, education have also been set up and have to some extent relieved the Universities in those provinces of their responsibilities in connection with intermediate education and with entrance to a University course of studies. Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by “recognition” and by the payment of grants-in-aid, with the assistance of the inspecting staffs employed by Government and by local bodies.

Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India.—In 1910 a Department of Education was established in the Government of India with an office of its own and a Member to represent it in the Executive Council. The first Member was Sir Harcourt Butler. In 1923, the activities of the Department were widened, in the interests of economy, by absorption in it of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The enlarged Department has been designated the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Hon'ble Kharwar Sir Jagdish Prasad and Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai are the present Member and Secretary, respectively. The Department possesses an educational adviser styled Educational Commissioner. The Present Educational Commissioner is Mr. J. B. Parkinson, M.A., I.B.S., who is an eminent educationist of wide experience.

Central Advisory Board of Education.—In 1920, a Central Advisory Board of Education was created in India under the chairmanship of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. This Board served a very useful purpose in offering expert advice on important

educational matters. But as a result of the recommendations of the Indian Retrenchment Committee, which was presided over by Lord Incheape, it was abolished in 1923 in the interests of economy. This Board was revived in 1935. Its main functions are to serve as a clearing house of ideas and a reservoir of information. The constitution of the Board is as follows:—

The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands (Chairman).

The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

Ten nominees of the Government of India.

One member elected by the Council of State.

Two members elected by the Legislative Assembly.

Three members nominated by the Inter-University Board, India.

One representative of each provincial Government (either the Minister for Education or his deputy or the Director of Public Instruction or his deputy).

There is also a Secretary to the Board, who is appointed by the Government of India.

In 1935, the Board passed a series of important resolutions suggesting a radical reform of the present system of education so that apart from providing instruction which would lead to universities and to professional colleges, the system might have stages at the end of which students could branch off either to occupation or to vocational schools. All the provinces have reviewed their system of education in the light of these resolutions and several are considering the possibilities of reconstruction of that system on lines approximating to those suggested by the Board. The main subject of deliberation at its meeting held in 1936 was that of primary education. The Board referred this question to its Vernacular Education Committee with definite suggestions in regard to the nature of administration and control of primary education. The sub-committee reported that there was need of more efficient administration and control of primary education and recommended, *inter alia*, that Government should take over the control from local bodies. The Board considered the report at its third annual meeting and decided that a copy of it should be forwarded to Provincial Governments for consideration and such action as they might consider necessary. The report of the Women's Education Committee of the Board on the curriculum of girls' primary schools was also considered. The report first deals with certain conditions which are essential before any curriculum can work smoothly and then proceeds to the actual curriculum which would be suitable for girls' primary schools. The suggestions made in the report were generally accepted and the Board decided that a copy of this report should also be forwarded to Provincial Governments for consideration and such action as they might consider necessary.

Another subject of considerable importance that was considered at the third annual meeting of the Board in January 1938 was the report on Vocational Education in India by Mr. A.

Abbott, C.B.E., formerly H.M. Chief Inspector of Technical Schools, Board of Education, England, with a section on General Education and Administration by Mr. S. H. Wood, M.C., Director of Intelligence, Board of Education, England. During the discussion on this report, what is popularly known as the Wardha education scheme was referred to. The basic idea of this scheme is that education should be imparted through some craft or productive work which should be the centre of all the other instruction provided in the school and by the sale of the produce make the school self-supporting. The Board felt that a further examination was desirable and appointed a special committee to examine the scheme of educational reconstruction incorporated in the Wardha scheme in the light of the Wood-Abbott Report and other relevant documents.

The Board has also decided that it should act as a National Centre of Educational Information for India.

Bureau of Education in India.—As a measure of retrenchment, the Bureau of Education was abolished in 1923, but accepting the advice of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India, the Government of India revived it in 1937 under the control of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India for dealing specially with the collection and dissemination of literature relating to educational problems in the various provinces. The Secretary of the Board is the Curator of this Bureau.

Educational Services.—Until recently, the educational organisation in India consisted mainly of three services—(i) the Indian Educational Service, (ii) the Provincial Educational Service, and (iii) the Subordinate Educational Service. The Indian Educational Service came into existence as a result of the recommendations made by the Public Services Commission of 1886, and in 1896 the Superior Educational Service in India was constituted with two divisions—the Indian Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in England and the Provincial Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in India. These two divisions were originally considered to be collateral and equal in status, though the pay of the European recruit was higher by approximately 60 per cent. than the pay of the Indian recruit. Gradually, however, status came to be considered identical with pay and the Provincial Educational Service came to be regarded of inferior status to the Indian Educational Service. Later as a result of the recommendations of the Islington Commission of 1912-16, the Indian Educational Service was formed into a superior educational service and all posts were thrown open to Indian recruitment. The Provincial Educational Service was simultaneously reorganised and a number of posts, generally with their Indian incumbents, were transferred to the superior service. This reorganisation resulted in a considerable Indianisation of the superior educational services in India. It was then laid down that the proportion of Indians in this service should on an average be 50 per cent. of the total strength, excluding the posts in Burma.

In 1924, all recruitment to the Indian Educational Service was stopped as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on

the superior services in India. The Commission recommended that "for the purposes of local Governments no further recruitment should be made to the all-India services which operate in transferred fields. The personnel required for these branches of administration should in future be recruited by local Governments". The Commission further recommended in regard to the question of the future recruitment of Europeans that "it will rest entirely with the local Governments to determine the number of Europeans who may in future be recruited. In this matter the discretion of local Government must be unfettered but we express the hope that Ministers on the one hand will still seek to obtain the co-operation of Europeans in these technical departments and that qualified Europeans on the other hand may be no less willing to take service under local Governments than they were in the past to take service under the Secretary of State". As a result of the acceptance of these recommendations, the Indian Educational Service is dying out and with the gradual retirement of its existing members, the history of the service which has had a brief but fine record will be brought to an end. The present organisation of education in the provinces is largely the work of members of this service; while in the sphere of higher education, it has trained many men of more than ordinary attainments.

The new Provincial Educational Services, which function under provincial control as the superior educational services, have been constituted in most provinces. These schemes vary from province to province, but it may be generally remarked that, while the rates of pay are not uniform, they consist of two main classes—class I into which the existing Indian Educational Services have been merged for the time being, and class II which may be said to represent the old Provincial Educational Service.

The existing Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services in the provinces have

been affected, more in some provinces than others, by the changes which have taken place since 1919. Communal interests have influenced recruitment, and in some places they have influenced promotions also, in a direction which has not always tended towards service contentment. But these results are the natural consequences of the devolution of control of education and power of recruitment to provincial and local authorities and will for some time continue to affect the efficiency of the Education Departments in the provinces.

Hartog Committee on Education.—The most notable event in recent years has been the appointment of the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission, under the Chairmanship of Sir Philip Hartog, to report on the growth of education in India. The report of the Committee, which was published in 1929, constitutes a valuable document on the present state of education in India.

Lindsay Commission.—Another Commission, which deserves mention, was appointed in 1929 by the International Missionary Council to investigate the various problems connected with the higher education provided by the various Missionary bodies working in India. It was presided over by Dr. A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford. The Commission visited India in 1930-31 and its report was published in 1931.

Unemployment Committee, United Provinces.—This committee known popularly as the Sapru Committee from the name of its distinguished chairman the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was appointed by the Government of the United Provinces in 1934 to investigate the question of unemployment among educated youngmen and to suggest practical ways and means for reducing the same. The report of the committee, which was published in 1936, constitutes a valuable document not only for the United Provinces but for the whole of India.

Statistical Progress.

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India.

(a) STUDENTS.

Year.	In Recognised Institutions.			In All Institutions (Recognised and Unrecognised).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1927-28	9,260,266	1,899,890	11,160,156	9,778,787	1,906,445	11,775,222
1928-29	9,515,109	2,032,388	11,547,497	10,028,086	2,137,753	12,165,839
1929-30	9,743,749	2,149,853	11,893,602	10,256,914	2,258,212	12,515,128
1930-31	9,796,683	2,260,154	12,056,837	10,315,493	2,375,593	12,689,086
1931-32	9,752,937	2,369,529	12,122,466	10,273,888	2,492,649	12,766,537
1932-33	9,715,753	2,476,384	12,192,137	10,247,062	2,606,470	12,853,532
1933-34	9,866,619	2,625,177	12,491,796	10,417,839	2,755,051	13,172,890
1934-35	10,063,528	2,757,232	12,820,760	10,616,623	2,890,246	13,506,869
1935-36	10,241,889	2,873,183	13,115,077	10,802,709	3,013,440	13,816,149

(b) EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Total Expenditure on Education in British India.	
	Public Funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.
1927-28	16,45,80,915	25,82,78,819
1928-29	17,12,21,514	27,07,32,253
1929-30	17,50,03,644	27,42,82,018
1930-31	17,99,26,248	28,31,61,446
1931-32	16,81,19,016	27,18,56,622
1932-33	15,42,56,219	25,78,75,868
1933-34	15,66,36,461	26,17,65,186
1934-35	15,74,65,078	26,52,11,420
1935-36	16,22,99,023	27,32,39,689

In 1935-36 the total expenditure on education in British India amounted to Rs. 27,32,70,009 of which 43.3 per cent. came from Government funds, 16.1 per cent. from District Board and Municipal funds, 25.2 per cent. from fees and 15.4 per cent. from endowments and benefactions, etc.

The average annual cost per scholar in all institutions, down from a university to a lower primary school, amounted to Rs. 20-13-4 as follows: to Government funds Rs. 9-0-6, to local funds Rs. 3-5-6, to fees Rs. 5-4-1 and to other sources Rs. 3-3-3.

During the year 1935-36, 51 per cent. boys and 17 per cent. girls of school going age were at school. Out of a total of 9,887,772 boys in primary and secondary classes, 3,755,220 were enrolled in the lowest primary class alone. The corresponding figures for girls were 2,845,165 and 1,558,657. Of the boys enrolled in the primary classes, no less than 43.8 per cent. were studying

in the 1st class, 20.6 per cent. in the 2nd class, 15.9 per cent. in the 3rd and only 12.1 per cent. and 7.6 per cent. in the 4th and 5th classes respectively. 53 per cent. of the girls enrolled in the primary classes were studying in Class I, 18 per cent. in Class II, 12 per cent. in Class III, 8 per cent. in Class IV, and 4 per cent. in Class V. There is thus very uneven distribution of pupils in primary classes.

The wastage in primary education still continues. This wastage in the whole of British India calculated on the number of boys and girls who reached Class IV in 1935-36 comes to 73 per cent. and 86 per cent. respectively. But a comparison of the figures with the last four years shows that the wastage percentage has fallen from 79 per cent. in 1931-32 to 73 per cent. in 1935-36 in the case of boys. The corresponding figures for girls are 90 per cent. and 86 per cent. Thus there are hopeful signs that even if this steady, though slow, progress is maintained the situation will greatly improve.

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the following table:—

Types of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Scholars.	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
<i>Recognised Institutions.</i>				
Universities	16	16	11,063	11,311
Arts Colleges	259	261	81,307	83,864
Professional Colleges	69	73	19,498	20,049
High Schools	3,467	3,550	1,043,897	1,081,791
Middle Schools	10,617	10,678	1,318,107	1,341,127
Primary Schools	200,373	197,858	10,089,072	10,308,403
Special Schools	6,506	6,649	257,276	208,532
Total of Recognised Institutions	221,307	219,085	12,820,760	13,115,077
Unrecognised Institutions ..	34,956	35,126	686,109	701,072
Grand total of all Institutions	256,263	254,211	13,506,869	13,816,149

N.B.—The number of scholars in Universities represents the research students in the affiliating Universities or the number of students under the direct control of teaching or unitary Universities.

Primary Education.—The primary schools are mainly under the direction of the local boards and municipalities. In recent years, eight provincial legislatures have passed Primary Education Acts authorising the introduction of compulsory education by local option. All the Acts are drafted on very similar lines. If a local body at a special meeting convened for the purpose decides by a two-thirds majority in favour of the introduction of compulsion in any part of the area under its control, it may then submit to Government, for approval, a scheme to give effect to its decision. The scheme must be within the means of the local body to carry out with reasonable financial assistance from Government. Ordinarily the age limits of compulsion are from six to ten years though provision is made for prolonging the period. Provision is also made in all the Acts for the exemption of particular classes and communities and for special exemption from attendance in cases

of bodily infirmity. Walking distance to a school is generally defined as one mile from the child's home. The employment of children, who should be at school, is strictly forbidden and a small fine is imposed for non-compliance with an attendance order. The Acts generally provide that, subject to the sanction of the local Government, education where compulsory shall be free. The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 contained such provision, but it has recently been amended so as to allow fees to be charged in schools under private management situated in areas where education is compulsory, reserving however a number of free places for poor pupils in such schools in areas where there are no free schools. Such in brief are the ordinary provisions of the various provincial Education Acts. Local bodies have not however shown as yet any great alacrity in availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them by these Acts.

Compulsory Primary Education.—The following tables show the urban and rural areas in which compulsion had been introduced by the year 1935-36:—

Province.	Acts.	Areas under "Compulsion."		
		Urban areas.	Rural areas.	No. of Villages in Rural areas under compulsion.
Madras ..	Elementary Education Act, 1920 ..	28	7	104
Bombay ..	{ Primary Education (District Municipalities Act, 1918)	4	....	....
	{ City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920	1	....	....
	{ Primary Education Act, 1923 ..	5	2	150
Bengal ..	Primary Education Act, 1919 & 1930.	2	....	....
United Provinces.	{ Primary Education Act, 1919 ..	36	....	....
	{ District Boards Primary Education Act, 1926 .. ..	....	25	1,224
Punjab ..	Primary Education Act, 1919 ..	55	2,988	8,413
Bihar and Orissa.	Primary Education Act, 1919 ..	1	2	15
Central Provinces and Berar.	Primary Education Act, 1920 ..	27	173	433
Assam ..	Primary Education Act, 1926 ..	....	....	....
Delhi ..	(Punjab Act extended to Delhi, 1925)..	1	9	16
Total ..		160	3,206	10,355

N.B.—This table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary education are under consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet introduced. It includes, on the other hand, areas in which such schemes have been partially introduced.

Due to the indifferent attitude of the local bodies, compulsion has not proved as fruitful as it was intended to be. The mere passing of a Compulsory Education Act even in those areas where compulsion is considered desirable does not in itself either bring children to school or keep them there. The effective administration of the Act is necessary. Difficulties arise in the administration which tend to make the Act inoperative. The lack of attendance officers, the difficulty of deciding who is to prosecute, in many cases the indifference of magistrates, the law's long delays, the absence of up-to-date local census records are instances of weaknesses in the administration of Compulsory Education Acts. These difficulties are, however, surmountable and in some provinces, steps are being taken to improve the situation.

The provinces now appear to realise the danger of the transference of the control of primary education to local bodies without retaining sufficient powers of control. In some provinces, there is a move to take over control of primary education from local bodies. For example, the Government of Madras amended their Primary Education Act during the year 1935-36 to enable them to exercise more powers in the control of primary education.

Secondary and High School Education.—Some attempts have been made to give a greater bias towards a more practical form of instruction in these schools. The Commission of 1882 suggested that there should be two sides in secondary schools, "one leading to the entrance examination of the universities, the other of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial and other non-literary pursuits." Some years later, what were called B and C classes were started in some schools in Bengal but, as they did not lead to a university course, they have not been successful. In more recent years the Government of India have advocated the institution of a school final examination in which the more practical subjects may be included. Efforts have also been made to improve the conduct of the matriculation and to emphasise the importance of oral tests and of school records. In Madras, this examination, which was placed under the direction of a Board representative of the University and of Government, proved somewhat cumbersome and certain modifications were made. In the United Provinces and the Central Provinces the control of secondary education has been made over to special Boards created for this purpose. Similarly, the Administration of Delhi has established a Board of Secondary Education for that province and the Government of India have established a Board of Intermediate and High School Education, with headquarters at Ajmer, for Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. In the Punjab the school leaving examination is conducted by a Board. But the main difficulty has not yet been touched. The University which recognises the schools has no money wherewith to improve them: and the Department of Public Instruction, which allots the Government grants, has no responsibility for the recognition of schools, and no connexion whatever with the private unaided schools. This dual authority and this division of responsibility

have had unhappy effects. The standard of the schools also is very low so that the matriculates are often unable to benefit by the college courses. In some provinces an endeavour has been made to raise the standard of the schools by withdrawing from the University the intermediate classes and by placing them in a number of the better schools in the State. In Bombay, the gravity of the situation created by the dual control of secondary education has been realised and efforts are being made by the university authorities in collaboration with the Education Department to tackle the problem.

As has already been stated, there is now a widespread desire to cure these evils by a radical reconstruction of the school system of education. The main defect of the present system is that all pupils, even those in the primary stages, are educated on the assumption that they will ultimately proceed to a university. In consequence, very many pupils drift on to a university and prolong unduly their purely literary studies. In order to counteract this tendency, the school system should be divided into separate stages, each with a clearly defined objective released from the trammels of a university. On the successful completion of each stage, pupils should be encouraged either to join the humbler occupation of life or to proceed to separate vocational institutions, which should be provided in more ample measure than at present.

Reconstruction along these general lines was first proposed by the Punjab University Committee, and was subsequently endorsed by the Universities Conference which met in Delhi in 1934. Its details were worked out in greater detail in an important Resolution of the Government of the United Provinces later in the same year. The matter was also considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education, which generally endorsed the views expressed by the Universities' conference and suggested that expert aid should be obtained to work out the scheme of school reconstruction in the provinces. The Government of India, in consultation with the provincial Governments, accepted this suggestion and the services of two experts—Mr. A. Abbott, C.B.E., formerly Chief Inspector of Technical Schools, Board of Education, England, and Mr. S. H. Wood, Director of Intelligence, Board of Education, England, were obtained for this purpose. As these experts considered that an intensive study of a limited area would be more profitable than a necessarily cursory survey of the greater part of British India, they limited their investigation mainly to three provinces, viz., the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Delhi, although they discussed their problems with administrators, teachers and others concerned with education from practically every province. Their recommendations are contained in their report commonly called the Wood-Abbott Report on Vocational Education in India of which mention has been made above.

Anglo-Indian and European Education. There are schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians which are placed under the control of special inspectors for European Schools. The education of the domiciled community has

proved to be a perplexing problem, and in 1912 a conference was summoned at Simla to consider the matter. The difficulty is that European Schools are very remote from the general system of education in India. But efforts are being made to bring these schools more into line with the ordinary schools, and Indian Universities generally are affording special facilities for Anglo-Indian boys who may proceed for higher education in Indian colleges.

Recently, as a result of the recommendations made by the Irwin Sub-Committee of the Third Indian Round Table Conference, Provincial Boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education have been constituted in almost all Provinces; and an Inter-Provincial Board has also been constituted, the first meeting of which was held in January 1935 under the auspices of the Government of India. The office of the Inter-Provincial Board has been located in Delhi. The present Secretary of the Board is Mr. F. F. C. Edmunds, M.A., B.Sc., late Inspector of Schools, Coorg and Bangalore. He is also the Chief Inspector of Anglo-Indian and European Schools in India. The Provincial and Inter-Provincial Boards of Anglo-Indian and European Education are functioning satisfactorily and will, it is hoped, lead to an improvement in the courses of study and to higher standard of education for the Anglo-Indian and European Communities.

Medium of instruction in public schools.—The position of English as a foreign language and as a medium of instruction in public schools was discussed by a representative conference which met at Simla in 1917 under the Chairmanship of Sir Sankaran Nair, the then Education Member. Although it was generally conceded that the teaching of school subjects through a medium which was imperfectly understood led to cramming and memorising of text-books, the use of English medium was defended by some on the ground that it improved the knowledge of English. The result of the conference was therefore inconclusive. Some local authorities have since then approved of schemes providing for the recognition of local vernaculars as media of instruction and examination in certain subjects. There seems to be no doubt that the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination is gradually increasing all over India.

The main difficulty, however, is that school classes have often to be split up at considerable expense into a number of language sections. The problem needs further investigation, especially in the direction of evolving a common script for at least a single province, if not for the whole of India. In this connexion, Mr. A. Latif, I.C.S., has done good pioneer work in respect to the Romanised Urdu Script.

Boy Scout Movement.—A happy development in recent years has been the spread of the boy scout movement which has had an excellent effect in all provinces in creating amongst boys an active sense of good discipline.

It is gratifying that intimate contact is being established between the Boy Scout Movement and the Junior Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Associations, as well as with movements for social uplift and improvement of village conditions.

Girl Guide Movement.—This movement is making steady progress. There is, however, a lack of those competent and willing to give instruction.

Medical Inspection.—Arrangements have been made for medical inspection of scholars but progress has been hampered by the shortage of funds and the continued indifference of parents. In the United Provinces, schools are now inspected by officers of the Public Health Department. In Madras, the scheme of medical inspection of schools has been made compulsory in all Government institutions, and it has been made a condition of recognition that all secondary schools should introduce the scheme. In Bihar & Orissa, certain posts of school medical officers were abolished in 1932, but it has since been found possible to revive them. There is, however, still need for adequate facilities for the treatment of children suffering from diseases. In a few towns in the Punjab, satisfactory arrangements exist not only for medical inspection but also for effective treatment, and an extension of this useful scheme is under contemplation.

The activities of Junior Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Societies have been particularly beneficial in improving the health of school children and in interesting them in the health of others.

Professional and Technical Education.—A research Institute in agriculture was started by Lord Curzon at Pusa in Bihar, which has done valuable work. Its buildings were seriously damaged by the Bihar earthquake in 1934. The Institute has therefore been transferred to New Delhi, where new buildings have been constructed for it. Conferences have been held at Pusa, Simla and Poona, with the object of providing a suitable training in agriculture. A Royal Commission on Agriculture has submitted its report and as a result of its recommendations an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been established by the Government of India at their headquarters. Among commercial colleges, the most important is the Sydenham College of Commerce in Bombay. Industrial institutions are dotted about India, some maintained by Government, others by municipalities or local boards, and others by private bodies. The most important are the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay. The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the product of generous donations by the Tata family. The tendency in recent years has been to place these institutions under the control of the Departments of Industries. In addition to a number of engineering schools, there are Engineering Colleges at Roorkee, Sibsagar, Poona, Madras, Rangoon, Patna and Benares each of which except that at Roorkee is affiliated to a university. The engineering colleges maintain a high standard and great pressure for admission is reported from several provinces. There are schools of art in the larger towns where not only architecture and the fine arts are studied, but also practical crafts like pottery and iron work. There are two forest colleges at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore and a Technical Institute is in existence at Cawnpore and a Mining School at Dhanbad, Mining and

metallurgy are also taught by the Mining and Metallurgical College at Benares which provides a 4-year course leading to a B.Sc. degree in each subject. Provision has been made by the Government of India for the training of cadets for the Mercantile Marine Service and a ship "I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin" has been stationed for this purpose in Bombay waters.

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and of students attending them :—

Type of Institution.	1935.		1936.	
	Institutions.	Students.	Institutions.	Students.
I. Colleges—				
Training	23	1,701	24	1,888
Law	13	7,256	14	7,335
Medical	10	5,028	10	5,138
Engineering	7	2,074	7	2,040
Agricultural	6	808	6	882
Commercial	6	2,605	6	2,801
Technological .. .. .	..	..	2	60
Forest	1	42	2	64
Veterinary	4	379	4	410
Total ..	70	19,893	75	20,645

Type of Institution.	1935.		1936.	
	Institutions.	Students.	Institutions.	Students.
II. Schools—				
Normal and Training ..	578	26,672	571	27,133
Law	2	106	2	202
Medical	30	7,022	31	7,003
Engineering	10	1,728	10	1,687
Technical and Industrial ..	489	27,705	513	28,809
Commercial	220	8,692	313	11,781
Agricultural	15	660	14	531
Forest	1	44	1	46
Art	15	2,110	15	2,144
Total ..	1,360	74,799	1,470	79,326
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,430	94,692	1,545	99,981

N. B.—Figures against training colleges include those of the training colleges attached to the Universities at Benares and Allgah and of the teaching department of Rangoon University.

Indian School of Mines.

The Government of India maintains the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad for high grade instruction in Mining Engineering and Geology. A Diploma (A.I.S.M.) is granted and certain statutory privileges are enjoyed by Diploma-holders in respect of the examinations of the Department of Mines for the Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency. There are three-year Certificate Courses but the full Diploma Course occupies four years. The Secretary for Mines, Great Britain, has approved the school in respect of its Diploma of Associate-ship in Mining Engineering under Section 9(b)

of the British Coal Mines Act, 1911. A holder of the Diploma of the school is thereby entitled to claim exemption from two of the five years' mining experience normally required from applicants for first or second class certificates of competency prescribed by the Act. The Diploma has also been recognised by the University of London for the purpose of its B.Sc. degree in Engineering (Mining). Negotiations are in progress for holding the examinations of London University, both Intermediate and Final, for that degree at the Indian School of Mines.

Universities.

The first University in India, that of Calcutta, was founded in 1857. Between 1857 and 1887 four new Universities, at Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad were added. These five universities were all of the affiliating type. The Government of India had recognised in their resolution of 1913 the necessity of creating new local teaching and residential universities in addition to the existing affiliating universities. The development of this policy was accelerated by the strength of communal feeling and the growth of local and provincial patriotism, leading to the establishment of a number of teaching universities. The new type of universities has since been strongly advocated by the Calcutta University Commission which has offered constructive proposals as to the lines to be followed in university reform.

Calcutta University Commission.—The report of the Calcutta University Commission

was published in August 1919.

The Commission gave detailed suggestions for the reorganisation of the Calcutta University, for the control of secondary and intermediate education in Bengal and for the establishment of a unitary teaching University in Dacca. These measures concerned only Bengal; but it was generally recognised that some of the criticism made by the Commissioners admit of a wider application. Committees were consequently appointed by the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Patna and the Punjab to consider the findings of the Commission. In the United Provinces two committees were appointed, one to prepare a scheme for a unitary teaching University at Lucknow, the second to consider measures for the reorganisation of the Allahabad University and the creation of a Board to control secondary and intermediate education.

The Punjab University Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1932 and submitted its report in the following year. The committee reported that "the University is overburdened by the immense area of its jurisdiction and by the ever-increasing number of its students many of whom are ill-fitted for such education." The main recommendation was that the school system should be re-adjusted so that many pupils would be diverted at an earlier age to vocational and other forms of education.

Statistics of Universities—1936.

There are now 19 Universities in India, (including Burma) of which three are situated in Indian States. The last University in India was established in Travancore in 1937. The following table gives the latest available figures and certain other particulars about all these Universities except Travancore:—

University.	Type. (a)	Original date of foundation.	Faculties in which degrees are awarded. (b)	No. of Members of Teaching Staff.			No of Institutions.			No. of Students.			No. of Students who graduated in Arts and Science.
				In University Departments.	In Constituent Colleges.	In Affiliated Colleges.	University Departments.	Constituent Colleges.	Affiliated Colleges.	In University Departments.	In Constituent Colleges.	In Affiliated Colleges.	
1. Calcutta (c)	Affiliating and Teaching.	1857	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., M., L., Com., O.	199	..	1,373	2	..	60	1,339	..	30,364	2,786
2. Bombay ..	Affiliating and Teaching.	1857	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., M., L., Com., O., Tech., Ag.	14	..	750	3	..	35	164	..	17,742	1,787
3. Madras (d) ..	Affiliating and Teaching.	1857	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., M., L., Ag., O., F. A.	34	424	797	13	13	40	73	5,179	9,774	1,370
4. Punjab (c)	Affiliating and Teaching.	1882	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., M., L., Com., O., Ag.	89	61	1,136	13	3	54	753	1,368	21,054	1,056
5. Allahabad (e)	Teaching ..	1887	A., Sc., L., Com.	111	36	..	16	3	..	1,682	248	..	472
6. Benares Hindu.	Teaching ..	1916	A., Sc., Ed., L., O., M., Th., Tech.	14	249	..	9	9	..	111	3,306	..	373
7. Mysore (f) ..	Teaching ..	1916	A., Sc., Eng., M., Tech.	..	201	..	..	9	..	..	2,812	..	211
8. Patna ..	Affiliating ..	1917	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., L., M.	..	..	335	..	..	16	..	..	5,207	423

University.	Type (a)	Original date of foundation.	Faculties in which degrees are awarded. (b)	No. of Members of Teaching Staff.			No. of Institutions.			No. of Students.			No. of Students who graduated in Arts and Science.
				In Departments.	In Constituent Colleges.	In Affiliated Colleges.	University Departments.	Constituent Colleges.	Affiliated Colleges.	In University Departments.	In Constituent Colleges.	In Affiliated Colleges.	
9. Osmania (c)	Teaching and Affiliating.	1918	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., L., M., Th.	85	49	69	15	3	5	988	190	545	123
10. Aligarh Muslim.	Unitary	1920	A., Sc., L., Th.	96	..	..	17	..	..	980	..	..	144
11. Rangoon	Teaching	1920	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., L., M., F.	..	207	..	..	6	..	..	2,252	..	156
12. Lucknow	Unitary and Teaching	1920	A., Sc., Ed., M., L., Com., O.	123	15	..	3	1	..	2,308	77	..	346
13. Dacca	Unitary	1921	A., Sc., L.	108	..	..	13	..	..	1,078	..	..	210
14. Delhi	Teaching	1922	A., Sc., L.	9	123	..	3	7	..	184	2,160	..	291
15. Nagpur	Affiliating & Teaching	1923	A., Sc., Ed., L., Ag.	8	..	201	1	..	14	450	..	3,317	413
16. Andhra (d)	Affiliating & Teaching	1926	A., Sc., Ed., M., O.	46	..	382	2	..	20	272	..	3,302	347
17. Agra	Affiliating	1927	A., Sc., L., Com., Ag.	..	..	450	..	..	16	..	..	3,920	960
18. Annamalai (e)	Unitary	1929	A., Sc., O.	73	..	..	1	..	..	745	..	..	73

(a) An "Affiliating" University is a University which recognises external colleges offering instruction in its courses of studies; a "Teaching" University is one in which some or all of the teaching is controlled and conducted by teachers appointed by the University; a "Unitary" University is one, usually localised in a single centre, in which the whole of the teaching is conducted by teachers appointed by and under the control of the University.

(b) Faculties:—A. = Arts; Ag. = Agriculture; Com. = Commerce; Ed. = Education (Teaching); Eng. = Engineering; F. = Forestry; F.A. = Fine Arts; L. = Law; M. = Medicine; O. = Oriental Learning; Sc. = Science; Tech. = Technology; Th. = Theology.

(c) Reconstituted in 1904.

(d) Reconstituted in 1933.

(e) Situated at Annamalaiagar, Chidambaram.

(f) Reconstituted in 1921.

(g) Situated at Walair (South India).

Intermediate Colleges.—One important part of the Calcutta University Commission's recommendations has been accepted by the Government of the United Provinces and the Government of India and incorporated in the Acts establishing the Lucknow and Dacca and reconstituting that of Allahabad, namely, the separation of the intermediate classes from the sphere of university work and of the two top classes of high schools from the rest of the school classes. The separated classes have been combined together and the control over them has been transferred from the University to a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. Such a Board was constituted for the Dacca University area by a notification of the Government of Bengal in 1921.

The United Provinces Board was constituted by an Act passed in the same year. The Aligarh Muslim University has, however, reverted to the old system under which the Intermediate classes form part of the University, and the separate Intermediate College has been abolished. In Ajmer-Merwara, the Intermediate classes are under a separate Board which operates in Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. Intermediate Colleges of the new type have also been established in the Punjab, but they are affiliated to the Punjab University.

Inter-University Board.—The idea put forward by the Indian Universities Conference in May 1924 for the constitution of a central agency in India took practical shape and an Inter-University Board came into being during 1925. All the Universities in India are now members of the Board. Its functions are:—

- (a) to act as an inter-university organisation and a bureau of information;
- (b) to facilitate the exchange of professors;
- (c) to serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate the co-ordination of university work;
- (d) to assist Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries;
- (e) to appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative or representatives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education;
- (f) to act as an appointments bureau for Indian universities;
- (g) to fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

The Inter-University Board also functions as a National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation in India so far as questions of high education are concerned.

The Board has not yet had much influence on University policy in India but it has done

a considerable amount of useful work in collecting information and in stimulating thought regarding current University problems.

Education of Indian Women and Girls.—The female education continues to progress. It has now been recognised that the education of girls is necessary for happiness and progress in town and village with the result that the forces of conservatism have weakened. Customs and prejudices which were for long detrimental to the advancement of female education are now disappearing. In some provinces, co-education is regarded as a solution of many difficulties in the way of girls' education. For example, Madras and Assam have more girls under instruction in boys' institutions than in those for girls. There is, however, much leeway still to make up as only 17 per cent. girls of school-going age were enrolled in the primary classes during the year 1936.

For the higher education of women, there are colleges specially meant for them, e.g., there were 28 arts colleges with 2,229 women students, 8 training colleges with 207 women students, and one medical college with 134 women students during the year 1935-36. In addition, women are also admitted to certain arts and professional colleges for men. In 1936, 2,971 women were reading in arts colleges for men, 147 in training colleges for men, and 336 in other professional colleges for men. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at New Delhi is the only institute of its kind in the whole of India. It provides a full medical course for women students and is affiliated to the Punjab University.

The Shreevati Nalibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University, which was started at Poona by Professor Karve in 1916, was transferred to Bombay in 1936. It is a private institution and is doing much useful work.

The All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform, which holds its meetings annually and has constituent conferences established all over the country, is also doing much useful work. An All-India Women's Education Fund Association has also been established in connection with this Conference. This association appointed in 1930 a special committee to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a central Teachers' Training College of a specialised Home Science character. This committee recommended the establishment of such a college "on absolutely new lines which would synthesise the work of existing provincial colleges by psychological research." The proposal was adopted by the Association and a college, called the Lady Irwin College, has since been established in New Delhi. The college provides a three years' Teachers' course for those who wish to qualify as High School Teachers of Home Science. Others take the Home course of two years.

The comparative statement below shows the state of women's education during 1935-36 :—

	No. of Institutions.		Enrolment.		Total No. of Females under instruction.	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Recognized Institutions—						
Arts Colleges	27	28	2,065	2,350	4,071	5,329
Professional Colleges	9	9	428	421	841	917
High Schools	376	392	98,975	103,829	116,730	123,049
Middle Schools	925	973	146,042	156,152	204,328	216,010
Primary Schools	33,785	32,618	1,450,267	1,467,886	2,409,554	2,505,077
Special Schools	410	391	18,095	18,263	21,048	21,906
Total	35,532	34,411	1,715,872	1,748,920	2,757,232	2,873,185
Unrecognized institutions	4,069	3,979	94,062	98,818	133,014	140,252
Grand Total	39,601	38,390	1,809,934	1,847,738	2,890,246	3,013,440

Provincial Statistics.—The four tables, which are given below, summarise the salient features of educational progress in the different provinces in British India (including Burma), and will be of general interest.

(i) *Number of Institutions, 1935-36.*

Province.	NO. OF RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.				TOTAL NO. OF INSTITUTIONS.			
	1935.	1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		1935.	1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
Madras	50,393	50,118	—275	1,171	51,564	51,309	—255	
Bombay	13,826	16,097	+271	1,101	16,927	17,314	+387	
Bengal	70,241	68,076	—2,165	1,419	71,660	69,426	—2,234	
United Provinces	22,639	22,514	—125	2,191	24,830	24,572	—258	
Punjab	11,620	11,950	+330	6,390	18,019	18,256	+237	
Burma	7,179	7,119	—60	240	7,419	7,359	—60	
Bihar and Orissa	28,812	28,148	—664	18,395	47,207	46,543	—664	
Central Provinces and Berar	5,886	5,579	—307	2,593	8,483	8,172	—311	
Assam	6,886	7,341	+455	396	7,282	7,737	+455	
North-West Frontier Province	1,013	1,012	—1	115	1,128	1,139	+11	
British India *	221,307	219,085	—2,222	34,956	256,263	254,211	—2,052	

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

(ii) *Number of Scholars, 1935-36.*

Province.	NO. OF SCHOLARS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.				NO. OF SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.				TOTAL NO. OF SCHOLARS IN ALL KINDS OF INSTITUTIONS.				PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.			
	1935.	1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		1935.	1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		1935.	1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		1935.	1936.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
Madras	3,058,446	3,133,426	+74,980	40,757	40,554	3,099,203	3,174,380	+75,177	3,140,000	3,214,533	+74,533	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
Bombay	1,831,447	1,830,465	—982	49,018	45,984	1,880,465	1,876,449	—4,016	1,929,465	1,926,449	—3,016	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Bengal	3,010,545	3,083,409	+72,864	64,427	62,582	3,075,272	3,146,291	+71,019	3,140,797	3,209,031	+68,234	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	
United Provinces	1,532,569	1,557,944	+25,375	69,271	62,316	1,601,840	1,620,260	+18,420	1,702,118	1,771,296	+69,178	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	
Punjab	1,183,585	1,182,878	—707	134,880	131,596	1,318,465	1,314,474	—3,991	1,457,003	1,452,882	—4,121	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	
Burma	510,141	533,618	+23,477	213,865	210,167	723,983	743,785	+19,802	775,148	793,953	+18,805	5.88	5.40	5.40	5.40	
Bihar and Orissa	1,115,236	1,142,404	+27,168	69,752	72,388	1,185,088	1,214,887	+29,799	1,254,840	1,287,271	+32,431	4.95	5.07	5.07	5.07	
Central Provinces and Berar	483,532	483,818	—274	15,665	15,282	499,197	499,100	—97	514,864	514,700	—164	3.22	3.22	3.22	3.22	
Assam	374,161	399,312	+25,151	29,726	34,299	403,890	434,021	+30,131	434,021	468,619	+34,598	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	
North-West Frontier Province	91,500	93,246	+1,746	3,763	3,850	95,263	97,196	+1,933	97,196	101,046	+3,850	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
BRITISH INDIA *	12,820,760	13,115,077	+294,317	680,109	701,972	13,506,869	13,816,149	+309,280	13,816,149	14,117,121	+300,972	4.97	5.09	5.09	5.09	

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas)

(iii) *Distribution of Scholars in Recognized Institutions, 1936.*

Province.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.								TOTAL.
	In Universities. (a)	In Arts Colleges.	In Professional Colleges.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools.		
Madras	624	11,220	2,862	160,191	25,550	2,486,393	30,905	2,717,275	
Bombay	131	11,413	3,437	99,932	26,304	1,052,387	15,310	1,208,914	
Bengal	1,892	24,518	5,186	295,440	172,556	1,917,419	119,580	2,536,540	
United Provinces	6,566	8,937	4,461	88,938	101,102	1,189,204	24,093	1,424,191	
Punjab	10	13,650	2,380	139,149	433,720	369,852	11,962	970,753	
Burma	1,974	145	....	64,390	121,155	269,486	17,130	474,480
Bihar and Orissa	....	3,711	940	58,100	101,984	879,239	20,590	1,004,555
Central Provinces and Berar	....	2,489	786	9,473	107,489	314,140	3,258	437,635
Assam	....	1,920	60	24,719	52,120	277,369	4,565	360,699
North-West Frontier Province	....	812	....	15,317	27,780	34,473	132	78,514
BRITISH INDIA*	11,311	81,505	19,618	977,962	1,184,975	8,840,517	250,269	11,366,157	

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

(a) The figures in this column represent the number of research students in the affiliating Universities or the number of students under the direct control of teaching or Unitary Universities.

Province.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.						TOTAL.
	In Arts Colleges.	In Professional Colleges.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools.	
Madras	610	77	20,169	6,566	382,936	5,793	416,151
Bombay .. .. .	....	....	18,475	4,719	195,625	2,732	221,551
Bengal	765	77	21,917	11,597	508,925	3,648	546,869
United Provinces	335	10	5,898	48,323	75,061	924	133,753
Punjab	579	116	11,670	40,733	106,453	2,572	162,123
Burma .. .. .	....	....	9,970	11,626	37,231	291	59,188
Bihar and Orissa	13	....	2,484	6,663	67,922	857	77,639
Central Provinces and Berar	22	17	522	7,533	37,236	46,183	46,183
Assam	16	....	3,338	6,942	28,712	105	39,113
North-West Frontier Province .. .. .	....	....	535	5,923	8,321	53	14,832
BRITISH INDIA *	2,359	431	103,829	156,152	1,467,880	18,263	1,748,920

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

(iv) Expenditure on Education, 1935-36.

Province.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.			PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE (1936).				ANNUAL AVERAGE COST PER SCHOLAR (1936).				
	1935.	1936.	Increase.	Govern- ment Funds.	Local Funds. (a)	Fees.	Other Sources.	Govern- ment Funds.	Local Funds. (a)	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	%	%	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Madras	5,40,94,044	5,51,51,057	10,57,013	46.4	14.3	17.7	21.6	8 2 9	2 8 3	3 1 10	3 12	9 17 9 7
Bombay	4,10,86,354	4,21,65,903	10,79,554	42.1	18.8	24.6	14.5	12 6 5	5 8 10	7 3 11	4 4	4 29 7 0
Bengal	4,82,39,303	4,44,26,054	11,86,751	31.5	7.9	44.6	16.0	4 8 0	1 3 0	6 0 0	2 5 0	14 6 0
United Provinces ..	3,80,41,838	3,89,49,169	9,07,331	53.1	13.1	20.5	13.3	13 4 7	3 4 6	5 1 10	3 5 2	25 0 1
Punjab	3,12,06,032	3,22,09,044	10,03,012	50.7	13.8	25.4	10.1	14 6 10	3 14 8	7 3 8	2 13 8	28 6 10
Burma	1,50,77,213	1,61,33,219	10,56,006	33.8	29.6	21.5	15.1	10 3 8	8 15 4	6 7 10	4 8 10	30 3 8
Bihar and Orissa ..	1,71,03,929	1,82,08,410	11,04,481	32.4	29.5	23.4	14.7	5 2 8	4 11 1	3 11 8	2 5 7	15 15 0
Central Provinces and Berar	1,06,01,617	1,09,15,608	3,13,991	43.4	28.3	19.1	9.2	9 12 9	6 6 4	4 4 11	2 1 2	22 9 2
Assam	50,50,860	53,95,161	3,44,301	56.3	13.4	19.3	11.0	7 9 7	1 12 11	2 9 8	1 7 8	13 7 10
North-West Frontier Province	29,45,791	30,88,294	1,42,503	68.4	9.8	11.5	10.3	21 11 7	3 1 11	3 10 8	3 4	23 12 5
BRITISH INDIA.*	26,52,11,420	27,32,79,000	80,07,580	43.3	16.1	25.2	15.4	9 0 6	3 5 6	5 4 1	3 2	32 13 4

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).
 (a) Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

Education in the Army.—The Army in India undertakes the responsibility of the education of certain sections of the community. Its activities are directed into various channels with certain definite objects, which may be summarised as follows :—

(i) The education of the soldier, British and Indian, in order to :—

- (a) develop his training faculties ;
- (b) improve him as a subject for military training and as a citizen of the Empire ;
- (c) enhance the prospects of remunerative employment on his return to civil life.

(ii) The fulfilment of the obligations of the State to the children of soldiers, serving and ex-service (British and Indian).

(iii) The provision, as far as possible, of training for the children of soldiers, who have died in the service of their country.

(iv) The creation of a body of Indian gentlemen educated according to English public school traditions, which should provide suitable candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

The demand for education in the Indian Army has continued to grow and with it the numbers of Indian ranks, who have passed the Indian Army English Certificate, have increased proportionately. A recent development in the case of the Indian soldiers' education is the introduction of Rural Reconstruction and Citizenship as subjects of study for the higher certificates.

Doon School.—The efforts of the Indian Public Schools Society, which owes its origin to the initiative and enthusiasm of the late Mr. S. R. Das, have culminated in the establishment of a School at Dehra Dun. The school is attempting to develop, in an atmosphere of Indian culture and social environment, the best features of English Public Schools. It was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Willingdon) in October, 1935. The School is located on the two estates known as Chandbagh (on rent from the Government of India) and the adjoining estate, known as Skinner's, which has been purchased by the

Society. There are at present about 250 pupils, who are distributed in four houses. Mr. A. E. Foot continues to be the Headmaster. He is assisted by eighteen masters, of whom six have been appointed from England. The School prepares candidates for the Senior Cambridge Examination and thereafter for the United Provinces Intermediate Examination, and subsequently for entrance to the Indian Military Academy and Medical and Engineering Colleges, or for English Universities. The age of admission is between 11 and 13 years, and the age of leaving will be about 18 years. The oldest boys at present were born in 1921. The Board of Management of the Society, which maintains the School, includes the Hon'ble Kanwar Sir Jagdish Prasad (Chairman), Sir B. L. Mitter (Vice-Chairman), Mr. J. G. Lalithwaite, Mr. J. E. Parkinson, Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, Rai Bahadur Amanath Atal, Rai Bahadur Chuttan Lal, and Mr. B. M. Stalg (Honorary Treasurer).

Indigenous Education.—Of the 13,816,140 scholars being educated in India 701,072 are classed as attending 'private' or 'unrecognised' institutions. Some of these institutions are of importance: The Gurukula near Haridwar and Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's School at Bolpur have attained some fame. There is also an Indian Women's University at Bombay, to which reference has been made under the education of Indian women and girls. This University provides instruction through the medium of vernacular, English being, however, a compulsory subject. Four colleges are affiliated to the University which are situated at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Connected with every big mosque in northern India there is some educational organisation and the schools attached to the Fatehpuri and Golden Mosques at Delhi and the Dar-ul-Ulm, Deoband, are noted. These institutions generally have a religious or 'national' atmosphere.

The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, founded by the late Hakim Ajmal Khan, is an important unrecognised institution. It provides instruction in the indigenous system of medicine up to the highest standard and also gives some training in surgery.

BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement, initiated in England by Lord Baden-Powell (the Chief Scout), has spread widely in India, both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy is Chief Scout of India and the heads of Provinces are Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves.

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS.

Chief Scout for India.—His Excellency The Most Honourable the Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

Chief Commissioner.—Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D., of Chhatari.

Deputy Chief Commissioner.—H. W. Rogg, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E., D.C.C., Ak.L.

General Secretary for India.—G. T. J. Thaddaeus, Esq., B.A., D.C.C., Ak.L.

Headquarters Council for India.—

President.—The Chief Scout for India.

Chairman.—The Chief Commissioner(ex-officio.)

Members.—The Treasurer (ex-officio).

The Deputy Chief Commissioners (ex-officio).

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. M.A., LL.B., Malabar Hill, Bombay.

The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Douglas Young, Kt., Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Punjab, High Court, Lahore.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivian Rose, Bar-at-Law, Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, C. P. High Court, Nagpur.

G. A. Small, Esq., I.E.S. Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Assam, Shillong.

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Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, K.C.I.E., State Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Cochin State Ernakulam.

F. S. Young, Esq., District Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Jaipur State, Jaipur.

Prof. V. S. Ghurye, M.A., State Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Junagadh.

Dr. Shri Ram, Scout Organiser, Boy Scouts Association, Jammu and Kashmir State, Jammu.

K. P. Naidu, Esq., State Scout Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Dewas Senior (C.I.).

Raja Sankar Pratap Singh Deo Mahindra Bahadur, Chief Scout, Dhenkanal State, Dhenkanal.

Secretary.—The General Secretary (ex-officio)

The Boy Scouts Association in India, GRAND

No.	NAME.	No. of Groups.			Sections of Groups.			Officers Warranted & on Probation.			
		"Open."	"Cont-rolled."	Total.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.	G. S. M.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.
1	Assam	6	416	422	269	310	13	49	258	297	11
2	Baluchistan	3	10	13	14	12	4	5	16	13	5
3	Bangalore	3	24	27	17	19	1	3	28	24	1
4	Bengal	101	569	670	445	272	35	68	549	297	30
5	Bihar	5	257	262	235	145	17	130	252	129	14
6	Bombay	34	1818	1852	1468	721	79	..	..	..	..
7	Central India	4	19	23	14	18	5	13	16	20	4
8	Central Provinces	68	1100	1168	572	671	58	46	985	903	96
9	Delhi	3	70	73	46	43	6	7	63	49	5
10	Eastern State Agency	4	141	145	101	251	3	27	96	286	1
11	Hyderabad British Administered Areas	6	46	51	20	31	..	5	29	46	..
12	Madras	33	667	700	418	412	94	53	695	527	125
13	N. W. Frontier Province	11	132	143	99	100	10	66	124	113	16
14	Orissa .. .. .	..	51	51	64	15	9	8	82	17	7
15	Punjab	18	1834	1852	1439	830	54	334	1624	801	50
16	Rajputana .. .. .	..	33	33	29	10	6	..	47	10	5
17	Sind .. .. .	..	..	..	Not received.	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	United Provinces	71	2344	2415	1239	1535	88	353	1400	1708	128
19	Western India States Agency .. .. .	..	42	42	55	11	5	..	48	..	..
20	Alwar State .. .. .	..	30	30	22	7	1	3	22	7	1
21	Baghat State .. .. .	..	3	3	3	3	..	2	3	3	..
22	Barwani State .. .. .	..	4	4	7	4	1	1	3	3	..
23	Benares State .. .. .	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
24	Bharatpur State .. .. .	..	16	16	15	15	7	8	20	15	9
25	Bhopal State .. .. .	..	49	49	49	..	..	..	91	..	..
26	Bijawar State .. .. .	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
27	Bikaner State .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not	Rec	..
28	Charkhari State	5	0	11	5	7	..	3	2	3	..
29	Chitaurpur State .. .. .	..	3	3	5	9	..	2	5	9	..
30	Cochin State	11	66	77	67	35	15	73	46	22	14
31	Dadra State .. .. .	..	17	17	11	0	..	1	14	7	..
32	Dewas (Senior) State	8	..	8	4	4	2	1	8	8	3
33	Dhar State	3	28	31	30	10	5	..	30	8	4
34	Dhenkanal State	52	78	130	76	71	4	..	..	..	..
35	Jaipur State .. .. .	..	98	98	95	66	10	36	135	87	18
36	Jammu & Kashmir State .. .. .	..	44	44	75	63	4	17	89	68	4
37	Jath State .. .. .	..	16	16	14	1	1	..	17	1	2
38	Jhabua State .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
39	Junagadh State .. .. .	..	24	24	30	5	2	1	26	4	3
40	Karauli State .. .. .	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	2	1	..
41	Khilchipur State .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..
42	Kolhapur State	5	65	70	67	28	9	20	80	20	8
43	Kurwai State .. .. .	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
44	Kutch State .. .. .	..	11	11	7	5	..	1	7	..	..
45	Marwar State .. .. .	..	174	174	81	89	4	26	121	122	4
46	Mysore State	25	399	424	273	228	46	110	295	218	44
47	Nagod State .. .. .	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
48	Narsingur State .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
49	Nawanagar State	5	28	33	29	4	..	3	26	4	..
50	Orekhna State	1	20	21	16	15	1	1	18	17	3
51	Patiala State .. .. .	..	31	31	35	13	..	..	31	18	..
52	Pudukkottai State	1	19	20	17	9	2	..	26	10	2
53	Rajgarh State .. .. .	..	3	3	3	2	..	1	2	1	..
54	Rampur State	1	3	4	3	1	..	2	3	1	..
55	Ratham State .. .. .	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
56	Sailana State	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
57	Sangli State .. .. .	..	35	35	32	12	5	16	34	4	1
58	Sawantwadi State .. .. .	..	16	16	16	..	..	..	29	..	1
59	Tonk State .. .. .	..	2	2	2	1	1	..	2	1	1
60	Travancore State	7	65	72	66	26	9	12	130	40	18
GRAND TOTAL ..		505	10938	11443	7560	6157	625	1550	7042	5946	634

General Headquarters—Census 1937.
SUMMARY.

Total Scouters.	Number of					Total Scouts, Cubs & Rovers.	No. of		1937 Grand Total all ranks.	No. of Boats.
	Scouts.	Sea Scouts.	Cubs.	Rover Scouts.	Rover Sea Scouts.		Commis- sioners.	Local Association Officers.		
615	5721	..	5218	314	..	11253	48	210	12126	..
39	448	..	334	86	..	868	1	1	909	..
56	538	..	439	10	..	987	5	19	1067	..
944	11204	..	5739	644	..	17857	48	159	18738	..
525	6459	..	2604	337	..	9400	26	131	10082	..
2953	33230	..	14330	1382	..	48942	45	367	52307	..
53	234	..	354	50	..	638	3	21	715	..
2030	19195	..	16054	1754	..	37003	60	564	39657	..
124	1008	..	799	96	..	1903	1	7	2035	..
410	2313	..	4718	35	..	7066	38	148	7662	..
80	504	..	551	63	..	1118	3	27	1228	..
1400	9881	..	7709	1930	12	19532	01	51	21044	..
319	3129	..	1911	328	..	5368	11	56	5754	3
114	1801	..	439	192	..	2432	14	41	2601	..
2830	35335	..	14007	1073	..	51315	85	210	54449	..
62	657	..	157	80	..	894	3	1	960	..
3589	20700	..	31582	2120	61	60463	97	293	64442	2
46	1219	..	172	70	..	1407	1	3	1517	..
33	407	..	107	8	..	582	1	5	621	..
8	70	..	55	..	..	125	1	2	136	..
7	189	..	82	15	..	277	1	4	289	..
3	107	..	..	..	..	107	1	5	116	..
52	510	..	406	79	..	995	5	117	1169	..
91	936	..	..	..	..	936	3	3	1033	..
1	32	..	36	..	..	68	1	4	74	..
elved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	104	..	118	21	..	243	1	5	253	..
16	128	..	88	20	..	236	2	20	274	..
155	1199	..	499	158	15	1871	12	67	2105	0
32	415	..	226	..	..	641	1	3	667	..
20	140	..	179	36	..	356	2	..	377	..
42	903	..	182	62	..	847	3	..	892	..
110	1935	..	1740	110	..	3791	3	66	3976	..
271	2427	..	1089	231	..	3747	8	24	4050	..
178	2240	..	2750	128	..	5118	16	9	5321	..
20	316	8	32	26	2	384	1	..	405	3
1	48	..	..	..	..	48	4	8	61	..
34	696	..	176	42	..	914	2	25	975	..
3	110	..	40	..	..	150	1	..	154	..
4	34	..	21	..	..	55	1	4	64	..
137	2263	..	603	321	..	3187	3	125	3452	..
2	40	..	30	..	..	70	2	1	75	..
8	115	..	113	..	..	223	1	..	237	..
273	1807	..	2070	38	..	3915	6	13	4207	..
667	6480	..	4540	1114	..	12134	36	36	12873	..
3	59	..	..	..	..	59	1	5	68	..
2	40	..	..	8	..	48	1	2	53	..
33	778	16	111	..	..	905	2	2	942	1
39	583	..	330	40	..	953	5	8	1005	..
49	719	..	380	..	..	1099	3	..	1151	..
38	422	..	195	24	..	641	3	7	689	..
4	153	..	55	..	..	213	1	5	223	..
0	72	..	32	..	..	104	2	3	115	..
5	15	..	6	1	..	22	1	..	28	..
4	50	..	40	20	..	110	2	7	123	..
55	694	..	135	70	..	899	2	8	964	..
29	345	..	..	..	..	345	3	..	377	..
4	69	..	7	13	..	89	2	14	109	..
200	1178	..	589	93	..	1860	13	11	2084	..
18841	188100	24	125079	13254	90	326007	709	2927	349084	15

The Co-operative Movement.

Rural Poverty.—The outstanding feature of Indian rural economy that is bound to arrest the attention of any observer is the appalling poverty of the rural population. The various estimates, official and non-official, that have been made of the income per head of population in India at various times leave the matter absolutely in no doubt. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimates that the average income of an agriculturist in British India does not work out at a higher figure than Rs. 42 a year. The vast magnitude of this evil will be better realised when we take into account the predominance of the agricultural population in India. In 1891, 61 per cent. of the total population of the country lived on agriculture; this percentage rose to 66 in 1901 and to 73 per cent. in 1921; in 1931, the percentage has fallen a little to 67. The poverty of the agriculturist may be due to a variety of causes, but we cannot ignore the fact that agriculture has in a large measure ceased to be an industry worked for profit; the cultivator labours not for a net return but for subsistence. The extent of an **average holding** which works out at about 6 acres for an agricultural family of 5 persons is too inadequate to maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so characteristic of the rural population of India. Moreover the Indian cultivation is in a large measure exposed to the vicissitudes of seasons and the vagaries of the monsoon. In every 5 years there is but one good year, one bad year and three indifferent years. These unfavourable conditions might be mitigated to some extent by a well conceived policy of **irrigation** by the State; but so far, of the total cultivated area in the country, about 16 per cent. only has irrigation facilities from rivers, tanks or wells while the remaining 84 per cent. depends merely on rainfall. Thus the frequency of failure of crops, owing to drought and floods, frost and pests, coupled with the low vitality and high mortality of the live-stock, render the economic position of the cultivator worse still. The inadequacy of the **subsidiary occupations** to supplement the slender income from agriculture contributes further to his extreme economic weakness. He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to subsidiary occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he relied in the past have suffered largely from or been wiped out by the competition of machine-made articles. The recent fall in the world prices of agricultural produce has affected him powerfully for he is now being drawn steadily into the sphere of influence of markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation nor the credit facilities to help him as in countries like the United States of America and Canada and several European countries. In addition to these numerous difficulties, the Indian agriculturist has another serious handicap in this that

he is largely illiterate. The percentage of literacy in India is still very low being only 8 per cent. and any progress in agriculture is well nigh impossible without the background of general education. All these factors lead to the most outstanding feature of Indian rural economy—the chronic and almost hopeless **indebtedness** of the cultivator. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee has estimated that the total rural indebtedness in India is about Rs. 900 crores. Though indebtedness of the agricultural population has been there from old times, it is acknowledged that the indebtedness has risen considerably during the last century and more especially during the last 50 years. This colossal burden of debt is the root problem which has got to be faced in any attempt towards the economic regeneration of the masses. Numerous causes have been advanced to account for rural indebtedness and we already have pointed out some of the general causes which give rise to it. A peculiarity, however, that we notice is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator who contracted it passes on as a burden to his heirs so that many agriculturists start their career with a heavy burden of ancestral debt which they in their turn pass on with some further increase to their successors. Ignorance and improvidence, extravagance and conservatism have further been held forth as the reasons for the continued growth of this heavy load. A marriage festival in the family tempts him to launch out into extravagance while funeral feasts prove no less costly. All these factors—the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry, chronic and heavy indebtedness and illiteracy form a thoroughly depressive background of Indian rural economy.

Genesis of the Movement.—It is no wonder under the circumstances detailed above to find that the Indian agriculturist has constant recourse to borrowing and that too not only for any land improvement that he may contemplate but for his current agricultural needs as also for periodical unproductive purposes such as weddings and funeral feasts. The absence of any banking organisation in the country-side has driven him into the arms of the **sowcar** or the mahajan who, while proving a very accommodating person, has exercised a grip on him from which it has been found almost impossible to extricate him. The usurious rates of interest charged, coupled with various devices which increase still further the actual rate of interest, and the numerous services which the sowcar performs as a retail tradesman and the buyer of his produce, make him the dominant force in the village, reducing the agriculturist to the position of a serf, toiling for generation after generation, without ever hoping for a release from his clutches, getting bare subsistence as a reward for all the trouble that he might take and therefore becoming listless, fatalistic and absolutely unprogressive. In 1883 the Land Improvements Loans Act was passed and this was followed in the next year

by the Agriculturists Loan Act enabling Government to advance loans repayable by easy instalments and at low rates of interest for improvements and also for current agricultural needs. In 1892 Sir Frederick Nicholson submitted a report to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks and the discussion thus initiated by him was continued by Mr. Dupernex of the U. P., in his "Peoples Banks for Northern India". The caste system of the Hindus and the ideas of common brotherhood among the Moslems were evidences of the peoples' natural aptitude for co-operation and the *nidhis* of Southern India furnished a practical proof of this aptitude. The Government of India in 1901 appointed a committee to consider the question of the establishment of agricultural banks in India and the report of this committee resulted in the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act of 1904. The co-operative movement was thus launched in India on the 25th March, 1904. The Act aimed at encouraging thrift, self-help and co-operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means and the societies that were to be started were intended to be small simple credit societies for small and simple folks with simple needs and requiring small sums only. Knowledge of and confidence in their fellow members which are the keynote of success were ensured by providing that a society should consist of persons residing in the same town or village or group of villages and should be members of the same tribe, class or caste. In order to provide facilities in urban areas for the small man, urban societies were also permitted. The Act introduced the principle of unlimited liability for rural societies following the Raiffeisen system in Germany, though it permitted urban societies to choose the Schulze-Deitrich model. The local Governments were empowered to appoint special officers called Registrars of Co-operative Societies, whose duty it would be to register societies formed under the Act, to get the accounts of such societies audited by a member of their staff and in general to see that the societies worked well. The seed thus sown has grown to-day in the course of 30 years into a fine tree with twigs and branches, spread out in many directions. In spite of several weaknesses in the co-operative movement in India to-day, it is beyond dispute that the movement has been a powerful instrument towards the awakening of the country-side and has led to a steady improvement in various directions of the life of the Indian cultivator. Moreover, the use of the vote, the elective system, self-help, self-reliance, compromises, gives and takes, work on an organized plan, rounding of angularities are great items in the training up of a citizen and the co-operative societies have been great schools for political and civic education. Since the launching of the movement in 1904, there have been amendments of the co-operative law and committees and commissions of enquiry to remedy defects and to suggest further lines of action. These we shall note later on.

Growth of Co-operation.—In the first few years of the movement the number of societies grew up very slowly but the growth was considerably accelerated from 1910 and the average

number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about 1,100. The pace of growth still further quickened and now there are 94,433 agricultural societies and about 12,167 non-agricultural ones. Table 1 shows the distribution of these societies by provinces. It will appear from the table that progress in different parts of India has not been uniform. Bengal, the Punjab and Madras have the largest number of Societies—while the other major provinces like Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam show distinctly smaller figures. The Punjab with about 22,500 societies stands first in the number of societies (89) per one lakh inhabitants, while Bengal which has a larger number of societies than the Punjab stands second in that respect with 45. The progress in smaller areas, like Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara, must be regarded as very satisfactory in view of their small population, since the number of societies per one lakh inhabitants works out in their case at 141 and 125 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the co-operative movement has spread not only among the British Indian Provinces but also in Indian States and compared to the total population, Bhopal and Gwalior lead in this matter though the premier States of Kashmir, Mysore, Baroda and Hyderabad have also made considerable progress. Even more instructive are the figures in Table 2. The total number of members of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1936 at 45 lakhs. Taking the normal family at a little under 5, it is clear, therefore, that more than two crores of the people of India are being served by this movement. There is no single movement in the country fraught with such tremendous possibilities for the uplift of masses as the co-operative movement and there is no single movement with such a large percentage of the population affected by it. Though the Punjab leads in the number of members of societies 30·8 per one thousand inhabitants, Bombay comes next with 28·1, while Madras and Bengal rank thereafter. This shows that the size of societies varies in different provinces and that Bombay, while having a smaller number of societies, has a larger average of membership per society as compared with the other provinces of British India. Of the smaller areas, Coorg takes a leading place with 87·9 members per one thousand inhabitants, while Travancore has an average of 38·2. Membership is a much better test in many respects of progress than the number of societies and from this point of view, the progress in Bombay, the Punjab, Coorg, Travancore and Bhopal must be regarded as distinctly satisfactory. There is, however, a third aspect also of the growth of the movement. Merely the number of societies, or the membership in the societies is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement on the population affected. The societies are predominantly credit organisations or rather small banking institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their working capital than from merely the number of members. In this direction also we must note the marvellous progress so far achieved by the movement. From about Rs. 68 lakhs, which was the average up to 1910, the working capital has advanced very rapidly and stands to-day at more than 100

crores. It is pleasing to note from Table 3 that this large sum has been derived mostly from non-Government sources. The share capital, the reserve fund and the deposits from members together contribute about Rs. 40 crores and this is really owned capital or the members' own money. The provincial or central banks and other societies contribute a little less—29 crores while the non-members or the outside public contribute about 30 crores. This latter item shows to a remarkable extent the growth of public confidence in co-operative institutions and speaks well in general of the management of the societies and the very useful purpose they serve in the banking organisation of the country. The distribution of the working capital by provinces and States gives us a further insight into the progress made in this direction by the co-operative movement in different parts of India. Bombay and Sind lead in this respect with 125 annas per head of population. The Punjab is a close second with 117. Madras and Bengal fall behind with 55 and 58 respectively. Among the smaller areas, Ajmer-Merwara comes out first with 146 annas per head of population while Coorg follows with 135. Of the Indian States, Indore takes the first place with 104, while Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal follow with 55, 50, 51 respectively. Bombay stands an easy first in the matter of deposits from members which amount to over three crores out of a total working capital of about 15 crores and this is one of the best tests of the success of a co-operative society. It is obvious from a glance at the figures in the tables that there has been very rapid progress in the number of societies, in their membership and in the working capital of these societies. The Punjab, generally speaking, leads in many respects with Bombay coming close behind. The smaller areas and the Indian States have also achieved considerable progress though the movement there started comparatively later. The agricultural societies predominate in all the provinces and States while non-agricultural, that is, urban societies show a much slower development. While there is much room for satisfaction at the phenomenal growth of the movement in rural and urban areas, it must be admitted, however, that merely the figures of the number, membership and working capital are not enough to base conclusions upon. But before we proceed further, we must now explain the chief component parts of the structure, as it has now been built up, of the co-operative movement in the country.

Financial Structure of the Movement.—

Apart from the comparatively few co-operative societies at present working in India for non-credit purposes, it must be recognised that whether in urban or rural areas, a co-operative society largely means a small bank or a credit institution for providing financial accommodation to its members on a co-operative basis. Of these credit institutions, by far the greater proportion is rural. The rural credit society has, for its main purpose, the financing of the agriculturist and as such it needs funds. The original idea of co-operative credit lies in making available to the needy the surplus of the well-to-do brethren through the medium of the society

but in Indian villages, the well-to-do and the needy rather form distinct groups, the former playing or trying to play the swower. Thus instead of comprising more or less all sections of the population of the village, the society is rather made up of the needy section only, at any rate, very largely. Even otherwise, the slender savings of the well-to-do would not be enough to meet the wants of the needy and each village society is not, therefore, able to be self-sufficient, making available the deposits of its well-to-do members as loans for the needy ones. The heavy load of unproductive debt of the average Indian farmer, his habit of investing his savings, if any, in lands and ornaments, and his illiteracy and consequent lack of the banking habit, soon made it apparent that the rural credit societies could not be expected to raise the required funds in deposits either from members or locally. The question of funds for the working of a rural co-operative Society thus becomes a vital question indeed. Central banks have therefore been brought into existence at the district headquarters in order to raise money from towns and make them available to the primary rural societies. Following up the idea further, it has been found necessary to have a provincial bank at the provincial headquarters to serve as a balancing centre for the central banks and to make available larger funds for the primary societies through the central banking institutions. The financial structure of the co-operative movement is thus largely composed of three parts—(i) the Agricultural Credit Society, (ii) the central financing agencies, and (iii) the provincial banks. Obviously one more part in the structure seems possible and desirable, namely, an Apex All-India Co-operative Bank. So far, however, such an All-India Bank has not been started and the provincial banks have been content with an All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association.

Agricultural Credit Societies.—The success of these societies is closely related to their very peculiar constitution. In an ordinary joint stock company, a member is liable only to the extent of the value of his share holding and his liability is therefore limited; but in the case of agricultural credit societies, the liability is unlimited, that is to say, members are jointly and severally liable to the creditors of the society for the full amount of the debts incurred by it. Such a liability would never be acceptable to any person, unless he was imbued with the broader vision of brotherhood between members and unless he himself had an active voice in the management of the society and had a more or less full knowledge of the character and antecedents of his fellow members. Co-operative credit is the capitalisation of character and unlimited liability is the great instrument to secure the admission into a society as members of these persons only, who by their character and antecedents deserve to be taken into that brotherhood which imposes such an obligation as unlimited liability on all, so that they either swim or sink together. To secure success, therefore, the proper selection of members is of the utmost importance; and it has been unfortunate that in India this has not been in practice as well kept in view as it should have been, in the eager desire to promote the formation of more and yet more societies.

Credit is a blessing only if turned to productive account; if used up for unproductive purposes, it is a curse. It would enrich the producer but it would only impoverish the consumer. It is capable of fruitful employment by the intelligent but it leads the illiterate and the ignorant towards perdition. The Indian agriculturist needs money for productive purposes, such as his current agricultural needs, land improvement, purchase of stock and implements, manures and seeds as also for unproductive purposes, such as repayment of old debts, weddings and funerals. He thus requires credit not only as a producer but also as a consumer—a producer who hardly makes profits from his industry and a consumer who has no past savings to enable him to tide over a bad period, but who is a perpetual borrower ready to live for to-day and letting the to-morrow take care of itself. He is besides ignorant and illiterate and though sufficiently conversant with the routine of his industry, hardly awake to the need or scope for improvements in his methods. Under such circumstances, it is imperative for the management of the rural co-operative society very carefully to scrutinise the loan applications and examine the purpose for which loans have been asked and to see carefully that the loan when sanctioned is used for the specific purpose. And yet, it is in this respect that there is considerable scope for improvement.

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital deposits or loans from non-members, loans from the central or provincial banks, loans from Government and the reserve fund. The income from entrance fees and share capital is small compared with the financial requirements of the members. The large sources from which funds are derived are deposits and loans. The volume of deposits which a society is able to secure on terms offered by it is an index of the measure of the public confidence it has inspired and the soundness and the stability of its financial position. The ideal placed before these societies is the development of members' deposits to the extent of making the society financially self-sufficient. These deposits by members further serve the purpose of stimulating thrift and saving habit among them, and are, therefore, eminently desirable. Attempts are everywhere made to encourage them, but the response has been small, except in the province of Bombay, where it forms about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total working capital. Loans from central banks therefore furnish the bulk of the working capital of these agricultural credit societies at present.

Low dividends and voluntary services resulting in low cost of management have made it possible to divert a substantial proportion of the profits of these societies to reserve funds, and thereby provide against unforeseen losses, bad debts and losses on the realisation of certain assets such as by investment depreciation. The general practice in regard to the use of the reserve fund in the business of the societies is that it is used as ordinary working capital.

The funds collected by the agricultural societies in India at present are by no means negligible. They aggregate to over 34 crores

of rupees. Their financial position as on the 30th of June 1936 stood thus:—

	In thousands of rupees
Share capital	4,31.80
Reserve and other Funds ..	9,64.28
Deposits	2,92.85
Loans	17,70.43
Total Working Capital ..	34,59.36

The figures show that these tiny agricultural societies in India work with about Rs. 17 crores of their own capital (including members' deposits in this head) as against their outside borrowed capital of about Rs. 18 crores. The owned capital was thus about 49 per cent. of their total working capital, and this proportion is rising steadily as years pass by.

Central Financing Agencies.—The formation of banks in urban areas on co-operative principles, with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sound basis, the Co-operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912 and the Co-operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies. Soon thereafter the number of central financing agencies grew rapidly all over the country, especially in the United Provinces. The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available for other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance and inspection over them. On the 30th June 1936 the number of central banks was 615.

There are four main sources from which a central bank derives its working capital which stood in 1935-36 at 29.4 crores: (a) Share capital, (b) Reserve, (c) Deposits, (d) Loans.

The paid up share capital and reserves of central banks constitute the owned resources of these banks as distinguished from borrowed resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them in the shape of deposits or loans. It is usual to prescribe a suitable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each province. The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources in all parts of the country is 1 to 8. Deposits from members and non-members constitute the bulk of the borrowed capital of central banks. The total amount of deposits held by central banks in the year 1935-36 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs. 17.0 crores, and from primary societies to Rs. 2.9 crores. Deposits in central banks are mainly of two kinds, *viz.*, savings and fixed. Current deposits are not universal but confined only to selected central banks in selected areas. The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available and where loans for long periods are advanced, the periods of deposits are also comparatively long. In addition to funds obtained by deposits, central banks raise loans either from outside banks, from other central banks, from the local

provincial bank or from Government. The total amount of loans held by the central banks in 1935-36 from outside banks, from other co-operative banks and from the provincial banks was Rs. 2.9 crores and from Government Rs. 38 lakhs. Excepting in Burma, central banks in other provinces of British India do not directly borrow loans from Government; the central banks of Indian States, excepting Mysore and Travancore do to a greater or less extent hold loans from Government, while in Gwalior, loans from Government constitute the most important item of the total working capital. Borrowings from outside banks are generally confined to accommodation obtained from the Imperial Bank of India against Government Securities or Promissory Notes executed by societies in favour of the central bank and endorsed by the latter in favour of the Imperial Bank. This accommodation is, however, limited and advances from other joint stock banks are also now rare. The main source of loans is, therefore, the provincial bank, and where a provincial bank exists, the central banks are generally prohibited from having any direct dealings with either the Imperial Bank or any other joint stock bank or with one another. This rule is however not rigidly observed in the Punjab and Madras. Several central banks in the country, due to their long standing, now possess sufficient resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies.

In the initial stages, several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which granted advances to individual shareholders. A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1935-36 was Rs. 1.03 lakhs chiefly in the Punjab, Bombay and Madras. This practice, however, is gradually being abandoned as the chief function of a central bank is to finance societies and to serve as their balancing centre. The total advances made by central banks to societies at the end of the year 1935-36 amounted to over Rs. 8.8 crores.

After meeting management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as allocations to reserves and dividends to shareholders. The combined net profits of the 615 central banks of the country during the year 1935-36 amounted to Rs. 40 lakhs on the total working capital of Rs. 29 crores; the rate of dividend paid varied from 4 to 9 per cent. in different parts of the country but the most usual rate paid was 6 per cent. per annum.

Provincial Co-operative Banks.—In India, at present, all the major provinces except the United Provinces have apex banks functioning in them. There are apex institutions in two of the Indian States, Mysore and Hyderabad, though in the others also there are institutions corresponding to the apex bank or functioning as such. The Bank in Burma being in liquidation, there are 11 such institutions in all out of which, 9 are in British India and two in the Indian States. The constitutions of these institutions vary considerably; but the functions of all these institutions are more or less the same, namely, the co-ordination of the work of the

central banks and provincialization of finance in them. It is found that in a large majority of the apex banks, the constitution is a mixed one, that is, both in the general body of the banks as well as in the directorate, there are individual shareholders as well as representatives of co-operative societies and central banks.

All apex banks both in British India and in the Indian States depend for their working capital largely on deposits from the affiliated co-operative societies as also from the public. It is, therefore, thought necessary to insist upon the maintenance of fluid resources on a certain scale and in some provinces the Government of the province has prescribed definite rules with regard to the maintenance of fluid resources. The period for which deposits are accepted determine the maximum period for which they can lend out these borrowed funds to their clients, and in every province the apex bank has fixed for itself a maximum term, beyond which no loans are, in general, sanctioned to the borrowing client. The following figures will clearly show the position and transactions of the apex banks in 1935-36:—

Provincial Banks, 1935-36.

	In thousands of rupees.
Working Capital—	
Share Capital	76.50
Reserve and other funds	1,04.45
Deposits and loans—	
from individuals	5,96.40
from Provincial and Central banks	3,67.47
from societies	98.51
from Government	19.62
Total	12,62.95
Loans made during the year to—	
Individuals	3,57.75
Banks and societies	3,08.19
Total	6,65.94
Loans due by—	
Individuals	25.95
Banks and societies	5,19.06
Total	5,45.01

While accepting deposits from co-operative banks and the general public, most of the apex banks have also dealings in current account with the latter. The Punjab bank does not encourage such accounts with individual non-members, as it does not wish to enter into competition with central banks. Apex banks also generally carry on ordinary banking business, such as collecting hundis and dividends from companies and collecting the pay and pensions of public servants. The provincial banks of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab have floated long-term debentures. The Bombay bank has so far issued debentures of the value of Rs. 9.8 lakhs and these debentures are recognised as a trustee security. The bank at Madras has floated debentures of the value of 2.18 lakhs on the security of a floating charge of the general assets of the bank, while the Punjab bank has issued debentures of the value of 5 lakhs. As

in every banking institution, these banks also are frequently troubled with surpluses and deficits, though at different times in the different institutions. There is therefore interlending of surplus funds between these apex banks; and during the period of shortage of funds, deposits are accepted from surplus banks, and some of them call for special season deposits allowing favourable rates of interest to tide over the period of shortage. The All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association enables the member banks to ascertain which of them are surplus in the period and by correspondence to arrange for inter-provincial borrowings.

Overdues.—Among the most important tests of the success or otherwise of a co-operative credit society is undoubtedly the promptness in repayment of loans by members and it is in this respect that one has to recognise that in

India, the societies have not attained any very great measure of success. On the 30th June 1936, the overdue loans in agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 11,67,23,325 as compared with Rs. 11,91,21,043 the year before; the working capital of the agricultural societies was Rs. 34,59,35,692; the loans due by individuals were Rs. 26,25,78,074. The overdue loans were therefore 34 per cent. of the working capital and 44 per cent. of the total loans due by individuals. The position is however rendered more serious when one realises that the figures are considerably obscured by book entries and extensions of the date of repayment and in some cases, by the farmers' borrowing from the sower to pay the society's dues and that the percentages represent merely an average for all-India. The following table shows the position by different provinces on the 30th June 1936.

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1935-36.
(in lakhs of rupees.)

Province.	Working Capital.	Loans due by individuals.	Overdue loans by individuals.	Percentage of overdue loans to	
				Working capital.	Loans due.
Madras	5.85	4.47	2.10	36	47
Bombay	3.25	2.61	1.42	44	54
Sind	89	72	10	18	22
Bengal	6.15	4.03	3.28	53	81
Bihar and Orissa	2.04	1.52	1.32	65	87
United Provinces	1.06	78	38	35	49
Punjab	8.67	6.76	31	4	5
Burma	1.15	73	50	43	69
Central Provinces and Berar	1.30	1.04	85	65	82
Assam	33	21	20	61	95
Mysore	54	48	28	52	58
Baroda	35	29	13	37	45
Hyderabad	82	58	....	....	....
Gwalior	31	47	35	1.13	74
Kashmir	54	41	6	11	15
Travancore	36	29	20	56	69
Others	97	82	12	12	15
Total ..	34.00	25.52	11.06	34	44

The position has since June 1933 grown more serious, since the fall of prices of agricultural produce and the world crisis and trade depression have reduced the repaying capacity of the agricultural borrower considerably and increased the terrible load of overdue loans in rural credit societies. This continued growth of overdue loans is an ominous portent and reflects very badly on the soundness of the co-operative structure. The loans having been based on the basis of the assets of members, the ultimate solvency of the societies is beyond dispute; but severe pressure on members and the consequent wholesale liquidation of societies would react very seriously both politically and economically. The causes that have led to this phenomenon, which menaces the entire existence of the co-operative movement are chiefly to be found in not basing the loans sanctioned on the

repaying capacity of the borrowing member, in sanctioning loans for unproductive though perhaps necessary social or domestic purposes or for the redemption of old debts and generally in the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry. The loose scrutiny of the purposes stated in the loan applications and the absence of a careful watch on the way the loan is spent by the members, which must be the case, where almost every member is a borrower or a surety to other borrowers and where the societies are composed almost wholly of the needy section of the village, the well-to-do standing aloof, the remissness in exerting pressure and in taking action against the defaulter, even when he is wilfully defaulting, add considerably to the growth of this menace of excessive overdues. The central financing agencies are more concerned with the assets that in the last resort

are the security for their lendings and, with more funds than they could use, are more eager even than the Registrar himself for organising new credit societies.

Land Mortgage Banks.—The loans advanced by co-operative societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their constituent societies are, from the very nature of the source from which they derive the bulk of their finance, for short or intermediate terms only. By concentrating upon the growth and multiplication of rural credit societies and thus upon facilities for short and intermediate term loans, the co-operative movement did not provide for the redemption of old debts or for increasing the earnings of agriculturists which alone would prevent any further increase in their debts and pave the way for the paying off of the old ones. It does not seem to have been adequately realised that the removal or the lightening of the heavy load of indebtedness does not depend so much upon the easy terms on which co-operative finance can be made available, as upon the ascertainment of the amount of individual indebtedness to the sower, upon so fully financing the agriculturists that they could be prevented from resorting to the *sowcar* any more, and above all on making agriculture an industry sufficiently paying to leave a little saving after all legitimate current expenditure on agriculture and the household has been met, so that this saving could be applied to the liquidation of old debts. The mistaken notion associated with the start of the movement that co-operative credit could serve this purpose and which has clung more or less till now as evidenced by permitting this purpose to be regarded as a legitimate purpose for loans is largely responsible for increasing the load yet further. Short or intermediate term loans can, if judiciously employed, prevent any further increase in the burden, though even that in the present state of uneconomic agriculture seems scarcely possible; but it cannot leave any adequate margin of saving which could be employed to redeem past follies or misfortune. The *sowcar*, it is often forgotten, is the village retailer as also the purchaser of the villagers' produce and what he cannot recover from the borrower by way of interest or the part payment of the principal of the loans, he can more than make good on the threshing floor or in his shop. The co-operative movement by concentration on the credit side has attacked him on one front only, so that the risks of non-payment are saddled on the society while the profits of the merchant and the retail shop-keeper are still enjoyed by the *sowcar*; the attack ought to have been on all fronts. However, under the circumstances, the clarification of the situation of indebtedness is most desirable as a preliminary towards tackling the important questions of the redemption of old debts. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee has wisely emphasised the need for a vigorous policy of debt conciliation on a voluntary basis and for exploring the possibility of undertaking legislation to secure, if need be, the settlement of debts on a compulsory basis. A simple Rural Insolvency Act as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and endorsed by the Central Banking Committee would also be an important step towards liberating those who have already given up all their

assets, from the incubus of ancestral and old debts, so that at least they and their heirs could start with a clean slate. In any case, the need for long term loans to the agriculturists for land improvement and for the redemption of old debts seems obvious, and it has now been recognised that the time has come for the provision of this facility by the starting of land mortgage banks.

There are three main types of such banks. The strictly co-operative type is an association of borrowers who raise credit by the issue of mortgage bonds bearing interest and made payable to bearer and is well illustrated in the German *Landschaften*. The commercial type is represented by the *Credit Foncier de France*, which works for profit and declares dividends. The third type—the quasi co-operative has a mixed membership of borrowers and non-borrowers, operating over fairly large areas and formed with share capital and on a limited liability basis. The banks organised so far in India are in a sense of the co-operative type, though strictly speaking they belong to the quasi co-operative variety, admitting as they do to the membership a few non-borrowing individuals for attracting initial capital as well as business talent, organising capacity and efficient management.

At present there are 12 co-operative land mortgage banks in the Punjab. Two of these operate over whole districts, the rest confine their operations to a single tehsil. Bombay has 15 land mortgage societies, which have only recently started their operations. Bengal has two, Assam has five, while Madras has 38 primary land mortgage banks and a central land mortgage bank has been started recently. It is too early to pronounce on the success or otherwise of these few banks. Among the objects for which these banks advance loans are the redemption of old debts, improvement of land and method of cultivation and the purchase of land in special cases. The Central Banking Committee think however that for a long time to come the resources of these institutions will be mainly required for enabling the cultivator to redeem his land and his house from mortgage and to pay off his old debts. One feels, however, extremely doubtful whether the emphasis should not be laid on the intensive and extensive development of agriculture, since as pointed out above, unless agriculture becomes a paying industry, the redemption is impracticable and illusory. The bulk of the funds of these banks will have to be raised by debentures and for these purposes, there will have to be in the provinces central land mortgage banks as in Madras and in Bombay. Government will have also to render assistance to these institutions for the success of the debenture issue, and its guaranteeing the interest as in the Punjab ought to meet all reasonable needs, though in special cases there would not be much harm in the Government purchasing debentures of a certain value. While mutual knowledge of and control over one another among members is the insistent feature in the case of the unlimited liability credit society, the insistence in the case of a land mortgage bank with limited liability is on the capacity and business habits of the directorate, in order to ensure sound valuation of security, careful investigation of

titles, correct assessment of borrower's credit and repaying capacity and on the efficient management of affairs.

Propaganda, Education and Training.

In the initial stages of the movement, it fell on the Registrar to carry on propaganda and organize co-operative societies. For this purpose the assistance of non-official honorary workers was imperative and in the various provinces a band of such workers was brought into existence, who as honorary organisers of the district or talukas actively co-operated with the officials in carrying on propaganda, organising new societies as a result thereof and looking after the societies so started in some measure. With the rapid growth of co-operative societies, however, it was felt that for the further propagation of the movement it was desirable to carry on work by the non-officials in a more organised manner and for that purpose co-operative institutes were started in the various provinces. In some provinces, like Bombay, these institutions are mixed institutions with a membership of individual sympathisers and workers and of co-operative societies. In others, like Madras and the United Provinces, individuals were not admitted as members and the institutions became provincial unions of co-operative societies. In some provinces, like Bihar and Orissa, they became federations of co-operative societies, while in others, like Bengal and Assam, they are known as co-operative organisation societies. Whatever the exact form assumed by these provincial institutions, their functions were more or less the same in all provinces, comprising propaganda and the focussing of non-official co-operative opinion on the various problems that confronted the movement from time to time. They have come to be regarded in an ever increasing measure as the third arm of the movement, the Registrar and his staff representing the administrative side performing more or less the functions assigned to them under the statute, the provincial bank with the central banks and banking unions representing the financial side and as such concerned more with the financing of the movement and the institutes, unions, federations or organisation societies representing the propagandist side and as such concerned more with educating popular opinion and representing non-official views to the authorities. A few years back, the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association was established, with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial institutes, to formulate non-official co-operative opinion on important co-operative problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co-operative literature.

It was soon perceived that one of the serious handicaps to the successful working of co-operative societies was the ignorance of the members and the absence of trained men as office-bearers of societies. Illiteracy of the rural population, however, has been found too big a problem for these institutes and they have, therefore, attempted only to spread knowledge of co-operation and co-operative principles to the members of societies and to train up the office-bearers in various ways. Education has thus developed into an important function of these institutes.

In Bombay, the Institute has created a special education board which maintains co-operative schools at different centres and conducts periodically training classes suitable for different types of workers and employees of co-operative societies. In the Punjab, however, co-operative education has been organised by the Co-operative Department, though the Punjab Co-operative Union renders active assistance therein. In Bihar and Orissa a permanent Co-operative Training Institute has been established at Sabour in the Bhagalpur Division which is controlled by a governing body which includes the Registrar, and a few representatives of the Co-operative Federation. Madras has organised 6 training institutes. In the United Provinces, Bengal and the Central Provinces, arrangements for co-operative training and education have not yet been properly made, though there also it is the Department assisted by the provincial union which organises the training classes. The need for proper co-operative training and education has been felt in an increasing degree in recent years and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee has recommended very strongly the establishment of provincial co-operative colleges and an All-India Co-operative College for the higher training of more important officials in the Department, banks or societies. No action apparently has been taken till now on these recommendations, but there is no doubt whatever that any serious attempt at improvement of the co-operative societies in the country must include a proper organisation of co-operative education not only for the office-bearers of societies or the managers and inspectors of central and provincial banks but also for the inspectors, auditors and assistant registrars of the co-operative departments. The Government of India have for the last two years have placed at the disposal of each of the Provincial Governments about one lakh of rupees which were being devoted to a better organisation of co-operative training and education for the staff of the co-operative departments as also of other institutions.

In some provinces, like the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, the provincial union or federation has been actively associated in discharging the Registrar's statutory function of the audit of societies and the Second All-India Co-operative Institutes' Conference held at Hyderabad (Deccan) in 1931 also expressed an opinion that the Registrar's statutory obligation in this matter could be discharged by a system of licensing and that audit should be a function entrusted to the provincial unions or federations. If this idea of a uniform system of audit through the provincial unions be accepted, it will naturally follow that they will also have to assume the responsibility for supervision of the co-operative societies. The departmental audit or inspection by the central banks cannot dispense with the need of careful supervision, which to be effective must be from within and the provincial federation or union is obviously the best agency for this friendly and efficient supervision. The combination of the functions of audit and of supervision as suggested by the All-India Conference and endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee would mean improved efficiency in the working of the movement while de-officialising it considerably and giving it the popular touch it lacks.

Non-Credit Agricultural Co-operation.

For some years past increasing attention has been directed on other forms of co-operation for the benefit of the rural population. Credit is but one of the needs of the cultivator; its organisation through co-operation touches but the fringe of the problem; and different provinces have been experimenting upon the application of co-operative organisation to meet his different non-credit needs. The problems of irrigation, consolidation of holdings, improved sanitation, fencing, cattle insurance, dairying and supply of agricultural requisites and above all the marketing of agricultural produce have been therefore engaging the attention of co-operators and societies for these purposes have been established here and there and have been working with varying success. In a land of ignorant and illiterate agriculturists, it would appear wiser to adopt the rule of one village, one society;

but the complexities of the non-credit forms of co-operation have induced the authorities to avoid the multiple-purpose or general society and to favour the single purpose society, and we have the curious spectacle of an agriculturist being viewed as one person with a bundle of needs, each one of which it is proposed to meet separately. A single society trying to meet all the needs of the agriculturist would attack the sowar on all fronts and would become a live force in the village which would tend to promote the ideal embodied in the famous phrase: Better living, better farming and better business. However, co-operative opinion in India has not yet accepted the wisdom of this and yet believes in the theory of almost water-tight compartments. The agricultural non-credit societies in India on the 30th June 1935 were 5,150 distributed as under:—

Non-Credit Agricultural Societies, 1935-36.

Province.	Purchase and sale.	Production.	Production and sale.	Other forms of co-operation.	Total.
Madras	91	....	13	339	443
Bombay	56	17	77	134	284
Sind	3	..	15	13	31
Bengal	73	957	246	46	1,322
Bihar and Orissa	3	1	7	13	24
United Provinces	1	....	411	503	915
Punjab	18	217	1,398	94	1,727
Burma	1	5	10	....	16
Central Provinces and Berar	44	14	9	....	67
Mysore	23	....	17	41	81
Haroda	10	27	20	97	154
Other areas	25	3	35	23	86
Total ..	348	1,241	2,258	1,303	5,150

Of these the important are the marketing societies, particularly for the sale of cotton in Bombay, and the consolidation holdings and better living societies in the Punjab.

Marketing Societies.—Marketing of Agricultural produce is the real crux of the whole question of rural prosperity and betterment and as group marketing is always more effective than individual marketing especially in India where an individual producer is illiterate and constitutes a small unit, co-operative marketing has been accepted now as one of the most desirable ideals to work for. It is only the complexity of the working of co-operative sale societies, the difficulty of providing for marketing finance, the lack of expert knowledge on the part of co-operative officials and the lack of godown and storage facilities that have prevented the rapid multiplication of sale societies and their efficient working. It is really in the development of this form of co-operative effort that ultimate success must be sought for in India, for credit alone could never bring comfort. Where it has been tried with success, the results have been extremely satisfactory to the members. The tremendous headway made in European countries like Denmark and in the United States of America in co-operative marketing organisation and the successful examples of the cotton sale societies in Bombay should arrest attention

and invite concentration on the co-operative organisation of agricultural marketing. The jute and paddy sale societies of Bengal have not met with success, it is true; but the cotton grower in Gujarat and the Bombay Karnatak has reaped considerable benefit from the cotton sale societies. Absence of fraud in weighing, adequate and high prices, insurance of the produce against risks of fire, prompt payment of sale proceeds, financial accommodation till the produce is sold, information of daily price fluctuations in the Bombay market, supply of gunnies and genuine and certified seed, bonus and a dividend are no small gains to the agriculturist, who was otherwise at the mercy of the *adaltas* or worse still of his village sowar. The cotton sale societies of Surat have recently combined in a federation which has taken over the co-operative ginning factory already started by the members. A few societies for the sale of other articles have also been organised in Bombay, such as jaggery, tobacco, chillies, paddy, onions and areca nut. Bengal has several jute sale societies with a Jute Wholesale at Calcutta and several paddy sale societies with a sale depot in Calcutta. The Punjab has several commission shops which provide storage facilities so that the grower could wait for better prices, but which sell to local merchants yet, rather than to the merchants at the port. Madras has a number of sale societies,

but their transactions are small and they have not yet made much progress.

Consolidation of Holdings.—The law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son alone succeeds to the property of his ancestor and which is in force in some European countries does not obtain in India. Each heir is given a proportionate share of each item of the inherited property and not a share of the whole, equivalent to his portion. The result is that successive generations descending from a common ancestor inherit not only smaller and smaller shares of his land but inherit that land broken up into smaller and smaller plots. This continuous partition of each field amongst heirs leads to fragmentation, which is accentuated by the expansion of cultivation, irregularly over the waste, by purchase and sales, by the extinction of families in default of direct heirs and the division of their property amongst a large number of distant relatives, and by the break up of the joint family system and the custom of cultivation in common.

The disadvantages of fragmentation are obvious. A part of land is wasted owing to fragmentation being so excessive as to prevent any agricultural operations, and another part is lost in boundaries. Fragmentation involves endless waste of time, money and effort; it restrains the cultivator from attempting improvement; it prevents him from adopting scientific methods of cultivation; it discourages him from carrying out intensive cultivation; it enforces uniformity of cropping, and especially restricts the growing of fodder crops in the period during which cattle are usually sent out to graze on the fields. The economic loss due to this system can be easily imagined, and the only solution is consolidation of holdings. This most difficult important and interesting experiment originated in the Punjab in the year 1920. The procedure adopted in establishing a Co-operative Consolidation of Holdings Society is to call together all persons directly interested in land in a given village, persuade them to accept the by-laws whereby a majority in a general meeting might approve a method of repartition, and then carry out actual adjustment of fields and holdings in such a manner that no single individual might have any grievance. As the result of patient work which has now extended over ten years, some very striking results have been achieved and the movement for consolidation in the Punjab has assumed the dimensions of an important agricultural reform. It is steadily gaining in popularity, and, as more staff is trained and the people become better educated to the advantages of the system, the figures for the area consolidated are mounting up year by year. This work began in 1920-21 and in the 10 years that have elapsed since then, 2,63,462 acres have been consolidated by the end of July 1930, out of the whole cultivable area of about 30 millions, at an average cost of Rs. 2-5 per acre.

In the Central Provinces some success in consolidation has been achieved in the Chattisgarh Division where scattered holdings are particularly common and it is not rare to see 10 acres broken into 40 plots. The Local Government found it desirable to resort to legislation and passed the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act in 1928. Any two or more

permanent holders in a village holding together not less than a certain minimum prescribed area of land, may apply for the consolidation of their holdings, but the outstanding feature of the Act is that it gives power to a proportion, not less than one-half of the permanent right-holders, holding not less than two-thirds of the occupied area in a village, to agree to the preparation of a scheme of consolidation, which scheme, when confirmed, becomes binding on all the permanent right-holders in the village and their successors in interest.

In Bombay a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council in 1928 to deal with certain features of the problem. When this Bill was introduced a good deal of opposition was created and it had to be ultimately dropped.

There are 11 societies for consolidation of holdings in the United Provinces, and 11 in the Baroda State based on the Punjab model.

Rural Reconstruction.—One of the main reasons why the achievements of the co-operative movement fall so short of the expectations of the promoters and workers lies in the extreme backwardness of the rural population and it is not too much to state that the ultimate success or otherwise of the co-operative movement lies bound up with general, rural development and progress. So long as agriculturists remain steeped in illiteracy and ignorance, are heavily and almost hopelessly indebted, have a fatalistic and listless outlook on life and have an extremely low standard of living, carrying on agriculture with simple tools and implements in more or less a primitive fashion, no great approach to the ideals and the goal of the co-operative and all other rural movements is possible. The co-operative movement itself is indeed a great experiment in rural reconstruction aiming to protect the agriculturist from exploitation of the usurer, the middleman dalal and the merchant; but concentration on the credit side of the movement with but half-hearted attempts for the co-operative organisation of supply and marketing, a growing multiplicity of institutions for various purposes and above all the neglect of the educational, sanitary, medical and the social sides of village life explain very clearly why the achievements of the movement during the last 34 years have fallen far short of its objective. Rural reconstruction has, however, of late years claimed an increasing amount of attention; but so far attempts on a mass scale have not been made; what has been done has been individual effort—the efforts of individuals fired by the impulse of social service and moved by enthusiasm to utilise their opportunities to the best advantage by contributing to the welfare of the humble village folk. The best known of such centres is at Gurgaon in the Punjab. The work done there covers education, sanitation, medical relief, improvement of agriculture, female education and maternity welfare.

In the Central Provinces and Berar the local Government carried on similar work from November 1925. The later part of 1933 saw a considerable impetus imparted to the cause of rural reconstruction in India. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, concentrated on village uplift and carried on an intensive propaganda in that behalf which has led to

the formulation of a scheme whereby the work is being carried on earnestly by District Committees under the guidance of the District Collectors, the work being co-ordinated by Divisional officers. The Punjab has appointed Mr. Brayne of Gurgaon fame as Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction and Bengal has made a similar appointment, and it appears that all provincial Governments are devoting considerable thought to this very important work.

Better Living Societies.—The Punjab has been responsible for introducing this very desirable type of co-operative society to promote better living among its members. There are about 300 such societies in that province and they have been doing quite important work in their own way. The societies do not collect any levy from their members, except the small entrance fee and they lay down a programme of work and make rules for carrying it out from year to year, violation of which is punishable with fine under the by-laws. Though these societies in the first instance have for their object the curtailment of ruinous expenditure on marriages and other social occasions, they have also helped in various other matters; so that apart from saving to their members thousands of rupees each year, they are contributing to the general village uplift in some measure. Some of these societies have levelled and paved and swept the village lands, some have promoted sanitation, some have induced the villagers to improve ventilation in their houses, some have repaired and roofed the village drinking well, some have arranged that all manure should be pitted, some have discouraged expenditure on jewellery, and some have stopped waste on farms. Thus in a variety of ways these societies generally have been great factors in the improvement of conditions in the life of the village. It is earnestly hoped that such better living societies will be started in large numbers in the various provinces of India or better still that the co-operative credit societies would take upon themselves the function performed by these societies and that the term better living be given as wide a connotation as possible so that the co-operative movement would be doing good to itself and the nation by carrying on the general work of village uplift, as well as its own economic objective of strengthening the position of the agriculturist.

Urban Credit Societies.—While the chief objective of the co-operative movement was from the first to do service to the rural population, it must be remembered that the Act of 1904 permitted two classes of societies,—rural and urban, recognising thus the suitability of the co-operative method for solving the problems of urban population also. At present there are in all 12,158 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 14,46,790. Of these, 5,652 are credit societies, the rest being societies for other purposes.

An important class of the urban population is that of the merchants and traders, and though the joint-stock banking system that has so far developed in India is quite well suited in many respects for them, from the point of view of the small trader, it is co-operative banking that is obviously wanted. The importance of **People's Co-operative Bank** promoted for the benefit

of urban people without any distinction of caste or creed is, therefore, very great, for the finance of small merchants, artisans and craftsmen for the stimulation of trade and industries in and around district and taluka towns. The principal business of these banks is short-term credit and in this respect they resemble the ordinary commercial banks. In the absence of any industrial co-operative bank, it is also for the peoples' bank to finance small industrialists and help the development of cottage industries, which still play a very considerable part in the industrial economy of India. Another very important function which falls to peoples' banks is the financing of the marketing of the produce of the land from the field to the port or to the principal market centres and thus assist in the development of the internal trade of the country. It is only, however, in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies that we meet with some good institutions functioning as peoples' banks. In Madras there are 1,055 non-agricultural credit societies but most of these are not real peoples' banks. The Punjab has 1,030 unlimited liability societies and only 162 with limited liability. Even here we hardly find any development of real peoples' banks. In Bengal the limited liability urban credit societies number 527 and though these societies seem to have won public confidence the more important of them are salary earners' credit societies. Some of the divisions especially the Chittagong divisions have several big concerns, however, working on sound lines. The question of starting Peoples' Banks in Bihar and Orissa has not yet been seriously taken in hand. In the Bombay Presidency, institutions with a working capital of Rs. 50,000 and more are classed as urban banks. Since 1922 co-operators in this Presidency have been very keen on having a full-fledged peoples' bank in every taluka town, for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co-operative banking, there is no doubt that the various units will come into touch with one another and that mutual settlement of terms and co-ordinated and harmonious work will greatly assist the development of inland trading agencies; Peoples' banks are a repository of peoples' savings, a nucleus for co-operative activity and an institution giving facilities for internal remittance and it is quite necessary therefore that their share capital must be pretty large. In the Bombay Presidency on the 30th June 1935 there were 131 urban banks most of which are fairly successful. The total membership was 2,09,603, the working capital was Rs. 4,83,53,376 and the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 25,59,154. It can be said without exaggeration that the development of urban banking has been a distinct contribution of Bombay to the co-operative movement in India and other provinces might well follow Bombay's example in this direction.

An important variant of the urban co-operative society is the **Thrift Society**. The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month for a continuous period of two to four years, invest the collected amount to the best advantage and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the end of the term with interest. In many societies, loans are advanced also but not exceeding a certain fixed proportion, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of the deposits.

The Punjab has about 1,000 such societies and the bulk of the members are school masters. There are about 125 thrift societies for women only having a membership of about 2,000. Madras has also more than 100 thrift societies and Bombay has half a dozen. Recently however, **Life Insurance Societies** have been started in Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The Bombay society was started in July 1930 and for a few months worked as a provident society only, issuing policies of Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 and that too without medical examination, the idea being to bring life insurance within easy reach of the small man in the village as in the town. It has no share capital and works on a mutual basis. It has now, however, widened its scope and has been writing policies for larger amounts under its ordinary branch, while under the rural branch, besides the ordinary small policies, it has recently issued a scheme for decreasing term insurance, which will, it is hoped, meet the needs of the primary societies and their borrowing members much better. It has by now written a business of over Rs. 40 lacs. The Bengal society is yet a provident society issuing small policies, while the Madras society—the South India Co-operative Insurance Society—has started vigorously as a full fledged life insurance society with share capital and comparatively low rates of premia, and has already written a large business of about Rs. 40 lacs.

Review.—The Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 had limitations which were soon recognised and at a conference of the Registrars, a bill was drawn up which became the **Co-operative Societies Act of 1912**. This Act remedied the defects of its predecessor, authorized the registration of societies for purposes other than credit, substituted a scientific classification based on the nature of the liability for the arbitrary one into rural and urban and legalised the registration of Unions and Central Banks.

In 1914 the Government of India reviewed the situation in a comprehensive resolution and recommended a change in the policy regarding the grant of loans to members, so that they might lend money for domestic purposes as well as for agricultural ones in order that the members might confine their dealings with the Co-operative Societies and be weaned from the sowcars. In 1914, the **MacLagan Committee on Co-operation** was appointed and its report in 1915 led to the reorganisation and overhauling of the whole administration of co-operation. Punctual repayment of loans was insisted upon, and all those societies that failed to live up to the ideal of co-operation were sought to be eliminate. From this time onwards the share of non-officials in the movement assumed increasing importance and it came to be realized that for the success of the movement, decentralising of the same was necessary. The Government of India Act of 1919 made co-operation a provincial transferred subject and the local Governments were left free to adapt the 1912 Act to their own requirements.

The steady growth of the **Central Financing Agencies** relieved the Registrars partly of the need for attending to this very important matter in the development of co-operation; but propaganda still remained the function of the Registrar and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non-official institutions should be established to take over this function from

official hands. Accordingly **Co-operative Institutes** were started in various provinces, in some cases as unitary societies reaching down to the village through their branches in the divisions and the district, in other cases as a federation or union more or less complete of the primary societies. The part these non-official bodies began to play henceforth became increasingly important, some adding to the primary function of propaganda, others such as co-operative education, supervision over societies and even audit.

The steady progress of the movement—sometimes even too rapid—for nearly 20 years, however, was found hardly to lessen the colossal burden of the indebtedness of the ryot, for co-operative credit necessarily confined itself to short-term loans. It was in the Punjab that the first *Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank* was started at Jhang in 1920. Soon after other provinces also followed suit.

While the movement was developing at a rapid pace it was found that financially the situation was worsening. Defaults in repayment were becoming increasingly common and **Co-operative Committees of Enquiry** were instituted in various provinces. The Central Provinces thought it necessary to have such a committee in 1922, while Bihar and Orissa followed with a similar committee in 1923. A few years after the Oakden Committee made similar inquiries for the U. P., the Townsend Committee for Madras and the Calvert Committee for Burma. These Committees have carefully analysed the position in their respective provinces and have made recommendations for the consolidation and rectification of the co-operative credit organisation and the extension of the non-credit side of agricultural co-operation. The powers conferred upon the Local Government by the Act of 1919 to modify the Act of 1912 have been exercised so far in but few provinces such as Bombay, Burma, Madras, Bihar and Orissa. Bombay passed the **Co-operative Societies' Act of 1925** incorporating the suggestions made from time to time for the amendment of the previous All-India Act. This new Act made the object of the movement still wider than that of its predecessor and its preamble refers to "better living, better business and better methods of production" as the aim of the movement. The chief features of the Bombay Act of 1925 are the adoption of a scientific system of classification of societies, the improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies, the extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators and the provision of penalties against specified offences. The Burma Act came into force in 1927 and the Madras Act in July 1932. Bihar and Orissa has also now passed a similar Co-operative Act of its own recently. The progress of the movement in forms other than credit has not been very remarkable and credit societies still predominate, especially the Agricultural Credit Societies.

The **non-credit movement** has had naturally more obstacles to overcome than the credit but the former is slowly gathering force in the shape of sale societies for cotton in Karnatak, Gujarat and Khandesh, cattle insurance societies in Burma and irrigation societies in Bengal and the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency.

Perhaps the most remarkable instance of the non-credit movement in India is to be found in the Punjab where consolidation of holdings has been successfully attempted through co-operation. In the non-agricultural non-credit sphere, a still smaller headway has been made. There are a number of housing societies especially in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, and artisans' societies and unskilled labour societies in Madras. It may be noted that on the agricultural side, co-operative farming has hardly been touched and on the non-credit side the consumers' movement has made but meagre progress.

In 1926, the *Royal Commission on Agriculture* was appointed and co-operation formed only a part—though an important one—of its extensive enquiry. Recently, in consequence of the appointment of the provincial committees under the *Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee*, the co-operative movement in the different provinces has been surveyed. But the provincial committees, for obvious reasons, confined their inquiries to banking in relation to agriculture, small industries and trade. Thus only those aspects of the co-operative movement which have an intimate bearing on the credit needs of the population and the development of banking facilities have been examined, while the need for separate enquiries into the whole movement in the different provinces of the lines of those undertaken in C. P., U. P. and Madras and emphasised by the *Royal Commission on Agriculture* is still to be met. Bihar and Orissa recently got its movement examined by a committee; Travancore followed suit and Mysore too appointed a Committee which has published its report last year. The Government of Bombay convened in June 1933 a Round Table Conference of official and non-official Co-operatives to discuss the problems that confronted the Movement in Bombay. As a result of this Conference, three Committees were appointed, one to examine the system of supervision over Co-operative societies by the Supervising Unions in the Presidency, another to report on the best way to help the agriculturists in these times of falling prices and trade depression, and the third to examine the problem of extension of land mortgage banking on a Co-operative basis. These Committees have submitted their reports, their recommendations have led to a tightening up of supervision, an extension of land mortgage banking and efforts to meet the growth of overdue loans.

Recently the Government of Bombay appointed a small committee to inquire into the co-operative movement and to suggest how effective action could be taken to improve, extend and strengthen the movement. The report has been submitted and early Government action may be expected. The one welcome feature of the suggestions is the adoption of the multiple society as the primary unit in villages suggested by us for years and advocated strongly by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India. The reconstruction of the primary societies on these lines will be a great step in the right direction, but cannot yield the fullest benefit, unless the curse of illiteracy and ignorance is removed or mitigated by a strong drive for adult education in rural areas.

The growing difficulties of the Co-operative Movement throughout India in these times of unprecedented depression led the Government

of India to hold an All-India Co-operative Conference at New Delhi on the 29th January 1934. This Conference was unique in so far as it was not restricted only to the Registrars of Co-operative Societies and their advisers from the various provinces and States, but it also included some ministers in charge of Agriculture and Co-operation from the provinces and a representative of each of the two All-India Co-operative organisations—the Institutes' Association and the Provincial Banks' Association. This Conference recommended the enactment of an All-India Co-operative Societies Act so as to permit the registration of Co-operative Societies working in the whole of India or in more provinces than one. It also recommended earnest efforts for the development of land mortgage banks by the Government guaranteeing not only the interest on their debentures but also the capital and suggested the creation of a Central Co-operative Board under the Imperial Government with a small establishment to bring about a closer co-ordination of work between the different provinces and States of India. This last suggestion has met with some opposition, since after the provincialisation of Co-operation under the Montford Reforms of 1914, the provinces do not much fancy the imposition of control from the centre. And yet, there seems to be nothing wrong in the idea of a central organisation, which would be a clearing house for authentic information and stimulate progress through a careful study of experiments and efforts in particular areas and drawing attention of other areas to the success achieved or the deficiencies revealed. In December 1935, another Conference of Registrars met at Delhi and discussed the situation further.

It may also be mentioned that the Indian States were not slow in introducing the co-operative movement within their limits, and the movement in some of the more important of the States, such as Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Indore has made considerable progress, more or less on the same lines as those followed in the neighbouring British Indian Provinces.

The landmarks in the history of the co-operative movement in India are: the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904; the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912; the MacLagan Committee Report, 1915; the provincialisation of co-operation, 1919; the establishment of institutes, unions and federations for propaganda; the Committees of Enquiry into the co-operative movement in several provinces; provincial legislation; the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1923; Reports of the Indian Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees, 1931; and marketing surveys, debt cancellation schemes and land mortgage banking.

The movement has thus developed rapidly and the stages of its evolution may be briefly summarised as—agricultural credit; urban credit; central credit organisations; apex co-operative banks; propaganda by non-officials; non-credit agricultural co-operation; urban co-operative banking; long-term loans and debt redemption schemes; land mortgage banks; co-operative education; rectification and consolidation of the credit movement; organisation of supervision over primary societies and rural construction.

TABLE No. 1.
Number of Societies by Provinces and States for 1935-36 only.

Province.	Estimated Population. (Millions.)	Central.	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions.	Agricultural.	Non-Agric. cultural.	Total Number of Societies.	Number of Societies per 1,00,000 inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	49.1	33	301	11,482	1,468	13,284	27.1
Bombay	19.1	14	16	3,913	824	4,847	25.4
Sind	4.2	1	18	1,000	250	1,260	30.1
Bengal	51.9	118	8	21,112	2,270	23,512	43.3
Bihar and Orissa ..	39.7	67	29	8,502	330	8,928	22.3
United Provinces ..	50.0	73	3	6,124	421	7,421	14.8
Punjab	25.2	119	....	15,559	3,820	22,498	89.3
Burma	13.9	11	228	1,734	177	2,152	15.5
Central Provinces and Berar	16.4	36	6	3,662	116	3,820	23.3
Assam	9.3	21	....	1,301	93	1,415	15.2
N. W. F. Province ..	2.5	3	....	569	50	622	24.9
Coorg	0.2	1	13	230	38	232	131.0
Ajmer-Merwara	0.6	7	22	617	124	760	125.0
Hyderabad Administered Area	0.2	....	1	....	26	27	13.5
Delhi	0.7	....	....	....	76	294	42.0
Total (British India)	283.0	505	700	79,822	10,092	91,119	32.2
Mysore	6.9	12	....	1,451	441	1,904	27.6
Baroda	2.6	8	1	901	201	1,111	42.7
Hyderabad	15.5	40	1	2,435	475	2,951	19.0
Bhopal	0.7	22	....	919	92	963	137.6
Gwalior	3.7	18	....	4,183	43	4,244	114.7
Indore	1.4	5	....	662	58	725	51.8
Kashmir	3.8	14	....	2,678	359	2,951	77.7
Travancore	8.7	1	29	1,355	358	1,743	30.6
Cochin	1.3	1	....	127	118	246	18.9
Total (Indian States) ..	41.6	121	31	14,611	2,075	16,888	40.5
Grand Total	324.6	626	731	94,433	12,167	1,07,957	33.2

TABLE NO. 2.
Number of Members by Provinces and States for 1935-36 only.

Provinces.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Estimated Population. (Millions).	Central (Including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions.)	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (Including Re-insurance Societies.)	Agricultural (Including Cattle Insurance Societies.)	Non-Agricultural (Including other Insurance Societies.)	Total Number of Members of primary Societies.	Number of Members of primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants.
1								
Madras	49.1	15,189	8,664	5,53,401	3,02,287	8,57,688	18.1
Bombay	10.1	13,649	2,796	2,63,112	2,74,351	5,37,464	28.1
Sind	4.2	9,624	1,092	31,155	39,975	70,830	19.9
Bengal	51.0	25,736	257	5,06,610	2,89,478	7,96,088	15.3
Bihar and Orissa	39.7	11,333	9,240	2,20,044	33,143	2,63,187	6.6
United Provinces	50.0	12,185	109	1,63,662	43,113	7,04,775	4.1
Punjab	25.2	36,165	..	1,62,348	1,45,050	7,77,398	30.8
Burma	13.9	1,582	1,600	36,898	37,342	71,210	5.3
Central Provinces and Berar	16.4	43,140	7,021	51,715	21,454	73,169	4.5
Assam	9.3	2,015	..	46,274	15,313	61,587	6.6
North-West Frontier Province	2.5	531	..	19,441	2,822	22,323	8.9
Coorg	0.2	406	229	12,891	4,689	17,580	87.0
Ajmer-Merwara	0.6	1,693	45	14,168	7,385	21,553	35.9
Hyderabad	0.2	..	28	..	10,431	10,431	52.2
Delhi	0.7	..	..	..	6,430	12,100	17.3
Total (British India)	283.0	1,67,742	30,379	25,93,569	12,33,923	33,31,383	13.5
Mysore	6.9	2,856	..	64,178	77,425	1,41,603	20.5
Baroda	2.6	2,551	39	29,151	19,165	48,316	18.6
Hyderabad	15.5	5,374	2,372	49,284	27,950	77,234	5.0
Bhopal	0.7	2,218	..	17,738	538	18,276	28.1
Gwalior	3.7	6,701	..	75,228	686	73,914	20.5
Indore	1.4	2,076	..	11,000	10,898	21,898	20.5
Kashmir	3.8	3,414	..	45,618	6,327	55,945	15.6
Travancore	5.7	3,665	1,613	1,49,206	63,320	2,17,526	14.0
Cochin	1.3	149	..	9,571	14,084	23,655	38.2
Total (Indian States)	41.6	29,004	4,024	4,51,974	2,23,372	6,77,346	16.3
Grand Total	324.6	1,96,746	34,403	30,50,334	14,58,395	45,08,729	13.9

TABLE NO. 3.
Working Capital by Provinces and States for 1935-36 only.

Province.	Estimated Population. (Millions.)	Share Capital Paid-up.	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from					Reserve and other Funds.	Total.	Number of Annas per head of Population.
			Members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government.	Non-Members and other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Millions.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Annas.
Madras ..	49.1	2,25	1,17	1,20	4,85	21	4,77	2,19	16,74	55
Bombay ..	19.1	1,96	3,02	3,77	2,23	27	4,52	1,99	14,86	125
Sind ..	4.2	4,47	1,62	21	5,09	10	1,12	28	3,29	125
Bengal ..	51.9	2,33	1,33	34	5,09	...	6,41	3,14	18,60	58
Bihar and Orissa ..	28.7	60	24	5	2,18	18	1,92	68	5,85	24
United Provinces ..	59.0	63	19	7	47	...	46	60	2,42	8
Punjab ..	28.2	2,00	70	70	5,36	1	555	4,16	18,48	117
Burma ..	13.9	92	11	11	23	9	18	70	2,30	97
Central Provinces and Berar ..	16.4	35	5	23	1,92	...	1,86	94	5,40	53
Assam ..	9.3	9	9	1	18	1	34	18	92	10
North-West Frontier Province ..	2.5	4	2	1	7	...	6	2	16	12
Coorg ..	0.2	4	...	1	4	...	3	4	16	135
Ajmer-Merwara ..	0.6	8	8	3	11	...	13	12	55	146
Hyderabad Administered Areas ..	0.2	8	5	...	...	...	4	5	14	105
Delhi ..	0.7	3	5	...	6	...	12	5	32	71
Total (British India) ..	233.0	11,82	7,77	3,92	23,43	88	27,51	15,10	90,43	51
Mysore ..	6.9	53	41	6	97	3	63	44	2,37	55
Baroda ..	2.6	9	21	5	13	2	18	14	82	50
Hyderabad ..	15.5	54	6	4	68	3	53	45	2,33	24
Bhopal ..	0.7	1	...	...	7	...	...	11	22	51
Gwalior ..	3.7	13	...	...	...	27	14	30	90	39
Indore ..	1.4	7	14	1	...	2	30	20	90	104
Kashmir ..	3.8	24	...	2	26	1	18	22	93	40
Travancore ..	5.7	36	10	3	12	...	21	11	93	26
Cochin ..	1.3	4	3	1	4	...	7	6	25	31
Total (Indian States) ..	41.6	2,01	97	26	1,73	41	9,24	2,03	9,65	37
Grand Total ..	324.6	13,83	8,74	4,18	25,16	1,29	29,75	17,13	1,00,08	49

TABLE No. 4.

Operations of Co-operative Societies, 1935-36.

(In Thousands of Rupees)

	Provincial Banks.	Central Banks.	Agricultural Societies.		Non-Agri- cultural Societies.	
			Credit.	Non- Credit.	Credit.	Non- Credit.
Number	11	615	79,847	14,840	5,652	6,506
Working Capital :—						
Share Capital	76,50	2,78,17	4,31,80		5,95,21	
Loans and deposits held from—						
Members	5,90,40	16,95,04	1,54,00		7,21,18	
Non-Members			1,37,94		5,44,89	
Societies	98,51	2,88,45	20,02		11,26	
Provincial or Central Banks ..	3,07,47	2,92,37	17,33,20		1,21,45	
Government	19,62	37,76	16,25		56,31	
Reserve and other Funds.. ..	1,04,45	3,51,12	9,04,28		1,94,58	
Total ..	12,62,95	20,42,91	34,50,35		23,44,88	
Loans made during the year to—						
Individuals.. .. .	3,57,75	1,02,98	5,38,46		13,96,13	
Banks and Societies	3,08,19	8,84,11	67,01		1,37,58	
Loans due by—						
Individuals.. .. .	25,95	74,60	26,25,78		16,91,02	
Of which overdue .. .. .	....	....	11,07,23		2,57,43	
Banks and Societies	5,19,06	19,48,66	93,43		91,17	
Profits	7,94	39,54	78,23		72,83	

Societies : Literary, Scientific and Social.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (THE ROYAL) OF INDIA (Calcutta).—Founded 1820. A Class. Annual subscription Rs. 32. Entrance fee Rs. 8. B Class. Annual subscription Rs. 12. *Secretary* : S. Percy-Lancaster, F.R.S., F.R.H.S., M.R.A.S. 1, Alipore Road, Alipore.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BURMA.—*Superintendent* : E. H. Diekmann, H.D.A., F.R.H.S., Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Kandawglay, P. O. Rangoon, Burma. *Secretary* :—G. V. Dumont, Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Kandawglay, P. O. Rangoon, Burma.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.—Established 1835. Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs. 7, in Class B Rs. 3. *President* : H. E. The Governor of Madras; *Chairman* : Mr. C. A. Henderson, I.C.S. *Hon. Secretary* : Mr. B. S. Nirody, M.Sc. *Hon. Treasurer* : Mr. H. A. Buller, Teynampet, S. W. Madras.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—Founded 1886, to promote the prosecution of Anthropological research in India; to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world; to hold monthly meetings for reading and discussing papers; and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society. Annual subscription Rs. 10. *President* : H. T. Sorley, I.C.S.; *Hon. Secretary* : Dr. N. A. Thootli, B.A., D.Phil. (Oxon.). *Office Address* : C/o K. R. Cama, Oriental Institute Bldg., 134-136, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of Mathematics. It conducts a journal "The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society" in which original papers on Mathematics are published and maintains a library. There are about 80 members from all parts of India. Admission fee Rs. 10. Annual subscription Rs. 12 (Resident members) and Rs. 5 (non-resident members). *President* : Dr. Gorakha Prasad, D.Sc.; *Secretary* : Prof. Chand Prasad, M.A., B.Sc.; *Editor* : Dr. A. N. Singh, D.Sc.; *Treasurer* : Prof. Pashupati Prasad, M.A., B.Sc. 23, Senpura, Benares City.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA.—The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917, the 80th birthday of late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, at the hands of H. R. Lord Willingdon, who became its first President. Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental antiquities, to provide in up-to-date Oriental library, to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies. The valuable library of the late Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, which he had bequeathed already to the Institute, was after his demise handed over by his executors to the Institute, and is now located in the Central Hall of the Institute. Since the 1st of April 1918 the Government of Bombay

have transferred to the custody of the Institute the unique collection of nearly 20,000 manuscripts formerly accommodated in the Deccan College, together with a maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 a year. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs. 10,000 a year for the publication of the B. S. S. and the Government Oriental Series. The Institute has undertaken to edit *Mahabharata* critically (*Editor-in-Chief* : Dr. V. S. Sukthankar), at the initiation of the Raja of Amulhi who has promised a total grant of Rs. one lakh for that purpose. Grants are being received from the Government of India (Rs. 4,000 a year), the University of Bombay (Rs. 3,000 a year) and the Government of Bombay (Rs. 6,000 a year), Burma, Hyderabad (Deccan), Baroda and Mysore as well as several Southern Mahayana States. The Institute issues a Journal called *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute* published four times a year. It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. Thanks to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community, supplemented by Grants-in-Aid from the Government of Bombay, the Institute is housed in a fine building near the hills behind the Home of the Servants of India Society. Since August 1927 the Institute has been conducting regular M.A. classes in Sanskrit, Pali, Arthashastra and Ancient Indian Culture. Lectures by Eminent scholars are also delivered occasionally. Membership dues Rs. 10 a year or Rs. 100 compounded for life. Members can, subject to certain conditions, borrow books from the library and get the "Annals" free and other publications (a list covering about 100 titles sent free upon request) at concession rates. *Secretary* : Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, M.A., Ph.D. *Curator* : P. K. Gode, M.A.

THE BHARATA IPHASA SANSHODHAKA MANDALA, POONA.—Founded in 1910 by the late Mr. V. K. Rajwade and Sardar K. C. Mehendale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1916 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials, erecting suitable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other works of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history. Has a building of its own, possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathi historical papers owned by any private society. Has a rare collection of about a thousand Indian paintings now housed in a special wing recently added, maintains a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons. Has a section for Copper plates, sculpture and archaeology and has a library of rare books. Holds fortnightly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented, discussed and afterwards published. Has published 6 volumes of

original historical letters, and other historical and literary books whose total number exceeds 80. Has received Rs. 5,000 for publishing materials of the Shivaji period from the late Raja Sahib of Mudhol. Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research. Work done mostly in Marathi. Celebrated the Silver Jubilee by calling the first All-India Modern History Congress in 1935. Has planned commemorative volume in English giving an analytical account of researches in various fields. Depends entirely on public subscriptions. Is supported by many Rajas, Jagadgirs, Santhars and the public. The late Dr. J. E. Abbot of New Jersey, U.S.A., left by will a gift of 30,000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs. 3, 6, 12, 25, 125 and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying, ten times the annual subscription of a particular class in a single year. *President*: Mr. N. C. Kelkar, B.A., LL.B.; *Vice-Presidents*: Shrimant Balasahb Pant Pratinidhi, B.A., Raja of Amudh, Shrimant Balasahb Ghorpade of Ichalkaranji; *Secretaries*: Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A., corresponding member, Indian Historical Records Commission, and Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, C.I.E.; *Treasurer*: Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, B.A.; *Readers*: Mr. S. N. Joshi and Mr. G. H. Khare; *Librarian*: Mr. V. M. Kolhatkar. *Address*: 312-13, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—Founded 1888, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every January. Annual subscription Rs. 10; Life member Rs. 100. *President*: Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart.; *Hon. Treasurer*: Rao Sahib N. G. Agasarkar; *Hon. Secretary*: V. V. Oak, Bar-at-Law. *Office*: Secretariat, Ground Floor, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature. Annual subscription Rs. 60. *Secretary*: J. S. Tilley, Town Hall, Bombay.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—Founded 1883 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay and the Presidency. The Entrance Fee for Resident members Rs. 5, monthly subscription Rs. 2, Absent members Re. 1, and non-resident members yearly subscription Rs. 5. *President*: Dr. S. K. Vaidya. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. K. S. Barneha and Dr. K. Oursetji. *Hon. Treasurer*: Dr. R. D. P. Mody. *Hon. Librarians*: Dr. V. B. Desai and Dr. K. S. Bharucha. *Hon. Secretaries*: Dr. Sorab J. Popat and Dr. M. B. Thakore. Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860).—Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a membership

of about 1,400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon. In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A Journal is published at varying times during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the mofussil. The Society's Taxidermist Department undertakes the curing and mounting of trophies for members. Annual subscription Rs. 25. Entrance fee Rs. 10. *Patron*: H. H. The Viceroy of India; *Vice-Patrons*: H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore, G.O.I.E., H. H. The Maharaja of Cutch, G.O.S.I., G.O.I.E., H. H. The Maharaja of Jodhpur, G.O.S.I., K.C.V.O., H. H. The Maharaja of Rewa, G.O.S.I., H. H. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar, H. H. The Nawab of Junagadh, G.O.I.E., G.O.S.I., and Mr. F. V. Evans, Liverpool; Sir David Ezra, Kt., Mr. A. S. Vemay, London, Lt.-Col. K. G. Gharpurey, I.M.S. (Retd.) Poona. *President*: H. E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Roger Lumley, G.O.I.E., D.L., *Vice-Presidents*: H. H. The Maharaja of Cutch, G.O.S.I., G.O.I.E., Rev. Fr. J. F. Catus, S.J., Rt. Rev. R. D. Acland, M.A., *Honorary Secretary*: Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson, F.Z.S. *Curator*: S. H. Prater, C.M.Z.S., M.L.A., J.P., *Asst. Curator*: C. McCann, *Head Clerk*: Mr. A. F. Fernandes, *Gallery Assistant*: Mr. P. F. Gomes. *Office*: 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Founded to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general; (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and if possible, by holding classes and examinations; (c) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise; (d) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Pumees Street, which has lately been built by the Association, at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,00,000 the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Willingdon in March, 1914, and opened in March, 1915, is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc., and also provides accommodation for King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924 and Museum and the office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards, and the Vaccination Station. *Hon. Secretary*: Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, B.Sc., L.M. & S., D.P.H. (Cantab.), Executive Health Officer, Bombay.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Since 1811 the British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country. It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency in Burma. The first Auxiliary was established in Calcutta, in 1811, then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813, the Madras Auxiliary in 1820, the North India Auxiliary in 1845, the Punjab Auxiliary in 1863, the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1875, while the Burma Agency was founded in 1899. The Bible or some portion of it is now to be had in over 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India and Burma reached 1,255,443 issues in 1937. The Bibles, Testaments, and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay, and at considerable loss to the Society. Grants

of English Scriptures are made to students who pass University examinations, as under:—

The New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates and the Bible to Graduates.

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry on Colportage and Bible Women's work. Besides the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is Bible work carried on in India, and Burma in a much smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is connected with the Baptist Missionary Society—the National Bible Society of Scotland, the American Bible Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society.

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during the past few years in India and Burma:—

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE B.F.B.S. IN INDIA.

Auxiliaries.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
Calcutta ..	244,202	244,700	212,558	232,094	230,657	250,744	211,040
Bombay ..	230,528	213,276	243,474	190,800	214,544	206,019	185,720
Madras ..	338,985	352,799	204,700	286,522	301,396	254,504	261,549
Bangalore ..	44,705	31,410	34,083	23,912	26,077	25,624	18,607
North India ..	187,220	196,834	238,366	222,512	236,800	203,756	153,403
Punjab ..	94,462	87,994	97,500	77,786	94,605	89,696	90,212
Burma ..	115,251	104,821	112,077	106,623	134,357	90,079	85,973
Total ..	1,255,443	1,231,834	1,232,818	1,140,258	1,238,436	1,120,422	1,005,004

These returns do not include the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to London or to any other Auxiliaries during the year.

General Secretary for India and Ceylon: The Rev. J.S. M. Hooper, M.A., Mayo Road, Nagpur, C.P.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay Branch).—Founded 1886, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession. *Secretary:* Dr. B. B. Yodh, Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay.

CALCUTTA CHESS SOCIETY.—To encourage Chess and Chess contests, open to all. *Patrons:* J. R. Capablanca and Sir W. E. Greaves, Kt., LL.D. *President:* The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. N. Mukerji, M.A., B.L. *Vice-President:* Dr. H. W. B. Moreno, *Hon. Secretary:* G. Dhara, *Hon. Treasurer:* B. B. Gosh, 93, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY was established in 1927 to help forward the operation of the Bombay Children Act by taking over responsibility for the maintenance of the Umar-

khadi Children's Remand Home, for the organisation of inquiry work regarding the cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the upkeep of a Junior Reformatory School for boys under 12, and for the co-ordination of work done by voluntary supervision workers appointed by the Court. The Society is a private charitable organisation with a grant-in-aid from Government. Its work lies amongst destitute children hailing from all parts of India, juvenile offenders less than 16 years of age and children offended against by adult persons. All of whom have been arrested under the Bombay Children Act in either Bombay City or Suburban District. *President:* H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., *Vice-President:* The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.A.

Chairman : Mr. C. P. Bramble. *Hon. Treasurer* : Mr. B. R. Tannan. *Secretary* : Miss B. Budden.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY.—This Society was started by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari and Mr. Dayaram Gidmal on the 1st of June 1909. It was registered under Act XXI of 1880. Mr. Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dharimpur (Simla Hills) from H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs. one lakh. In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named "The King Edward VII Sanatorium." The Sanatorium has its special water works known as the Lady Hardinge Water Works, presuted by the late Sir Chinubhai Madhavai, Bart., of Ahmedabad. The Sanatorium has a Guest House. The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampore. It has accommodation for 90 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government and reserved for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis. The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Bai Prabhai R. H. Patuck Dairy. The Sir Chinubhai Madhavai Dispensary has an out-patient department. The Recreation Hall is called "The Sir Bhupinder Singh Recreation Hall" after the name of the Maharaja of Patiala. Mr. Malabari collected an Endowment Fund of about Rs. 67,000 lodged with the Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, under Act VI of 1890. Nearly Rs. 3,06,000 have been spent on laying out the sites, buildings, etc., and the current annual expenditure is about Rs. 56,000. The Senior and Junior Medical Officers are in charge of the Sanatorium. The Office of this Society is situated at the Seva Sadan Buildings, Gandevi, Bombay. Mr. S. P. Wadia is the Hon. Secretary and Mr. Projsha P. Mistri is the Hon. Treasurer.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA.—The Employers' Federation of India was registered early in 1933 with the following among its main objects:—To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India; to promote or oppose legislation or other measures affecting their interests; to collect and circulate statistics and other information of interest to employers; to nominate legates and advisers to the International Labour Conferences and to formulate opinions on the subjects coming for discussion before such bodies, and to promote or oppose their recommendations; to secure concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of its members; to consider and support well-considered schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour; and to carry on propaganda for the purpose of educating public opinion with regard to the character, scope, importance and needs of industrial enterprise as represented by the Federation.

Most of the leading employers' organisations in India are members of the Federation.

The office-bearers for the year 1938 are:—*President* : Sir H. P. Mody, K.B.E.; *Vice-Presidents* : Sir Edward Benthall and Mr. G. K. Nicholl.

The office of the Federation is at present located at Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.—The European Association was established in 1883 under the title of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association and was re-established in 1912 under the title of the European Defence Association, but the present title was adopted in 1913. The Association has for its major object the organisation of European influence in the political life of India. The Head Offices (Central Administration) are at 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. *President* : Mr. W. W. K. Page; *Vice-Presidents* : Sir Leslie Hudson and Mr. J. H. Burder; *Hon. General Treasurer* : Mr. R. S. Arthur; *Acting General Secretary* : Miss N. Dalling. *Publication* : "The Review of India" obtainable from the General Secretary.

BRANCHES OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

ASSAM.—*Chairman*, Mr. W. Fleming; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. O. H. Hadley.

BENGAL, EASTERN.—*Chairman*, Mr. J. E. Manson; *Hon. Secretary*, Dr. E. A. T. Pateman.

BENGAL, WESTERN.—*Chairman*, Mr. G. L. Hudspeth; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. F. Orme.

BIHAR, NORTH.—*Chairman*, Mr. E. G. Munns; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. W. H. Meyrick, O.B.E., M.L.A.

BOMBAY.—*Chairman*, Mr. J. D. Boyle; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. E. J. Gough.

CALCUTTA.—*Chairman*, Mr. W. W. K. Page; *Secretary*, Miss N. Dalling.

CHITTAGONG.—*Chairman*, Mr. L. F. W. Nolan; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. E. J. Polglase.

DARJEELING.—*Chairman & Hon. Secretary*, Mr. R. N. Nicolls, O.B.E.

DOOARS.—*Chairman*, Mr. H. B. Brabant-Smith; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. A. Johnson.

KANKINARRAH.—*Chairman*, Mr. G. M. Martin; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. W. C. Lowden.

MADRAS.—*Chairman*, Mr. W. K. M. Langley; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. G. E. Walker.

MANBHAM.—*Chairman*, Mr. J. Wormald; *Hon. Secretaries*, Mr. B. Wilson Haigh and Mr. P. W. H. Woods.

PUNJAB.—*Chairman*, Prof. W. Roberts, C.I.E., M.L.C.; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. C. T. Mason.

SIND.—*Chairman*, Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan, Bar-at-Law; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. M. R. Carter.

SURNA VALLEY.—*Chairman*, Mr. W. E. D. Cooper, C.I.E., M.L.C.; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. G. Kydd.

UNITED PROVINCES.—*Chairman*, Mr. H. A. Wilkinson; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. C. P. Lawson.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE (Calcutta).—*Honorary Secretary*, Prof. J. N. Mukherjee, D.Sc., 210, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—Was founded in 1924 with Sir P. C. Ray as *President*, located in the University College of Science buildings, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. *Prof. J. C. Ghosh, President*; *Sir U. N. Brahmachari, Prof. N. R. Dhar, Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler, Sir P. C. Ray, Prof. B. K. Singh, Prof. H. B. Dunncliffe, Prof. B. B. Dey, Prof. P. C. Mitter, Prof. J. N. Mukherjee, Vice-Presidents*; *Prof. S. S. Joshi and Dr. A. C. Sircar, Hon. Editors*; *Prof. B. C. Guha, Hon. Secretary*; *Prof. P. Nogi, Hon. Treasurer*; *Prof. S. S. Bhatnagar, Dr. P. K. Bose, Dr. J. K. Chowdhury, Prof. K. L. Hongdill, Mrs. Sheila Dhar, Dr. S. Dutt, Prof. Sudhamoy Ghosh, Dr. M. Goswami, Prof. P. C. Guha, Dr. A. N. Kappanna, Dr. S. Krishna, Prof. P. Ray, Dr. B. L. Manjunath, Prof. K. G. Naik, Prof. J. N. Ray, Dr. H. K. Sen, Dr. P. B. Sarkar, Prof. V. Subrahmanyan, Dr. M. S. Patel, Members of the Council*; *Mr. G. Banerjee, Asst. Secretary*; *Dr. S. G. Chaudhury and Dr. D. Chakravarti, Asst. Editors.*

Bombay Branch: *Khan Bahadur Dr. A. K. Turner, President*; *Dr. R. B. Forster and Dr. M. S. Patel, Vice-Presidents*; *Mr. S. M. Mehta and Dr. B. K. Vaidya, Joint-Hon. Secretaries*; *Mr. N. W. Hirwe, Hon. Treasurer.*

Lahore Branch: *Prof. S. S. Bhatnagar, President*; *Prof. Buchi Ram Sahni and Prof. S. D. Muzaffar, Vice-Presidents*; *Dr. A. N. Puri and Mr. P. L. Kapur, Hon. Secretaries*; *Prof. N. A. Yajnik, Hon. Treasurer.*

Madras Branch: *Dr. B. Narasimha Iyengar, President*; *Dr. K. L. Mondgill, Vice-President*; *Mr. M. Sessa Iyengar, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.*

The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India. Subscription to Fellows: Rs. 15, Non-Fellows Rs. 10. Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested with the progress of Chemistry. Particulars and Election form can be had from the Hon. Secretary, Indian Chemical Society, P.O. Box No. 10857, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Founded on 30th March 1917 to promote a systematic study of political and social science in general and Indian political and social problems in particular in all their aspects taking the terms 'political' and 'social' in their widest sense; to organise free and well-informed discussions on current political and social topics as well as on abstract political and social questions; to formulate considered views on current political and social questions; to publish literature and make representations from time to time on questions arising or necessary to be raised in the interest of the public; and to form and maintain a library for the promotion of the above objects. Office: Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. *President*: *Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law*; *Vice-Presidents*: *Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.A., LL.B., Advocate*; *Hon. Secretaries*: *Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A., and Mr. Majvi Govindji*; *Treasurer*: *Mr. V. K. Bhende.*

INDIAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.—(Central Committee).—The original Committee set up in Delhi in 1924. *Secretary*: *Mr. U. N. Sen, C/o Associated Press, New Delhi.*

BOMBAY.—(LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION).—*President*: *Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bt.; Chairman of the Executive Committee*: *The Hon. Khan Bahadur Cooper, Finance Member to the Government of Bombay. Address*: *C/o Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bombay.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—*Patron*: *H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I.*; *President*: *Mr. S. B. Tambe*; *Secretary*: *M. D. Shahane. Address*: *Servants of India Society, Nagpur.*

MYSORE.—*President*: *Dr. E. P. Metcalf, Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University*; *Vice-President*: *A. R. Wadia, University Professor of Philosophy*; *Secretary*: *K. V. Sastri, Mysore University. Address*: *Mysore University, Mysore.*

MASULIPATAM.—*Hon. Secretary*: *Mr. Lanka Satyam, M.A.*

KARACHI.—*President*: *Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta*; *Secretary*: *Keval Ram Shahani, Rambaug Road, Karachi.*

CALCUTTA.—*President*: *Sir A. K. Roy, Bar-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bengal. Joint Secretaries*: *Messrs. N. C. Roy & P. C. Mallik, 99, Bakul Bagan Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.*

PUNJAB.—*Hon. Secretary*: *Mr. C. L. Anand, Principal, Law College, Lahore.*

LUCKNOW.—*President*: *Raja Rampal Singh*; *Hon. Secretary*: *Dr. V. S. Ram, Lucknow University, Lucknow.*

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1907 for the advancement of Mathematical studies in India. It conducts two quarterly journals, *The Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society* and *The Mathematics Student*: the former publishes original papers on Mathematical subjects and the latter is devoted to the needs of students and teachers of mathematics. The Society maintains a library with current mathematical periodical in all languages and new books on the subject. The library is located in the Fergusson College, Poona, whence the journals and books are circulated to members by post. The journals of the Society are published in Madras. There are about 400 members from all parts of India. *President*: *R. P. Paranjpye, M.A., n.s.c., Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University. Secretaries*: *Dr. Vaidyanathaswamy, M.A., n.s.c., Ph.D., Reader, University of Madras, Madras; Ram Behari, M.A., Ph.D., St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Librarian*: *R. P. Shintre, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona.*

THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION LIMITED.—Registered Office—41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Patrons: *His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C., Governor of Bengal*; *His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L., Governor of Bombay*; *His Excellency The Hon'ble Sir Archibald Douglas Cochran, K.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.,*

Governor of Burma; His Excellency Sir John Hubback, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Governor of Orissa; His Excellency Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Sind; His Excellency Sir Herbert Emerson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Governor of the Punjab.

Vice-Patrons: Major General Sir Reginald Ford, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., and Sir Ernest Miller, Kt.

The Association was formed in 1926 and registered in October 1927 having a Council with headquarters in Bombay and Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Lahore, Rangoon and New Delhi, each with a Local Committee.

The subscriptions for membership of the Association are:

	Per annum.
Associate Members ..	Rs. 5
Ordinary Members ..	" 10
Supporting Members ..	" 300

The aims and objects of the Association are to promote the cause of Road, Motor and Air Transport Development throughout India by making representations to the Government of India, Governments of Provinces, District Boards and other Public Bodies concerned, regarding the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes and methods of transport, to make representations to all or any of the bodies regarding the adjustment of taxation, customs duties and excise affecting motor vehicles and other modes of transport and the employment of same in such a manner as to facilitate the development of motor and air transport throughout India; to educate the public by means of propaganda and to create authoritative public opinion with regard to the needs of, and advantages to be derived from, improved road and air communications and the use of these forms of transport.

All persons, associations, firms or companies interested in Road, Motor and Air Transport Development and their problems are eligible for election as members.

The present constitution of the Council of the Association is:—

President: The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Parker, J.P.

Vice-President: G. H. Cooke, J.P.

Members of Council: Major General Sir Reginald Ford, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; Sir Ernest Miller, Kt.; H. E. Ormerod, J.P.; S. Guevrek; Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., J.P.; R. J. Watson; Nurmahomed M. Chinoy, J.P.; H. A. Lindquist; I. Morgan; T. R. S. Kynnersley; W. B. Whiteside; F. W. Klatt; D. Nilsson; W. J. Turabull.

General Secretary: Lt.-Colonel H. C. Smith, O.B.E., M.C., M.L.A.

Branches are already in existence in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Lahore, Rangoon and New Delhi and others will be formed as and when occasion demands. The application for membership should be made to the General Secretary of the Association at 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, or to the Secretaries of the

Branches: Bombay, P.O. Box 855; Calcutta, P.O. Box 2285; Madras, P.O. Box 1270; Karachi, P.O. Box 168; Assam, P.O. Mohanaghat; Lahore, P.O. Box 165; Rangoon, P.O. Box 333 and New Delhi P.O. Box 56.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART (Calcutta)—

Patron: Marquess of Zetland, G.C.I.E., *President*: Sir Edward C. Benthall, *Vice-Presidents*: The Hon'ble Raja Sir Manmatho Nath Roy Chowdhury, Raja Prafullanath Tagore, Gagonendranath Tagore, Esqr., Jatin-dranath Basu, Esqr., M.A., B.L., M.L.O., *Joint Hon. Secretaries*: Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, Nikhilaranjan Mookherji, Esqr., *Hon. Treasurer*: Nikhilaranjan Mookherji Esqr., *Asst. Secretary*: Bratindranath Tagore, Esqr., *Principal of the Studio*: Khitindranath Mazumdar. *Teachers*: Sreedhar Mahapatra (Sculpture) Kalipado Ghosal (Painting). *Office*: 11, Samavaya Mansions, Hogg Street, Calcutta.

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The India Sunday School Union is an interdenominational organisation having for its object the strengthening of religious and moral education in the Christian schools throughout the Indian Empire. It has five full time workers, both Indian and European. It was founded in Allahabad in 1876. Its General Committee is composed of representatives from the National Christian Council, from the Provincial Representative Councils and from local Sunday School Unions which are Auxiliaries of the I.S.S.U.

The headquarters of the Union are at Coonoor on the Nilgiri Hills, where besides the office and well-stocked book shop, there is the St. Andrew Teacher Training Institution. In this institution Summer Schools are held where a short but intensive course of study and training is offered to leaders in religious education from all parts of India.

Besides the activities at headquarters, the Union offers courses of lectures in any part of the country, delivered by members of its staff. A Quarterly Journal is published in English, and Lesson Notes for teachers in English and several vernaculars. Text-books on subjects connected with the work of Bible teaching are also published in various languages, and Scripture examinations are organised.

The officers of the Union are as follows:—

President: The Hon. Sir David Devadas, Madras.

Vice-President: Prof. B. B. Malvea, Ph. D., Allahabad.

Treasurer: W. H. Warren, Madras.

General Secretary: E. A. Annett, Coonoor.

The most recent statistics show that there are in India 18,322 Sunday Schools with 30,428 teachers, and 707,204 scholars.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA).—The organisation of the Institution began in 1919 and it was inaugurated by H. E. Lord Chelmsford early in 1921. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1935. Its objects to promote and advance the science, practice and business of engineering in India on the same lines as are adopted by the Institutions

of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, in the United Kingdom. The standard of qualification is the same. Membership is divided into five classes, viz. Members, Associate Members, Companions, Honorary Life Members and Honorary Members. There are also additional classes, viz., Students, Associates and Subscribers. *President:* Mr. Fakirjee E. Bharucha, L.M.E., M. I. Mech. E., M.I.E. (Ind.); *Secretary:* Rai Bahadur C. C. Seal. Offices : 8, Gokale Road, P. O. Elgin Road, P. O. Box 669, Calcutta.

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.—*Patron:* H. E. The Governor of Madras; *Hon. Secretary:* C. A. Henderson, Esq., I.C.S., P.O. Box 407, Madras.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The Society's Library has got 100,000 books which are circulated to Members. *Patrons:* His Excellency Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras and the Lord Bishop of Madras; *President:* The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nair; *Hon. Secretary:* Dr. J. Fryer; *Librarian:* Mr. U. S. Phanuel. Address: College Road, Nungumbakam, Madras.

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.—Possesses a fine library containing more than 97,000 volumes. Admission by Subscription.

NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Formed in 1923, by Major-General Sir Bernard James, G.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., who was President from 1923 to 1925. Objects: To form a national body of public opinion on horse-breeding matters; to encourage and promote horse-breeding in India; to protect and promote the interests of horse-breeders and to give them every encouragement; to improve and standardise the various types of horses bred in India; to prepare an Indian stud book; and to promote uniformity in all matters connected with horse shows in India. *Patron-in-Chief:* H. E. The Viceroy; *President* (for 1937-38): K. B. Nawab Malik Allah Baksh Khan, Tiwana, M.B.E.; *Secretary:* Lieut.-Col. W. H. Blood, M.V.O. The Society issues the following publications: "Horse Breeding," an illustrated half-yearly Journal in English. The Society holds the Imperial Delhi Horse Show annually in February. *Registered Office:*—Delhi.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Founded in 1870. Its objects are:—(a) To extend in England, knowledge of India, and interest in the people of that country. (b) To co-operate with all efforts made for advancing Education and Social reform in India. (c) To promote friendly intercourse between English people and the people of India. In all the proceedings of the Association the principle of non-interference in religion and avoidance of political controversy is strictly maintained. It has branches in Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Calcutta. *Hon. Secretary:* Miss Beck, 21, Cromwell-road, London. Publication: *The Indian Magazine and Review*, (8 numbers a year) which chronicles the doings of the sociation in England and in India, and takes

note of movements for educational and social progress. It publishes articles about the East to interest Western readers, and articles about the West to interest readers in the East. *Life Members*—Ten Guineas. Annual Subscriptions: Members one Guinea; County Members, Ten Shillings; Associate Students, Seven shillings and Six pence.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION. (Established in 1915). *Head Office:*—Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Objects: (a) To ascertain and endeavour generally to obtain redress of grievances of passengers travelling either by Railways, Steamers, Tramways or Motor Buses, (b) To deal with problems of transport in general (c) To represent to Government, Local Bodies, and other authorities as also to Railway Steamship Companies, Tramway Company, carrying passengers and traffic to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of such grievances (d) To take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of aforesaid grievances and tackling of problems relating to transport in general and (e) To hold or join with other Associations, organisations or Institutions, having similar aims and objects, in holding lectures, gatherings, public meetings etc., and to carry on propaganda to further the the objects of the Association and to educate the travelling public and the mercantile community with regard to their rights and remedies.

President.—Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, J.P. *Vice-Presidents.*—Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy and Mr. J. M. Kamdar, Solicitor. *Hon. Joint Secretaries.*—Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat and Mr. Mohanlal A. Parikh. *Asst. Secretary.*—S. S. Iyer.

P. E. N. INDIA CENTRE.—The India Centre of the International Society of eminent poets, playwrights, editors, essayists, novelists (P.E.N.) was founded in 1933 by Sophia Wadia, under the Presidency of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, long an honorary member of the London Centre. *Vice-Presidents.* Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Srimati Sarojini Naidu and Sir S. Radhakrishnan. The aim of the P.E.N. everywhere is to promote friendliness among writers and to uphold freedom of speech. The India Centre, in addition, is working for national cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the many Indian literatures outside their own language area and also abroad. This it does by means of public lectures and through its monthly journal, *The Indian P.E.N.*, available to the general public in India for Rs. 3 per annum. The headquarters of the India Centre are in Bombay with a branch in Calcutta. Membership is open to any Indian of recognized position as a writer, subject to the approval of the Managing Committee. Entrance fee Rs. 5; and the annual subscription Rs. 3, which includes subscription to *The Indian P.E.N.* The fee for life membership is Rs. 100. *Honorary Secretary:* N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Formed March 1897; Annual subscription Rs. 10. *Secretary.* Dr. K. D. Cooper, Candy House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.—This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the late Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E., and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona and registered in 1917. Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for missionary work undertaking educational and medical activities for their sisters and brethren, especially the former in backward areas and working on a non-sectarian basis. Nominal fees are now being charged for instruction in all classes. There are eight different departments sub-divided into about 100 classes. Arrangements are made for training Nurses and Midwives and women Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, and a hostel is maintained for the former and another for those attending the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's Classes. There is a Public Health School affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare, Delhi, with a hostel. The total number of women and girls on the rolls at these various Centres of the Society is over 2,000. Thus there are in Poona 6 hostels, three of which are located at the headquarters and the other three for Nurses, etc., under training at the new Nurses quarters near the Sassoon Hospitals. The number of resident students is above 125 in these six hostels. Two fully qualified Nurses have so far been sent by the Society for their post-graduate course in Public Health Nursing at Bedford College for women, London, with the partial help of a scholarship of the League of Red Cross Society, Paris. There is an ante-natal clinic with the average daily attendance of 50 expectant mothers. Besides, there are Maternity Hospitals and Nursing Homes at Ahmednagar, Alibag, Nasik, and Sholapur under the management of the society in connection with other organizations. The institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government assistance. The annual expenditure of the whole organization now exceeds Rs. 1,00,000. *President* Shrimant Saubhagyavati H. H. the Rani Sahib of Sangli; *Local Secretary and Treasurer*: Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat; *Lady Superintendent and Secretary for Development and Collections*: Mrs. Jannabai Bhat (Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal); *Hon. Secretaries, Nursing and Medical Education Committee*: Dr. V. R. Dhamdhare, M.B.B.S., and Dr. J. M. Gole, M.B.B.S.; *Hon. General Secretary*: Mr. G. B. Garud, B.A. (Senior Life Member); *Hon. Jt. General Secretaries*: Dr. N. L. Ranade, B.A., M.B.B.S. and Mr. S. G. Vaze, B.A.

PRESS-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay.—Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades, to bring about harmony and co-operation among press owners and proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects.

Office:—106 B, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4. *President*:—Shet Pandurang Javjee, J.P. *Secretary*:—Mr. Manilal C. Modi.

RANGOON LITERARY SOCIETY.—*Patron*: H. E. The Governor of Burma; *President*: Dr. H. B. Osborn, *Hon. Secretary*: Mrs. C. Peacock, 35, York Road, Rangoon.

RECREATION CLUB INSTITUTE.—This Institution was started in 1912-13 by the members of the Ismaili Dharmic (religious) Library in Bombay. Its central office is in Bombay with branches at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sindh), Poona, Warangal, etc. The aims and objects of the society are to elevate and improve the social, economic and spiritual condition of the depressed and poor classes of people and with that intent to found primary schools, associations and such departments and to take all constructive means to achieve the above objects. The Institute has 2 orphanages with 150 inmates, industrial works, domestic industries, sales depots, clubs, libraries, etc. It also issues two Anglo-Vernacular papers, *The Ismaili* (a weekly) and *The Nizari* (a monthly). *Hon. Secretary*, Gnlamhusain Virjee.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, INDIAN SECTION.—This Society was founded in 1754 "for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce," and devotes itself primarily to the application of science and art to practical purposes. The Society ranks as one of the three oldest learned societies in England, and numbered among its early members most of the famous Englishmen of the 18th century. During its long history it has been the source of many reforms and improvements in all branches of art and industry, and it is from its activities that most of the more specialised British societies have sprung.

The Society has from its earliest days extended its interests and membership to all parts of the British Empire, and in 1869 it founded an Indian Section, and a little later a Dominions and Colonies Section. The Indian Section is under the control of a Committee comprised largely of former Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, and others who have held the highest Indian administrative posts. Under its auspices a series of important lectures on Indian subjects is given each year, which, with the other lectures delivered before the Society, are published in the weekly "Journal" and circulated to members of the Society all over the world. There are a large number of Fellows resident in India. *Patron*: H. M. the King; *President*: H. R. II. the Duke of Connaught; *Chairman of Council*: The Right Hon. Lord Amulree, P.O., G.B.E., K.C., L.D.; *Chairman, Indian Section Committee*: Sir Atul C. Chatterjee, C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; *Secretary*: K. W. Luckhurst, M.A.; *Assistant Secretary and Secretary, Indian and Dominions and Colonies Sections*: Frank R. Lewis, M.A., D. Phil; *Society's House*: 18, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.—The Servants of India Society, founded by the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale in 1905, is a body of men who are pledged to devote all their lives to the service of the country on such allowances as the Society may be able to give. Its objects are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people. Its present strength is 25 Ordinary members, 7 members under training, and 1 permanent assistant. The Society has its headquarters in Poona.

with branches at, Madras, Bombay, Alkhabad and Nagpur and other centres of work at Mayanur, Mangalore and Calicut in the Madras Presidency; Shirdurjana in U. P.; Lucknow in U. P.; Lahore in the Punjab and Cuttack in Orissa.

The Society's work is primarily political but as it believes in all round progress of the Indian people, it has always laid equal emphasis on social, economic, educational, labour and depressed class activities and has worked in these fields. The political work is done through the legislatures the non-official political organizations, deputations to foreign countries and propaganda.

In the field of social, economic and educational work, the Society's activities are equally varied. Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan, Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues, the U. P. Seva Samiti, the Bhil Seva Mandal catering for the needs and uplift of the aboriginal tribes in Gujarat. The Seva Sadan has been a model institution for the education of women which gives training to over 1,500 girls and women in all useful directions. It has many branches in different parts of India carrying on social and educational work. The Social Service League has done good co-operative, educational and welfare work for the mill workers in Bombay by starting Co-operative Societies, adult night and technical schools and conducting welfare centres. The Seva Samiti is an unique organization in Upper India doing service to the pilgrims going to religious places such as Hardwar and Benares, and working in times of epidemics. Its Boy Scouts organization is a well-knit body recognised both by the public and Government. Mr. Chitalla conducts the Bhagyal Samaj for social, educational work among the Gujarati ladies. The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities in Malabar district. In the Co-operative movement the Society has done the pioneering work in the Bombay and Madras presidencies. During natural calamities such as floods, famines and epidemics, the Society has done relief work in every part of India. By its work in the Moplah rebellion, the Society has become a household name in Malabar. During recent years several members of the Society have paid special attention to rural reconstruction, including rural education.

The Society conducts three papers.—The *Servant of India*, an English weekly of which Mr. S. G. Vaze is Editor, the *Dnyan Prakash*, the oldest Marathi daily of which Mr. Limaye is the Editor and the *Hitanvad*, a weekly, Mr. Parulekar conducts the *All-India Trade Union Bulletin*, and Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, the *Sansthan Samaja*, a Marathi weekly for the benefit of the subjects of Indian States. The Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day.

The question of the subjects of the Indian States has also engaged the attention of the Society and some of its members, particularly Messrs. A. V. Patwardhan, S. G. Vaze, and A. V. Thakkar are devoting a part of their energies for that work.

Mr. H. N. Kunzru, is the President, Mr. N. M. Joshi, the Vice-President and Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, the Secretary. Messrs. V. Venkatasubaiya, Joshi, Kunzru and David are senior members of the four branches.

The Society is a non-communal, non-sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions.

SIVA SADAN.—The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1908 by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari and Mr. Dayaram Ghulam. It is the pioneer Indian ladies' society for training Indian sisters ministrant and serving (through them) the poor, the sick and the distressed. To spread its Gospel far and wide, the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1909. The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay. The Society maintains the following departments of work: (1) Home for the Homeless; (2) Ashrams (Training Homes); (3) Marathi Normal Classes with a primary School; (4) Home Education Classes; (5) Industrial Department including a workroom, Sewing, Cutting, Hosery, Cooking and Pastry and machine and hand Embroidery are among the chief industries taught. Total number of women in the different classes is nearly 300. Secretary, Miss B. A. Engineer, M.A., LL.B., M.B.E., J.P.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.—Office and Homes at King's Circle, Matunga.

The Objects of the Society are: To rescue children of all castes and creeds from the Streets of Bombay, to prevent begging or other improper use of poor children by adults, to pass such children on to existing charitable institutions and to provide for those otherwise unprovided for, with the support and assistance of the police, to prevent children so far as possible from appearing in Police Courts, to prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals, to take action for the enforcement of the laws for the children and if necessary to suggest new laws or amendments of the existing laws, to promote education, to provide and maintain an organisation for those objects, to do all other lawful thing incidental or conducive to the attainments of the foregoing objects.

The Society is responsible for the pioneer work of training public opinion and regarding the children's Act of 1924.

It has also given a lead in the matter of training sub-normal children, for which a special class is conducted in the Home. Subscription for Annual Membership, Rs. 10; for Life Membership, Rs. 100.

President: Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., **Honorary Secretaries:** Mrs. R. P. Masani, Dr. Mrs. Cecilia D' Monte, Mrs. K. Kanu, and Mrs. G. B. Scervai. **Honorary Treasurer:** Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak, J.P.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.—(12, Wodehouse Road, Bombay).—The objects of the Association include: the encouragement and development of motoring; the improvement of road communications; the provisions for its members of a centre of

information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring; the provision for its members of protection and defence of their rights as motorists; free legal advice and defence; facilities for touring abroad and the use of International Touring Documents. Tel. Address:—"Windautas" Phone No. 22482.

Patron: H. E. The Right Hon'ble Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L., Governor of Bombay; **President:** H. E. Ormerod, J.P.; **Vice-Presidents:** N. M. Chitoy and S. Guevrek; **Members of the Managing Committee:** A. R. Abdulla, A. W. Barker, Jamshed J. Cursetjee, Bar-at-Law, J. M. Kaindar, P. P. Kapadia, F.R.I.B.A., B.A., B.E., J.P., M. D. Karaka, B. N. Karanjia, J.P., M.J.C., A. MacRae, M. B. Madgavkar, Gordhandas G. Morarji, J.P., E. A. Nadirshah, B.A., B.E., B.Sc., Rao Sahib K. N. Nayampalli, S. N. C. Patuck, A. S. Trollip, J. S. Vachia. **Secretary:** A. H. C. Sykes, M.A., **Assistant Secretary:** J. J. K. Patell, B.A., R.A., A.O.R.A.

Other Motoring Associations in India, Burma and Ceylon, are: The Automobile Association of Bengal, 40, Chowringhee, Calcutta; The Automobile Association of Burma, No. 104, Strand Road, Rangoon; The Automobile Association of Ceylon, Chamber of Commerce Building, Fort, Colombo; Nilgiri Automobile Association, "Old Bank Buildings" Ootacamund, Nilgiris; The Automobile Association of Northern India, Charing Cross, The Mall, Lahore; The Automobile Association of Southern India, A. A. House, Mount Road, or Post Box 704, Cathedral P. O., Madras, and The United Provinces Automobile Association, 32, Canning Road, Allahabad.

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(Founded in 1919).—The Association was formed, in pursuance of clause (b) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people; to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest; and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views, policy and methods.

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date. For the promotion of these objects, the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative, and propagandist work by means of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications, (a) representations to Government, (c) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (d) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures, Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years.

President: Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K.C.I.E., LL.D.; **Vice-Presidents:** The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, K.T., O.B.E. and Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), K.C.I.E.; **Hon. Secretaries:** Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, D. G. Dalvi and Mr. A. D. Shroff.

Assistant Secretary: Mr. V. R. Bhende.

Office:—107 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. **WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION** ("BYEWENT," MYLAPORE, MADRAS).—This Association was started in Madras, in July 1917, with aims of service.

Aims and Objects:—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India. To secure for every girl and boy the right of Education through schemes of Compulsory Primary Education, including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of child-marriage and to raise the Age of Consent for married girls to sixteen. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies. To secure for women the right to vote and to be elected for the Council of State. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands; for as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women to groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite service of others.

It has 43 branches and over 4,000 members. Each branch is autonomous and works according to the needs of the locality.

The Association grants scholarships to girls, interests women in maternity and child-welfare work in the uplift of the depressed class and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society; has worked successfully for securing Franchise for women in India, (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report, Vol. II) and compulsory education for girls and also actually helped in the passage of Child-Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Devadasi system, in the local legislature. Holds regular meetings of women to educate them as to their duties as wives, mothers and citizens, publishes a monthly magazine titled *Stri-Dharma*, now edited by Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi for carrying out of the above objects. The Association is an All-India body. Its largest branch being in Bombay and its branches are spread throughout India and flourishing as far as Kashmir and Lashkar. It is found that women everywhere welcome the opportunities given for their self-development and self-expression. The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women associations in India and throughout the world. It

was the initiator of the All-India Women's Conference and the First All-Asian Women's Conference at Lahore. The Madras Seva Sadan and the Madras Children's Aid Society, the Montessori School owe their origin to the efforts of this Association. The Association have now opened a Rescue Home to facilitate the working of the Rescue Section of the Immoral Traffic Act, which have been enforced by Government. The Home was opened on 21st March 1934 by Lady Beatrice Stanley.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association, which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association, though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The 'local' Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a National Council which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon.

There are now over 60 Associations affiliated to the National Council and many other village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters:—Allahabad; Alleppey; Bangalore; Bombay; Calcutta; Calicut; Coimbatore; Colombo; Delhi; Galle; Hyderabad; Jubulpore; Kandy; Karachi; Kunnankulam; Kottayam; Lahore; Madras; Madura; Nagpur; Nalini Tal; Ootacamund; Poona; Rangoon; Risalpur; Secunderabad; Simla; Trivandrum; Wellington. The others use rented or rent-free buildings.

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 85 specially trained full-time Secretaries. A feature of the Y.M.C.A. in India is the international character of its Secretariat. It is made up of 7 Americans, 2 Canadians, 5 Englishmen, 3 Scotchmen, 1 Swiss, 1 Swedish, 4 Anglo-Indians, 1 Dane, 2 Australians, 1 Burman and 58 Indians and Ceylonese.

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 50 local Y.M.C.As.) called for a Budget of Rs. 1,25,862 in 1933. Of this sum Rs. 28,790 had to be raised from the public in India.

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are:—

Patron:—His Excellency The Most Hon. The Marquess of Linlithgow. K.T., P.O., G.M.S.T., G.M.L.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

President of the National Council.—The Most Rev. Dr. Foss Westcott, Metropolitan of India.

General Secretary:—B. L. Rallia Ram, B.Sc., B.T.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings:—Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebsch Street, and Reynolds Road. The President is Mr. C. G. Freke, M.A., B.Sc., J.P., F.S.S., I.C.S., and the General Secretary is Mr. Joseph Callan. In connection with each branch there is a well managed hostel providing accommodation for over 200 young men. These branches are managed by a Committee working under the Board of Directors. Each Branch organisation directs many and varied activities designed to meet the physical, spiritual, social, and mental needs of their members. A Welfare Service agency for labourers started in 1924 is now conducting eight centres, serving mill workers, Municipal menial employees, Port Trust and Railway employees. A programme of education, lectures, physical culture, play and general uplift, profitably fills up the leisure time of the workers and their families. The Association is responsible for the direction of three public playgrounds in the city, which are financed by the Municipality.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.—This Association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896.

The aim of the Association is to unite women and girls of India, Burma and Ceylon in fellowship and mutual service for their spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development. The Association exists for Indian, Anglo-Indian and European girls and women. There are members in the following branches: General 43, Schoolgirl 23, Girl Guide Companies 35, Blue Bird Ploeks 10. The needs of girls are met by physical drill, recreation, clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible Study and devotional meetings, and meetings for social intercourse. Hostels, some of them holding as many as 70 girls, are established where there is a demand for them and the Association, at present, owns 21, including 8 Holiday Homes in the hills. These hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices. Rates vary according to the residents' salaries and accommodation, though all equally receive the benefits of a comfortable home, good food and wholesome surroundings. The holiday Homes provide cheap holidays in healthy surroundings and also accommodate girls who work in the hills during the hot season. In addition to Holiday Homes Summer Conferences are held annually at Anandagiri, the Conference estate owned by the Association, in Ootacamund. Special Girls' Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

Traveller's aid work is done in the large ports, especially Colombo, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres. The Association also runs Employment Bureaux through the agency of which many girls find positions. The commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These large Associations are manned by a staff of trained Secretaries, some of whom come from Great Britain, America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The others are found and trained in India. In

many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature, it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year.

The Association, which is affiliated to the World's Young Women's Christian Association is International and interdenominational. Active membership is open to all who declare their faith in our Lord Jesus Christ and desire to serve others in His spirit of love, and Associate membership is open to any girl or woman, regardless of what her religion may be, who

wishes to join the world-wide fellowship of the Y. W. C. A. and declare her sympathy with its purpose, and to share in its activities.

The Patroness of the Association is H.E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Copies of the Annual Report and other printed matter can be obtained from the National Office which is at 134, Corporation Street, Calcutta. The official organ of the Association is the leaflet "Everymember" which is issued each month and sent to members and friends of the Association.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects are:—

(1) To facilitate Intercommunication and co-operation between women belonging to the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India.

(2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom, by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient.

(3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women.

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates; but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women.

The Association of British University Women has two branches. The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows:—

Hon. Local Secretaries.

Bombay .. Mrs. Gebbett, 9 Pedder Road, Bombay.

Punjab .. Mrs. Skemp, Race Course Road, Lahore.

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918. The Calcutta and Bombay Branches are influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc., and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations. They have been the means of introducing women on to University Senates and Municipalities. The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products.

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has, through a special

sub-committee, organized public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted.

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of Women's Employment Bureau in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council; the Calcutta Bureau has ceased to exist.

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

This Association is Federated to the "Federation of University Women in India," and thus forms one of the Units of the Indian Federation.

Federation of University Women in India.

The Federation of University Women in India unites various Associations of University Women throughout the country, its object being to promote friendship and understanding among University Women of all races resident in India and to further their common interests. It is affiliated to the *International Federation of University Women* which has a membership of over 60,000, representing thirty-three nations and which seeks by scholarships, exchange of teachers, group discussions and conferences to unite in common action and understanding the University women of the world.

The Federation in India is controlled by a Central Committee at present (1938) located in Bombay. It has branches in Bombay, Kodaikanal and Lahore, while women, eligible for membership, resident in places where no branch exists can be enrolled as "Scattered Members."

Office Bearers (1938):—

President.—Mrs. McKenzie, M.A., J.P., Wilson College, Chowpatty, Bombay.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mrs. Platts, M.Sc., 9, Railya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

Hon. General Secretary.—Mrs. A. J. Moore, 31, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI IN INDIA.—This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowship all Columbia alumni who may be resident in India. It was founded in 1931, and is a constituent member of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, New York, U.S.A. There are more than fifty such Columbia Associations including one in London, Paris, Madrid and Berlin. The India Association has its Headquarters in Bombay.

President of the Association: Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, M.A., Ph.D., 63, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA.

Name of Club.	Estab- lished.	Club-house.	Subscription.			Secretary.
			Ent.	An- nual	Mon- thly.	
ABBOTTABAD .. ..	..	Abbottabad, N. W. F. Provinces.	Rs. 40	Rs. ..	Rs. 20	Major J. G. Wainwright.
ADYAR	1890	Madras	100	12	8	B. F. G. Hunter.
AGRA	1863	Agra Cantonment ..	75	..	12	C. F. Ball.
AHMEDNAGAR	1889	.....	40	..	20	W. R. Cope.
AJAL	1893	Lushai Hills, E. B. & Assam.	32	..	15	Capt. E. G. Suttan.
AJMER	1883	Kaiser Bagh	100	..	15	F. A. Mithill.
AKOLA	1870	Berar	100	..	15	S. E. Rees.
ALLAHABAD	1868	Allahabad	100	..	12	Captain N. Shaw.
AMRAOTI .. ..	..	.....	100	..	13	K. C. Ray.
AMRITSAR	1894	Amritsar	30	..	12	J. H. A-Inwerth.
BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE	1868	38, Residency Road ..	100	..	12	T. S. Kemunis.
BAREILLY	1883	Municipal Gardens ..	50	..	9	Major M. Hurford-Jones, I.A.
BARISAL	1864	Backergunj, Barisal ..	32	..	12	W. K. Hodgkin.
BARRACKPORE	1850	Grand Trunk Road, S. Riverside.	50	..	15	J. Miller.
DASSEIN GYMKHANA ..	1881	Fytche Street, Bassein, Burma.	50	..	11	A. H. Watson.
BELGAUM	1884	Close to Race Course ..	50	..	13	Major R. H. Coad, O.B.E., M.M.
BENARES .. ..	..	.....	20	..	16	J. Bolam.
BENGAL	1827	33, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	500	25	18	F. S. Cubitt, M.C.
BENGAL UNITED SERVICE	1845	29, Chowringhee Road.	150	20	14	D. J. Blomfield, I.S.E.
BOMBAY	1862	Esplanade Road ..	100	..	10	A. H. A. Simcox, (Retired I.C.S.)
BOMBAY GYMKHANA ..	..	.....	75	6	9	M. J. Dickens.
BYCULLA	1833	Bellasis Road, Bombay	200	24	12	A. Forrington.
CALCUTTA	1907	241, Lower Circular Road.	200	..	10	D. Y. Anderson and Biren Mookerjee.
CANPORE	1844	Cawnpore	50	..	10	J. A. Hare-Duke.
CHITTAGONG	1878	Pioneer Hill, Chittagong.	75	12	10	E. B. Francis.
CLUB OF CENTRAL INDIA	1885	Mhow	48	..	20	Major H. N. Ingles.
CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA	1865	Elphinstone Road, Poona.	200	12	10	Major J. T. W. Dunsby.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-house.	Subscription.			Secretary.
			Ent.	An-nual	Mon-thly.	
COCHIN	1876	.....	Rs. 100	Rs. ..	Rs. 10	J. G. Ferguson.
COCANADA	1880	Cocanada	70	120	10	A. D. Buckley.
COIMBATORE	1868	Coimbatore	75	0	10	F. W. Winterbotham.
COONOR	1894	Coonoor, Nilgiris ..	50	12	8	S. O. M. Deane.
DACCA	1864	Dacca	50	..	20	C. W. Tandy Green.
DALHOUSIE .. ..	..	Dalhousie, Punjab ..	..	15	7	W. L. Stevenson.
DARJEELING	1868	Auckland Road ..	100	16	7 1/2	G. Wragham Hardy.
DELHI	1898	Ludlow Castle, Delhi.	100	15	15	C. E. Wilkinson.
IMPERIAL DELHI GYMKHANA.	..	Delhi	100	15	15	Capt. E. France.
JHANSI	1887	Next to Public Gardens, Jhansl.	50	..	12	Major P. Proctor.
MADRAS	1831	Mount Road, Madras..	250	20	12	J. A. Thomson.
MADRAS COSMOPOLITAN.	1873	Mount Road	150	24	5	Dr. N. Venkataswami Chetty, M.B. & C.M.
MALABAR	1864	Beach Road, Calcut..	100	..	12	R. W. Royston.
MAYMYO	1910	.....	100	12	20	Major T. W. Bell, O.B.E.
MULTAN	1892	Multan	50	..	15	Lieut. H. P. Skinner.
NAINITAL	1864	.....	150	12	10	Lt.-Col. J. de Grey, O.B.E.
OOTACAMUND	1840	Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills.	150	18	12	V. S. Williams.
ORIENT .. ..	..	Chowpatty, Bombay.	150	72	6	I. N. Mehta and D. W. Ditchburn, F.R.I., R.A.
PEGU	1871	Prome Road, Rangoon	150	20	12	R. O. B. Perrott.
PESHAWAR	1843	Peshawar	50	..	12	Major A. P. Imlay, D.S.O.
PUNJAB	1879	Upper Mall, Lahore ..	..	15	12	Capt. C. E. B. Jameson.
QUETTA	1879	Quetta	30	..	18	Capt. C. C. Whyte, M.B.E.
RANGOON GYMKHANA.	1874	Haipin Rd., Rangoon.	75	6	10	S. E. Cline.
RANGOON BOAT .. ..	..	Royal Lakes, Rangoon	25	12	5	Z. B. Samuel.
RAJPUTANA	1880	Mount Abu	50	..	8	R. E. Coupland.
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT	1880	Apollo Bunder	275	18	12	Lt.-Col. C. Cobb, C.B.E.
ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF	1861	11, Russell Street ..	300	100	..	P. V. Douetil.
ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF.	..	Nasik	75	15	12	C. S. Marston, I.P. (Retd.)
ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF.	..	Bombay and Poona ..	150	25	..	C. C. Gulliland.
SATURDAY .. ..	..	7, Wood Street, Calcutta.	175	12	12	E. P. J. Ryan.
SECUNDERABAD	1883	Secunderabad (Deccan)	50	..	14	Major H. S. Morris, M.C.
SHILLONG	1878	Northbrook Road, Shillong.	100	12	20	J. C. Ritter.
SIALKOT .. ..	..	Sialkot, Punjab ..	32	..	21	Major, L. W. Wood.
SIND	1871	Karachi	200	12	12	Col. H. J. Mahon, C.I.E., V.D., M.L.A.
TRICHINOPOLY	1869	Cantonment	90	12	12	W. R. Oaten.
TOTICORIN	1885	Tuticorin	50	6	10	H. Gamper.
UNITED SERVICE	1866	Simla	100	12	15	Major L. B. Grant, C.I.E., T.D.
UNITED SERVICE CLUB, LUCKNOW.	1861	Chutter Manzil Palace.	100	..	10	A. L. Mortimer.
UPPER BURMA	1889	Fort Dufferin, Mandalay.	50	12	20	S. T. Stubbs.
WILLINGDON SPORTS ..	1917	Clerk Road, Bombay.	500	120	..	Lt.-Col. B. Higham, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retd.)
WHIRLER LTD.	1863	The Mall, Meerut ..	50	..	15	Capt. W. J. A. H. Auchinleck.

ROTARY IN INDIA.

89TH DISTRICT.

India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan

DISTRICT GOVERNOR:

Sir Phiroze Sethna, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone 20049. Telegrams "Phiroze".

ASSISTANT TO GOVERNOR:

V. Doraiswamy, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone 20049. Telegrams "Phiroze".

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE:

H. W. Bryant, G. P. O. Box No. 5, Poona. Phone 45. Telegrams "Rotacub".

OFFICE FOR ASIA:

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Officials and Club Meeting Days.

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SOLO, JAVA: *President*: W. A. van der Noord. *Honorary Secretary*: J. P. Bakker, c/o Baros Tampir, Bojolali, Tuesday at 8-30 p.m., Societelt De Harmonie.

Church Organisation in India.

ANGLICAN.

Down to March 1st 1930 the Church of England in India (and Ceylon), though possessing its own bishops and Metropolitan, was in the eyes of the law an integral part of the Church of England, and subject to the general supervision of the Archbishop of Canterbury. By the Indian Church Act and the Indian Church Measure passed by Parliament in 1927 this legal connection was severed, and on March 1st 1930, for the fixing of which date provision was made by the Indian Church Measure, the Church of England in India and in Ceylon, in future to be known as The Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, and, for short, The Church of India, became wholly responsible for the management of its own affairs, although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire "to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity."

Anglican work in India dates from the first establishment of the East India Company in the 17th Century on the shores of India at Surat, Madras, and Bombay, where the servants of the Company were ministered to by a continuous succession of chaplains. The first chaplain was the Revd. Peter Rogers, Surat, 1612. The first church built was St. George's, Madras in 1680, followed by Bombay Church, now St. Thomas' Cathedral, in 1716. In South India the work of Danish and German Lutheran missionaries was assisted by the English S.P.C.K. (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge), but missionary work was not attempted by the Church itself till the beginning of the 19th Century.

Like all other branches of the Anglican Communion the Church of India is episcopal. The first bishopric was not, however, founded until 1814 when the see of Calcutta was set up, the first bishop being Thomas Fanshaw Middleton. His jurisdiction at first included not only British India but the British settlements in Australia, the Straits, the Cape and St. Helena's. At the same time India was divided into three Archdeaconries, and two of these, Madras in 1835 and Bombay in 1837, were later erected into bishoprics. The three dioceses thus formed have been repeatedly subdivided, until in 1930 there were fourteen dioceses, the dates of their creation being as follows: Calcutta 1814; Madras 1835; Bombay 1837; Colombo 1845; Lahore 1877; Rangoon 1877; Travancore 1879; Cochin 1880; Lucknow 1893; Tinnevely 1896; Nagpur 1903; Dornakal 1912; Assam 1915; Nasik 1929. Plans are in hand for the formation of two more dioceses out of Lucknow and Calcutta. Rangoon, Lahore and Dornakal hope also to be divided shortly. There are assistant bishops in the dioceses of Lahore, Calcutta and Dornakal.

Rules for the government of the Church are contained in its "Constitution, Canons and Rules" adopted by its General Council in

session at Calcutta in 1930. All clergy before receiving a license from their bishop make in addition to an oath of canonical obedience to their bishop, a declaration accepting the Constitution, Canons and Rules, as well as a declaration concerning the faith and formularies of the Church. Lay members of the General and Diocesan Councils also make declarations of accept and acceptance. The government of the Church is through these councils, the General Council being for the whole ecclesiastical province of India, Burma and Ceylon. Its membership consists of the bishops of the province, and houses of clergy and laity elected by the diocesan councils. The Diocesan Councils consist of the Bishop of the Diocese and all its clergy, together with lay representatives elected by the parishes. To exercise a vote in the election of lay representatives parishioners must be adult communicant members of the Church. It is open to a diocese to add to these qualifications that of having contributed some specified amount to the expenses of the Church. In addition to these councils every parish has a Church committee or council with a recognized constitution and these are in many areas organised into district Church councils, particularly where Indian parishes are numerous. Again in addition to these councils the bishops of the province meet in Synod, with clerical and four lay assessors if a matter of faith or order is being dealt with, and the bishop of a diocese can at any time hold a Synod of his clergy. Determinations on matters of faith and order are made only by the House of Bishops of the General Council and cannot be made subjects of disciplinary action unless adopted in the form of a canon by the whole Council.

The additional title of Metropolitan was given to the Bishop of Calcutta when the sees of Madras and Bombay were formed. It is an ancient title similar to archbishop and indicates that its holder has jurisdiction over the other bishops of the province. Before consecration a diocesan bishop takes an oath of canonical obedience to the Metropolitan. Under the Constitution of the church bishops are elected by the diocese, subject to confirmation by the bishops of the province. In the Constitution, Canons and Rules, the Constitution consists of Declarations laying down the position of the Church of India as a part of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church; the Canons lay down principles of government and organisation; the Rules arrange in detail for the carrying out of the Canons, and are more easily altered or added to than the Canons. The salaries and allowances of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, have from the foundation of those sees been paid out of the Revenues of Government, as also in part those of the Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur. Down to 1930 these bishops were appointed by the Crown. Since 1930 the bishops of these seven dioceses are elected, and when the bishops occupying the first three sees in 1930 vacate their sees their successors will be paid in part only from a grant from Government for the

episcopal supervision of its establishment of chaplains. For the other seven bishoprics, and for any others, set up, Government is in no way responsible.

The Ecclesiastical establishment of the Government of India is an inheritance from the East India Company. That Company from the first provided chaplains for its servants. The chaplains of the present establishment are maintained for ministration to the Government's British born servants, civil and military. They are chosen by the Indian Chaplains' Board sitting in London, are appointed by the Secretary of State, are posted to Dioceses by the Governor-General in consultation with the Metropolitan, and within their Dioceses are posted to stations by the Provincial Governor on the recommendation of the diocesan bishop. Their pay and allowances are wholly met by Government. In spiritual matters they are subject to the supervision and jurisdiction of their bishop, and while Government servants civil and military are their primary charge, they are the parish priests of the chaplaincies to which they are appointed and are responsible for the care of all members of the church in their parish except in so far as Indian Members of the Church are cared for by missionaries or Indian clergy. Besides providing chaplains the Government of India, again following the practice of the East India Company, has provided or assisted in the provision of churches and their maintenance, and also of cemeteries. Where numbers do not warrant the provision of an Establishment chaplain Government has assisted in the provision of clergy by grants-in-aid, and when from time to time the number of Establishment chaplains has been reduced special grants-in-aid have been granted. The Establishment and all grants-in-aid are subject to revision and are in fact revised from time to time.

(The Ecclesiastical establishment includes besides Anglican chaplains, Church of Scotland, Free Church, and Roman Catholic chaplains, for ministrations to members of those communions; and churches and grants-in-aid are provided or given on the same principles as for Anglicans.)

The special interests of those parishioners whose domicile is England in the continued use, should they so desire, of the services of the English Prayer Book, which the Church of India is now free to alter at its discretion, are safeguarded by certain of the canons, and these interests together with other matters concerning the undertakings and relation of the Government of India to its chaplains and the Church are provided for by a set of Statutory Rules drawn up under the Indian Church Act. Members of the Church of England or any of the branches of the Anglican Communion are, while resident in India, full members of the Church of India, and are a most important part of the Indian Church, their numbers still in some places exceeding those of Indian members, and some stations being still exclusively European, although in the Church as a whole the number of Indian members greatly exceeds that of Europeans. European clergy numbered (in 1936) 414 and Indian clergy 719. There are no racial distinctions whatever in the Church;

Indian clergy frequently preach or celebrate for European congregations, and in a few instances are in permanent charge of European parishes. The Indian laity though usually preferring services in their own languages are everywhere free to attend English churches, and to be enrolled, if they wish, as parishioners.

The education of European children, and more particularly the children of the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, has from early days been a concern of the Church. In addition to day-schools it has established over 70 boarding schools for boys and girls, many of them in hill stations. The provincial Governments assist these schools with grants-in-aid both for building and current expenditure, just as they do all other schools, according to the rules of the education codes. The schools are inspected by Government inspectors. Indian boys and girls are admitted to these schools, but the number that may be taken is limited to a percentage fixed by the local Government. The Archbishop of Canterbury has recently issued in England an appeal for £250,000 for the endowment of these schools. Indianisation of Government services, especially of the railways, customs and post and telegraph departments has severely hit the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, and the ability of parents to pay fees is steadily decreasing. Hence the urgent need for increased endowments. The existing endowments of all the schools yield an income of less than £1 per child per annum.

(The Church of India is not the only community responsible for European education in India. The Roman Catholics, the Church of Scotland and the various free churches provide schools for their children, and receive similar assistance from Government.)

The Government of India Act of 1935, section 83, provides for the continuance of government grants to European schools at a total figure in each province not less than the average figure for the ten years preceding 1933, unless the whole grant of a government to education is reduced, when the grant to European education may be reduced in proportion. And, as a result of the recommendations of a sub-committee of the Round Table Conference, provincial boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education have been set up, and also an Inter-Provincial Board, to consider and advise Governments on matters connected with the schools.

Missions.

In Malabar, on the south-west coast of India, there have been Christians certainly from the 6th century, probably from the 4th century and possibly from the 1st century A.D. They are called "Syrian" Christians owing to their connection with the Church in Syria. They do not appear to have attempted to spread the Christian faith in India. The Portuguese may therefore be regarded as the first missionaries in India, and from their arrival at Goa the Franciscans and Dominicans who accompanied their fleets in large numbers threw themselves with great activity into the work of evangelism. The formation of the Society of Jesus led to one of its first members the famous St. Francis Xavier being sent to Goa, where he arrived

in 1541. Under his leadership the preaching of Christianity was carried on with great earnestness. The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church thus begun has been continued, and at the present day the number of Indian members of that Church is given as 2,113,659 (Census 1931), to which may be added 654,939 Syrian Christians attached to the Roman Church. The number of independent Syrian Christians (Census 1931) is given as 525,607.

Protestant missions did not begin till the 18th Century, and as missionaries were not allowed to establish themselves in the Company's territories, they worked from Danish territory and in Indian States. These missionaries were Lutherans, but as stated above, were in the latter part of the 18th Century assisted with funds from England. Famous men among them were Ziegenbalg, Kiernander, Schultze and Christian Friedrick Schwarz. By the end of the 18th Century it is believed that there were in South India about 30,000 Lutheran converts. In 1800 the famous Baptist trio, Carey, Marshman and Ward established themselves at Serampore in Bengal (Carey had come to India in 1793). Men of humble origin and education, one was a cobbler, one a ragged-school teacher, and one a printer, they displayed great ability and enterprise, and threw themselves not only into evangelism but into the scientific study of India, its languages and culture, and its flora and fauna. Books and translations poured from their printing press. Carey was made professor of Sanscrit in Lord Wellesley's College for the training of civil and military officers.

The 19th Century saw a great increase in missionary effort of every sort. This was due to the opening of the Company's territories to missionaries by the Government of India Act of 1813, and it was only after that date that Anglican (Church of England) missionary societies took up work in India, namely the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by sending as missionaries ordained clergy of the Church of England, those hitherto subsidised or sent by the S.P.C.K. (see above) being Lutherans. The first missionaries to arrive after the passing of the Act were American Congregationalists. The London Missionary Society were also early in the field and Presbyterians from America and Scotland soon followed. In the course of the century India became covered by a network of missions, engaged not only in evangelism, but in educational work in schools and colleges, in medical work and in industries. Among famous names of missionary educationalists are those of Dr. Duff of Calcutta, and Dr. Wilson in Bombay. In the education of women missions may fairly claim to have taken the lead. The total number of missionary societies from Europe and America working in India is now over 150. For consultation and common action there is a National Christian Council with headquarters at Nagpur, first organised in 1914, and in connection with this there are 10 Provincial Christian Councils. Membership of these councils is by election or appointment by local churches and mission councils.

The Directory of the National Christian Council shows that the missions connected with it have 58 Colleges; 315 High Schools and about the

same number of middle schools; 103 Teachers training institutions; 217 industrial schools, and very many primary schools; 250 hospitals, and about the same number of dispensaries; 68 Leper institutions and 11 Tuberculosis Sanatoria, and 15 homes for the Blind or Deaf; 64 Agricultural Settlements; 31 Co-operative Societies; 40 printing presses; 36 miscellaneous industries. The Census of 1931 gives 3,002,558 as the total number of Protestant Christians in India, making the total number of Christians, including Roman Catholics, Romo-Syrians and Syrians (see above) 6,296,763; included in this total are 167,771 Europeans and 128,758 Anglo-Indians.

Reunion.

Since the Great War there has been widespread interest in India in the subject of the reunion of the separated Christian bodies. In South India the movement for union was started in 1919 by a group of Indian clergy. This has led to the preparation of an elaborate scheme of union the parties to which are Anglicans, Methodists and the already united South Indian United Church which consists of Presbyterians and Congregationalists. Much time and thought have been given to the preparation of the scheme, the problem presented by the task of reconciling Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Congregationalist principles being of extreme difficulty.

The scheme is now practically complete and awaits acceptance or rejection by the bodies concerned. If the scheme is accepted the four southern dioceses of the Church of India, Madras, Dornakal, Tinnevely and Travancore will be separated from the rest of the province and form part of the united Church, which is pledged to maintain episcopal government. The general principles of the scheme were approved by the Lambeth Conference (of Bishops of the Anglican Communion) in 1930. At the present moment (1938) the Church of India has submitted the scheme to the Consultative Committee of that Conference drawing attention to points of detail altered or settled since 1930 and asking whether the scheme can still be considered acceptable.

The existence of a united church in South India consisting of Congregational and Presbyterian elements has been mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In north India there has been in existence for some years The United Church of India (North) consisting of similar elements. Since 1929 a further movement for a wider union in north India has been considered at a series of Round Table Conferences to which the Church of India has sent representatives. In south India, again, a movement has started for union between two sections of the Syrian Church (the Orthodox and the Mar Thoma Reformed) and the Anglican Church, and the Church of India has agreed to send delegates to the Kerala Council of Church Union responsible for this movement (Kerala is a general name for the area covered by the States of Travancore and Cochin and the district of British Malabar).

Anglican Missions.

In addition to the two principal missionary societies of the Church of England, the S.P.G. (Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) and the C.M.S. (Church Missionary Society) already mentioned, whose missionaries in India, Burma and Ceylon number—

	Ordained.	Laymen.	Women.	Total.
S.P.G. ..	86	31	190	307
C.M.S. ..	71	31	130	232 + 68

married women, there are also certain smaller, but important missions, namely The Oxford Mission to Calcutta working in Calcutta among students and also at Barisal; the Cowley-Wantage-All Saints Mission, working in Poona and Bombay; the Dublin Mission at Hazaribagh, the Cambridge Mission at Delhi, the Cawnpore Brotherhood; the Scottish Episcopal Church Mission, at Chanda (C.P.); the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society (12 ordained missionaries in the Lucknow and Nagpur and Rangoun dioceses); the Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1927 and the Christa Prema Seva Sangha, Poona 1934; the Canadian Church Mission (4 ordained missionaries in the Lahore Diocese); the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, in several dioceses; the Sisters of St. Margaret (East Grinstead) in the Colombo diocese; Sisters of St. Denys (Warminster) in the Chota Nagpur Diocese; Sisters of the Holy Family, Naini Tal; the Winchester Brotherhood, Mandalay, and the Sisters of the Church, Maymyo. The first two of these, and several of the others in the list, consist of communities of priests or sisters under religious vows. Members of the brotherhoods mentioned are in most cases not under life vows. The work and influence of these communities is a most important element in the life of the Church of India.

The Church of India has taken its full share in educational, medical and industrial work in India. Among colleges founded and managed by its missionaries St. Stephen's, Delhi, St. John's, Agra, St. Columba's, Hazaribagh, Christ

Church, Cawnpore, and Trinity College, Cawnpore, are well known. A college at Trichinopoly has been amalgamated with the inter-denominational Madras Christian College. For the training of Indian and Anglo-Indian ordination candidates Bishops' College, Calcutta, serves the whole of India. In the various language areas are other colleges for the training of ordinands and lay church-workers through the medium of the local language. Among hospitals made famous by the work of the doctors in charge are those at Quetta (Sir Henry Holland), Bannu (the late Dr. Pennell) and St. Stephen's Delhi (for women). The C.M.S. High School at Shrinagar is distinguished among the many High Schools of the Church for the methods adopted to develop manliness and *esprit de corps* in the boys. Cawnpore in the north and Nazareth in the extreme south are well known centres of industrial work and training. The Diocesan Press at Madras was built up into a very large and efficient institution by a retired C. M. S. Missionary. At Hnbl, in the Bombay Diocese, S. P. G. missionaries have, since 1919, done extremely good work in charge of an Industrial Settlement (for the reformation and training of members of criminal tribes) committed to their care by Government.

Exact figures of the membership of the Church of India are not obtainable. From figures, available there appear to be about three quarters of a million (750,000) of which about a lakh and a half (150,000) are European and Anglo-Indian; dioceses, with large numbers of Indian Christians are Dornakal, Tinnevely, Travancore, Lahore, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Chota Nagpur. The number of clergy, European and Indian, has been given in an earlier paragraph.

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department.

Westcott, Most Rev. Foss, D.D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Young, Ver. Ernest Joseph, M.A. Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta.

Higham, Rev. Canon Phillip, M.A.... .. (On leave from 31-3-38).

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Boulton, Rev. Walter, M.A. Chaplain, Shillong, Assam.

Tucker, Rev. G. E., B.Sc. Metropolitan's Chaplain.

Cowham, The Rev. Arthur Gerard, M.A. On leave.ex-I-

Tilney-Bassett, The Rev. Hugh Francis Emra, M.A. Dinapore.

Trotman, The Rev. Lionel William, M.A. On leave.ex-I-

Halliday, The Rev. Sydney Lang Kasauli.

Rogers, The Rev. G. T., M.A. Darjeeling.

Pearson, The Rev. A. J., L.Th. Barrackpore.

Devall, The Rev. T. G. C., M.A. Bankipore.

BENGAL ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

PROBATIONARY.

Tytler, The Rev. J. D.	S. Stephen's Kidderpore,
Scott, The Rev. G. M.	S. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.
Chatfield-Jude, The Rev. H., A.E.C.	Lebong.
Beynon, The Rev. J. R.	Fort William, Calcutta.
Hares, The Rev. W.R.F., M.A.	Junior Chaplain, S. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

McKenzie, The Rev. Donald Francis, M.A., J.P. ..	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, and Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta.
Rutledge, The Rev. James William Renwick, M.A. ..	Junior Chaplain, Attached 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Calcutta.
Matheson, The Rev. Robertus William, M.A. ..	Junior Chaplain, Attached 1st Battalion, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Barrackpore.
Trotter, The Rev. Robert Anderson, M.A. ..	Probationary Chaplain: Second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta.

CHURCH OF ROME.

Perier, The Most Rev. Dr. Ferdinand, S.J. ..	Archbishop, Calcutta.
Bryan, Rev. Leo, S.J.	Chaplain, Alipore Central Jail.

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF INDIA.

Acland, The Right Rev. Richard Dyke, M.A. ..	Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Nix-Seaman, The Ven'ble Alfred Jonathan, M.A. ..	Offg. Archdeacon.
Arthur Patrick Little	Registrar of the Diocese.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Nix-Seaman, The Ven'ble Alfred Jonathan, M.A. ..	Chaplain of Mahabaleshwar and Colaba, Bombay in addition.
Dossetor, Rev. F. E., M.A.	Chaplain of Deokali.
Fortescue, Canon, Rev. C. F., L.Th. (Dur.) ..	Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.
Elliot, Rev. T. R. H., M.A.	Garrison Chaplain.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Ball, Rev. Henry, M.A.	Chaplain of Ahmednagar.
Cowburn, Rev. F., B.A.	Chaplain of Belgaum.
Barnes, Rev. J., B.A.	Chaplain of Ahmedabad.
McPherson, Rev. K. C.	Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona.
Lewis, Rev. O. G., M.A., C.F.	Chaplain (On leave).
Ruddell, Rev. J. F. W., B.A.	Chaplain (On leave).
Lindsay, Rev. W. T., M.A.	Chaplain of Kirkee.
Waddy, Rev. R. P. S., M.A.	Chaplain (On leave).
Rigg-Stansfield, Rev. H.	Chaplain of Ghorpuri.

FIELD SERVICE POST.

Nil.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Chaplains.

Yule Rennle, Rev. J., M.A., B.D., B. Litt. ..	Presidency Senior Chaplain, (Offg.).
MacEdward, Rev. L., M.A.	Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.
Mackintosh, Rev. K.	Chaplain, Poona and Kirkee.

CHURCH OF ROME.

Roberts, The Most Rev. Thomas, D. S.J. ..	Archbishop of Bombay.
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Assam Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS.

Houlton, The Rev. Walter, M.A.	Shillong.	
Mathew, The Rev. F. W. ..	..	..	Lakhimpur	} Paid from All-India grant.
Waite, The Rev. A., B.A. ..	..	..	Silchar ..	
Wyld, The Rev. F., B.A. ..	..	..	Sibsagar ..	

Bihar Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS.

DeVail, Rev. T. G. C. ..	..	..	Chaplain of Bankipore.
Fihney-Bassett, Rev. H. F. E. ..	..	..	Chaplain, Dinapore.

ADDITIONAL CLERGY.

Chalk, Rev. B. S. ..	..	..	Bhagalpur.
Morgen, Rev. D. J. ..	..	..	Monghyr and Jamalpur.
Judah, Rev. Ethelred ..	..	..	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.
King, Rev. R. F. ..	..	..	Ranchi.

Burma Ecclesiastical Department.

West, The Right Rev. George Algernon, M.M., M.A. Bishop of Rangoon.

SENIOR CHAPLAIN.

Lee, Rev. Arthur Oldfield Norris	Chaplain, Archdeacon of Rangoon, and Bishop's Commissary and Chaplain, Rangoon Cathedral.
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JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Stevenson, Rev. George Edwin	Chaplain, Rangoon Cantonment.
Higginbotham, Rev. William Harold Spencer ..	..	Chaplain, Mandalay.
Slater, Rev. Robert Henry Lawson ..	..	Chaplain, Maymyo.
Harding, John Ambrose ..	..	Chaplain, Mingaladon.

Central Provinces and Berar Ecclesiastical Department.

Hardy, The Rt. Revd. Alexander Ogilvie, M.A. ..	Bishop of Nagpur.
Martin, The Ven'ble Frederick William, M.A. ..	(On leave).
Warmington, The Rev. Canon Guy Wilson, M.A. ..	(On leave.)
Streatfield, The Rev. S. F., B.A. ..	Garrison Chaplain, Jubbulpore.
Gash, The Rev. I. J. ..	(On leave).
Sanders, The Rev. Harold Martin, M.A. ..	Chaplain, Chakrata, U. P.
Williams, The Rev. W. P., B.A. ..	Archdeacon and Chaplain of Nagpur.
Eastwick, The Rev. Rowland, B.A. ..	Chaplain, Nasirabad.
Clare, The Rev. Heber ..	Chaplain, Mhow.
Fell, The Rev. B. G., M.A. ..	Chaplain, Kamptee.

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Waller, Right Rev. Edward Harry Mansfield, D.D. ..	Lord Bishop of Madras.
Edmonds, Rev. Canon Hebert James, M.A. ..	Archdeacon & Bishop's Commissary.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Hayward, Rev. W. G., B.A. ..	..	Chaplain, Secunderabad, Deccan.
James, Rev. Rhys, B.A. ..	..	Chaplain, Wellington.
Langdale-Smith, Rev. Richard Marmaduke, B.A. ..	..	(On leave preparatory to retirement.)
Trench, Rev. Albert Charles, M.C. ..	..	Do. do.
Coldman, Rev. A. T., B.D. ..	..	Do. do.
Wheeler, Rev. C. E. B. ..	..	Chaplain of Ootacamund.

MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Wilson, Rev. G. A., M.A.	..	..	..	Chaplain, Calicut.
Clarke, Rev. M., M.A.	..	..	..	Chaplain, Fort St. George, Madras.
White, Rev. Jack	..	..	..	(On leave).
Fry, Rev. E. H.	..	..	..	Chaplain of Trimulgherry, Deccan.
Perry, Rev. T. V., B.A.	..	..	..	Chaplain, St. Thomas Mount with Pallavaram, St. Thomas Mount.
Jackson, Rev. L. S., M.A.	..	..	..	(On leave).
Morthock, Rev. A. G., M.A.	..	..	..	Chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore.
France, Rev. A.	..	..	..	Chaplain, Cathedral Church of St. George, Madras.
Weston Waite, Rev. F. E.	..	..	..	Chaplain, Bolarum, Deccan.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Ingram, Rev. J. W.	..	..	..	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Madras.
Reid, Rev. J. P.	..	..	..	Chaplain, Bangalore.

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

SENIOR CHAPLAIN.

Vacant

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Stephenson, Rev. W.	..	..	..	Chaplain of Kolat.
Brulbury, Rev. J. H.	..	..	..	Chaplain of Nowshera and Risalpur.
Nicholl, Rev. E. M.	..	..	..	Chaplain of Peshawar.
Blaise, Rev. R. G.	..	..	..	Chaplain of Razmak.
Tambling, Rev. F. G. H.	..	..	..	Chaplain of Abbottabad.
Jones, Rev. G. W.	..	..	..	(On leave.)

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Barnes, The Right Rev. George Dunsford, M.A., D.D., C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D.	Bishop of Lahore, Lahore.
Lister, Rev. Canon J. G., M.A.	.. .. Ferozepore.
Marshall, Rev. Canon Norman Edwyn, M.A.	.. .. Rawalpindi.
Johnston, Rev. Canon G. F., M.A.	.. .. On leave pending rethement till 18th May 1938.
Devenish, The Ven'ble R. C. S., M.A.	.. .. (On leave). Archdeacon of Lahore.
Tambling, Rev. F. G. H. "
Remison, Rev. Eric David, M.A. "
Gorrie, Rev. L. M., Th. L.	.. .. Karachi.
Jones, Rev. G. W., B.A.	.. .. Murree and Chaklara.
Storrs-Fox, Rev. E. A., M.A.	.. .. Sialkot.
Nicholl, Rev. E. M., M.A., M.C.	.. .. Hagara.
McKenzie, Rev. D. S., M.A.	.. .. Shala.
Morgan, Rev. B. I., M.A.	.. .. Jullunder.
Evers, Rev. M. S., M.A., M.C.	.. .. Offg. Archdeacon of Lahore.
Devlin, Rev. T. S., M.A.	.. .. (On leave) till July 1938.
Salisbury, Rev. Mark, LL.D.	.. .. (On leave.)
Waterbury, Rev. F. G., B.D.	.. .. Dalhousie.
Bartels, Rev. R. C., B.A.	.. .. Hyderabad (Sind).
Brailsford, Rev. Cyril, A.K.C.	.. .. Quetta.
Lester Garland, Rev. G. H., M.A.	.. .. (On leave).
Noble, Rev. R. H., M.A.	.. .. Lahore Cantt.
O'Neill, Rev. W. S., M.A.	.. .. Peshawar.
Bradbury, Rev. John Henry, A. R. C.	.. .. (On leave).
Laurence, Rev. George, M.A., B.D.	.. .. Risalpur and Nowshera.

PUNJAB ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Gasking, Rev. C. A., L.Th.	..	..	Murree Neawer Galls.
Claydon, Rev. Evan, M.A.	..	..	Multan.
Stephenson, Rev. William, B.A.	..	..	Kohat.
Please, Rev. Rupert George, B.Sc.	..	..	Karachi (Asstt.).
Fish, Rev. F. J., B.A., M.C.	..	..	Shimla (Assistant).
Young, Rev. P. N. F., M.A.	..	..	New Delhi.
Rose, Rev. T. P., M.A.	..	..	Quetta (Asstt.).
Kennedy, Rev. H. G. S., M.A.	..	..	Ambala.
Futers, Rev. S. R., B.A.	..	..	Razmak & D.I.K.
Hazell, Rev. H. E.	..	..	Murree Further Galls.
Mee, Rev. J. A., B.A.	..	..	Peshawar (Assistant).
Geddes, Rev. L. F., M.A.	..	..	Lahore (Assistant).

CHAPLAINS BELONGING TO OTHER DIOCESES TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO THE

DIOCESE OF LAHORE.

Halliday, Rev. S. L.	Kasauli.
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United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Saunders, The Right Rev. Charles John Godfrey,	Bishop of Lucknow, Headquarters, Allahabad.
M.A.	
Cotton, The Ven'ble Henry Wilmot Stapleton,	Archdeacon of Lucknow, Naini Tal.
M.A.	
Westmacott, R., V.D., Bar-at-Law	.. .. Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow, Headquarters, Calcutta.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

SENIOR CLERGYMEN.			
Bill, The Rev. Sydney Alfred, M.A.	..	..	On leave, preparatory to retirement.
Rigg, The Rev. Arthur Cecil Pietroni, M.A.	..	..	Tenares.
Hare, The Rev. Canon Arthur Neville, M.A.	..	..	On 28 months' leave from Oct. 26, 1936, preparatory to retirement.
Patrick, The Rev. Alexander, M.A.	..	..	Dehra Dun.
Porter, The Rev. Canon John, L.Th.	..	..	Agra.
Douglas, The Rev. Percy Sholto, M.A.	..	..	Landour.
Luckman, The Rev. Sydney, B.A.	..	..	Meerut.
Burn, The Rev. John Humphrey, B.A.	..	..	On 7 months & 7 days' leave from 30 March 1938.
Cotton, The Ven'ble Henry Wilmot Stapleton, M.A.			Archdeacon of Lucknow, Naini Tal.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Larwill, The Rev. Guthrie James, M.A.	..	..	On 6 months' leave from April 13, 1938.
Davies-Leigh, The Rev. Arthur George, M.A.	..	..	Chaulhattia.
Sanders, The Rev. Harold Martin, M.A.	..	..	Chakrata.
Munn, The Rev. William Ernest Napier, L.Th.	..	..	Bareilly.
Garrod, The Rev. William Frances, B.A.	..	..	Ranikhet (Almora).
Richards, The Rev. George Henry	..	..	Fyzabad.
Rogers, The Rev. Eric Witham	..	..	Cawnpore.
Stratton, The Rev. Basil	..	..	On 6 months and 16 days leave from April 24, 1938.
Hurn, The Rev. Edward Liddel Arthur	..	..	Lucknow (Civil).
Powell, The Rev. Llewellyn Montague Saxon,	..	..	Allahabad Garrison.
B.A.			

CHAPLAINS ON PROBATION.

Clarke, The Rev. Arthur	..	..	Jhansi.
Bacon, The Rev. Edward Arthur	..	..	Lucknow Cantonment.

Methodist Church.

Reynell, The Rev. Arthur Jesse	Superintending Methodist Chaplain in India, New Delhi & Simla.
Jenkin, The Rev. Harry J., B.A.	Karachi.
Kerr, The Rev. Robert Thomas, Hon. C.F. ..	Lahore.
Thorne, The Rev. Percival Edward	Quetta.
Linton, The Rev. Lawrence	Meerut.
Clifford, The Rev. F. Wesley	Calcutta.
Rolfe, The Rev. Herbert R.	Bawalpindi.
Cope, The Rev. Harold K. J.	Jubbulpore.
West, The Rev. J. Aubrey	Peshawar.
Harvey, The Rev. William T.	Lucknow.
Burden, The Rev. John P.	Jhansi.

MADRAS.

Williams, The Rev. Joseph	Secunderabad.
Hopkins, The Rev. Leonard J.	Bangalore.

BOMBAY.

Poad, The Rev. Frank Edger	Bombay.
Leyland, The Rev. F. Elgar	Kirkee.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic community is composed of the following elements:—

- (1) The "Syrian" Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas. They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599, and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicar-Apostolics. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syriac rite.
- (2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards, starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc.
- (3) European immigrants at all times, including British troops.
- (4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres.
- (5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 3 Bishops, 71 priests and some 28,000 laity have been received into the Catholic Church.

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline. To meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, till by the middle of the 19th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy. Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the "Padroado" or royal patronage, and the propaganda clergy. This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended

by the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double jurisdiction"). At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy, which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows:—

Under the Sacred Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs:—

The archbishopric of Goa and Damaun (having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochín and Mylapore (both in British territory).

Under the Sacred Congregation of Oriental Churches:—

The archbishopric of Ernakulam, with suffragan bishoprics of Changanacherry, Kottayam and Trichur.

The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffragan bishopric of Tiruvella.

Under the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide:—

The archbishopric of Agra, with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad and Ajmere and the Prefecture Apostolic of Indore.

The archbishopric of Bombay, with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Calicut, Trichinopoly and Tuticorin, and the Missions of Ahmedabad and Karachi.

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong, Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim.

The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore, Hyderabad, Vizagapatam, Nagpur, Bezwada and Cuttack, the Prefecture Apostolic of Jubbulpore, and the Mission of Bellary.

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Salem and Malacca.

The archbishopric of Delhi and Simla, with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefecture Apostolic of Kashmir and Multan.

The archbishopric of Verapoly, with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar, Trivandrum and Vijayapuram.

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee.

Three Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture Apostolic of Burma.

The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders, congregations or mission seminaries, and in the great majority are either French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Spanish or Italian by nationality. They number over 2,000 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly Indian, etc., numbering about 2,400, and over 9,000 nuns. The first work of the clergy is parochial ministration to existing Christians, including railway people and British troops. Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people; their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc. Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St. Peter's College, Agra, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses; besides a large number of high

schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education in 1936 exceeded half a million. As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota-Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Ahmednagar district and the Telugu coast may be mentioned. (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted.) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension. The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplains are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the collections of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith and of the Holy Childhood, helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation. This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

The Holy See is represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East India who resides at Bangalore. At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev. Archbishop Klerkels, D.D., appointed in 1931.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland and the United Free Church have become one. The Union, effected in October 1929, has already exerted a profound influence upon the life of the Church of Scotland in India. The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814, when the Rev. Dr. Bryce landed in Calcutta, and organised a congregation of his Scottish fellow countrymen. The centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated: Calcutta, 1914; Bombay, 1919; Madras, 1921. Since 1903 there have been eighteen chaplains on the staff, of whom nine belong to the Bengal Presidency, five to Bombay, and four to Madras. These minister both to the Scottish troops and to the civil population of the towns where they are stationed, but when there is a Scottish regiment the chaplain is attached to the regiment, instead of being posted to the station where the regiment happens to be placed and as a rule moves with the regiment. There are three Presidency senior Chaplains in charge of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras respectively. There are churches in the chief towns of the Presidencies, and churches have also been built in all considerable military stations, e.g., Chakrata, Lucknow, Peshawar, Ranikhet, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Umballa and Jubbulpor. In addition to the regular establishment there are a number of acting Chaplains and these are serving in such stations as

Rawalpindi, Lahore, Cawnpore, Meerut, Mhow and Quetta. The Additional Clergy Societies in India contribute towards the cost of this additional establishment. In other places such as Sialkot, Murree, Dalhousie and Darjeeling, regular services are provided by Scottish Missionaries. Simla has a minister of its own sent out from Scotland.

The Mission work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1829, when Alexander Duff, one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was sent to Calcutta. He was the first to open schools where English was made the medium for instruction, and where religious teaching was given daily. Similar educational missions were soon afterwards started in Bombay and Madras. Educational work is still an important branch of the mission work of the Church, and in 1907 the College in Calcutta was united with the College of the United Free Church of Scotland, to form the Scottish Churches College. In the Punjab Evangelistic work is being carried on from eight centres, and the baptised Christian community now numbers over 20,000. Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870 is now carried on throughout the whole Eastern Himalayan district, and there is a Christian community there of over 12,000. In the eight mission districts of Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, Santal, Rajputana, Nagpur, Poona, and the

Punjab there were at the end of 1935 over 53,000 baptised Indian Christians. In connection with these missions the Women's Association of Foreign Missions does invaluable service in school, medical and zenana work, having in India 41 European missionaries, 163 teachers, over 50 schools, three hospitals and six dispensaries.

The Church of Scotland has also done much to provide education for European children in India. Its two Churches in Bombay have six representatives on the governing body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and the two churches exercise pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. In Bangalore there is the St. Andrew's High School, and both in Bangalore and in Madras the local congregation supports a school for poor children. The Aryehalf Girls' Boarding and High School is under the care of the Kirk-Session of St. Andrew's Church, Simla. The now well-known St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong, Bengal, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiated by and are being locally managed by missionaries of that Church. The homes exist for the benefit of the domiciled European Community, and are doing magnificent work.

There are now twenty cottages, and about 600 children in residence. The Church has many schools in all parts of its field, and it has also made a large contribution to the work of higher education in India through five Christian Colleges. The Scottish Church College, Calcutta, is well-known. The Madras Christian College, which owes so much to the work of Dr. William Miller, is now under the direction of a Board representing several Missionary Societies. Other Colleges are Wilson College, Bombay, Hishop College, Nagpur, and Murray College, Sialkot. The Church also carries on important medical work. There are nineteen Mission Hospitals at different centres, among which are four excellently equipped and staffed Women's Hospitals in Madras, Nagpur, Ajmer and Poona. Further information may be found in "Reports of the Sessions of the Church of Scotland," Blackwood & Sons; "The Church of Scotland Year Book" and "The Handbook of the Church of Scotland in India and Ceylon."

Though the former Churches of the United Free Church now belong to the Church of Scotland they remain independent of the establishment recognised by Government. They have only three purely European congregations in India, two in Calcutta and one in Bombay.

BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr. Wm. Carey, operates mainly in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Ceylon. The Baptist Zenana Mission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with this Society. The staff of the united Mission in India and Ceylon numbers 203 missionaries and 1,044 Indian and Singhalese workers. Connected with the Society are 436 Indian and Singhalese Churches, 244 Primary Day Schools, 22 Middle and High Schools, and 1 Theological Training College. The Church membership at the close of 1936 stood at 25,800 and the Christian community at 66,974. Amongst the non-caste people great progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these peoples are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttaek, Patna and Delhi where hostels have been erected for the prosecution of this form of work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.—Ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Serampore College with its Royal Charter granted by His Danish Majesty in 1827, confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of Purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, and placed in 1856 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society to become a part of its Missionary Educational operations, in Arts and Theology. It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly-formed Calcutta University; reorganised in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an inter-denominational basis

for the granting of Theological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches.

In Arts and Science the College prepares for the Calcutta Examinations. *Principal*: Rev. G. H. C. Angus, M.A., B.D.

There is a vernacular institute also at Cuttaek for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres.

There are 10 purely English Baptist Churches connected with the Society, but English services are carried on in many of the stations. Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 8 Hospitals. Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttaek. The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev. D. Scott Wells; 44, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 19, Funnival Street, Holborn, London. The total expenditure of the Society for 1936 amounted to £163,514 of which £68,950 was expended in India and Ceylon.

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION.—Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts. There are 20 stations and 632 out-stations with a staff of 101 missionaries including 8 qualified physicians, and 1,325 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,659 villages. Organised Churches number 126, communicants 28,236 and adherents 26,719 for the past year. Forty-six Churches are entirely self-supporting. In the Educational department are 558 village day schools, with 19,903 children, 12 boarding schools, 2 High schools, 2 Normal Training schools, a

Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 1,000 pupils, and an Industrial school. There are 6 Hospitals, two leper-asylums and an Orphanage. Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children. During the last decade membership has increased by 65 per cent., the Christian community by 20 per cent., and scholars by 105 per cent. Indian Secretary is the Rev. J. B. McLaurin, Cochinada.

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY, organized in 1814, has Missions in Burma began 1813; Assam 1836; Bengal and Orissa 1836; South India 1840. It owes its origin to the celebrated Adoniram Judson. Until 1910 the Society was known as the American Baptist Missionary Union. There are 32 main stations of the Mission in Burma, 11 in Assam, 10 in Bengal and Orissa, and 29 in South India, besides many outstations. All forms of missionary enterprise come within the scope of the Society.

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic, educational and medical, and the training of the indigenous pastors, preachers and Bible-Women, and extends to many races and languages. The most important result of its work in Burma, has been the practical transformation of the Karens and the Kachins whose languages has been reduced to writing by the Mission. The Chins of the Chin Hill Tracts are also progressing along these lines under the influence of the Mission. The work in Assam embraces 11 different languages, and large efforts are being made amongst the employees of the tea plantations. The Mission Press at Rangoon is the largest and finest in Burma.

In the year 1936 the field staff numbered 302 missionaries, 6,814 indigenous workers. There were 2,900 organised Churches of which 2,335 were self-supporting. Church members numbered 3,13,548. In the 2,353 Sunday Schools were enrolled 1,03,763 pupils. The Mission conducted 2,662 schools of all grades, Judson College at Rangoon and the Agricultural School at Pyinmana being among them, with 95,409 students enrolled. 13 hospitals and 34 dispensaries treated 11,188 inpatients and 1,02,257 outpatients. Christians of all communities among whom the Mission works, contributed over Rs. 6,42,654 for this religious and benevolent work during the year.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION was opened in 1836, and has 11 main stations staffed by about 53 missionaries. There are 854 native workers, 943 organized churches, 60,110 baptised members, 399 schools of all grades including 2 High, 2 Normal, 3 Bible and 10 station schools. 4 Hospitals and 5 Dispensaries treated 1858 in-patients and 23,507 outpatients during the year. Mission work is carried out in 11 different languages.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION.—Operates in Gujarat and Kathiawar with a staff of 36 Missionaries, of whom 13 are clerical, 14 Educationalists, 6 are Doctors and 2 Nurses. The Indian staff numbers 524, of whom 15 are Pastors, 87 Evangelists, 4 Colporteurs, 41 Bible-

Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary: Miss Marion G. Burnham, Gauhati, Assam.

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION.—commenced in 1836. Area of operation: Mainpore district of Bengal, Balasore district of Orissa and Jamshedpur Town of Bihar. Mission staff, 20; Indian workers 400; English Churches 2; Vernacular Churches, 38; Church membership 3,014; Educational: 1 Boys High and Technical School, and 1 Girls High School. Balasore: 1 Girls High School, Midnapore; and 1 Boys High School, Bhimpore; Elementary Schools, 103; Pupils under instruction 4,303. Work chiefly for Oriya and Santal peoples.

Secretary: The Rev. C. C. Roadarmel, Kharagpur, Bengal.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION—Was commenced in the year 1836, and covers large parts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistna, and Kurnool Districts, parts of the Decan and an important work in Madras and the surrounding vicinity. Its main work is evangelism, but there are also Educational and Medical Institutions of importance. Industrial departments are maintained also in connection with the Mission High Schools at Nellore, Ongole and Kurnool. Teacher Training Schools for men are maintained at Bapatla and Cumbum, and Teacher Training Schools for Women at Ongole and Nellore. Organized Telugu Churches number 351, with 109,683 communicants. There are 50 missionaries, and 2,820 Indian workers. The Mission maintains a Theological Seminary at Bapatnam for the training of Indian preachers. A Bible Training School for the training of Telugu women is located at Nellore. A total of 37,487 receive instruction in 1,149 primary schools, 25 secondary schools and 3 high schools. In Medical work 6 Hospitals and 10 Dispensaries report 41,325 patients, and 1,685 operations during 1936.

Secretary—Rev. T. Wathne, Ongole, Guntur District, South India.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION.—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal. The staff numbers 27 Australian workers. There are 3,247 communicants and a Christian community of 6,215.

Secretary, Field Council: The Rev. E. E. Watson, Mission House, Comilla, E. Bengal.

THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION.—Has 22 European Missionaries, and 239 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevely Districts. Communicants number 1,440; organised churches 57; Day and Sunday schools 92, with 3,521 pupils.

Treasurer and Secretary: Rev. D. Morling, Kovilpatti, Tinnevely District.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES.

women, and 348 are Teachers. There are 19 Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 2,558, and a Christian Community of 7,739. In Medical work there are 4 Hospitals and several Dispensaries, with 1,714 in-patients, 17,377 new cases, and a total attendance of 67,819. The

Mission conducts 3 High Schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular School, 1 Preparatory School at Parantij and 131 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 6,724 pupils; also 1 crèche, 4 Orphanages, an Industrial School at Borsad, a Teachers' Training College for Women at Borsad, a Divinity College at Ahmedabad, and a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies, of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving.

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 7 Missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above, working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts, with Farm Colonies attached.

Secretary: Rev. James Broly, B.A., Surat.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.—The Sialkot Mission of this Church was established at Sialkot in the Punjab. In 1855. It is now carrying on work in the civil districts in the Punjab and two in the Punjab. Its missionaries number 81. Its educational work composes one Theological Seminary, one College, four High Schools, one Industrial school, 8 Middle schools and 94 Primary schools. The enrolment in all schools in 1937 was 10,564. Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and 9 Dispensaries. The communicant membership of the Church which has been established is 44,662 and the total Christian community 99,013.

General Secretary: Rev. H. C. Chambers, D.D., American Mission, Gujranwala.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in three main sections, known as the Punjab (1834), North India (1836) and Western India (1870) Missions. According to statistics for the year ending approximately March, 31, 1937, the American staff, including women, numbers 198, and the Indian staff 930. There are three and thirty main stations and 192 out-stations. Organised churches number 91 of which 18 are entirely self-supporting. There are 12,710 communicants and a total baptized community of 25,699.

Educational work as follows:—Two men's colleges and an interest in the Isabella Thoburn and Kinnaird Colleges for Women,—students about 2,203; one Theological College, students 21; two Training Schools for Village Workers; twelve High Schools; two Industrial Schools; three Agricultural Demonstration Farms; four Teachers' Training Departments; The Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical College for Women; 117 Elementary Schools; 160 Schools of all grades,—pupils about 10,949.

Medical Work:—Eight Hospitals; twenty-three Dispensaries.

Evangelistic Work:—232 Sunday Schools, with an average attendance of 5,400 pupils. Contributions for church and evangelistic work, on the part of the Indian church, Rs. 38,361.

The Hospital at Miraj, founded by the late Sir William J. Wanless and under the care of Dr. T. M. Frank and Dr. L. B. Carruthers, is well-known throughout the whole of South-West India, and the Forman Christian College of Lahore, under the principalship of Dr. S. K. Datta, is equally well-known and valued in the

Punjab. The Ewing Christian College (Dr. C. H. Rice, Principal) and Allahabad Agricultural Institute (Dr. S. Higginbottom, Principal) have grown rapidly in numbers and influence.

Secretary of Council of A. P. Missions in India.—The Rev. J. B. Weir, Ph.D., D.D., "Lowriston," Dehra Dun, U.P.

Secretary, North India Mission.—The Rev. A. W. Moore, B.A., D.D., Mission House, Shikohabad, U. P. (President.)

Secretary, Punjab Mission.—The Rev. H. J. Strickler, D.D., Mission Compound, Shahdara Mills Via Lahore, Punjab.

Secretary, Western India Mission.—Mr. J. L. Goheen, LL.B., A. P. Mission, Sangli, S.M.C.

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.—Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri, Punjab.

Secretary: Rev. J. L. Gray, Jagadhri, Dist. Amballa.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION.—Commenced in 1877 has 14 main stations in Indore, Gwalior, Rutlam, Dhar, Jaora, Sitaman, Bhopal and Banswara States. The Mission staff numbers 71, Indian workers 200. This Mission works in conjunction with the Malwa Church-Council of the United Church of Northern India, which reports for this part of its territory:—Organised churches 52; Unorganised churches 4; Communicants 3,851; Baptised non-communicants 21,678; Unbaptised adherents 8,985; Total Christian Community 34,514.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools for boys and girls; a High School for girls, an Arts College for students of both sexes (The Indore Christian College), a Normal School for girls, and the Union Theological Seminary. Women's industrial work is carried on in Mhow and Rutlam, and Vocational Training for boys is a feature of the Rasulpura Boys' School, where training is provided in printing, tailoring, carpentry and welding.

The Medical work is large. There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated, and five Women's Hospitals, and also a number of dispensaries in central and out-stations.

General Secretary of Mission:—Rev. J. T. Taylor, B.A., D.D., Indore.

Associate Secretary of Mission:—Miss G. Patterson, Kharua, C. I. (Via Mchidpur Road Station).

Secretary of Malwa Church-Council:—Rev. F. H. Russell, M.A., D.D., Rutlam, C. I.

The Canadian Presbyterian Mission operates in two sections, the Northern Section with headquarters at Jhansi in the U.P., and the Central India Section, known as the Southern Bhil Field.

In Central India the five central stations are located in the States of Alirajpur and Jobat and Barwan, but the Mission comprises within its area the States of Jabua and Kathiwar, also part of Chhota Udaipur in the Bombay Presidency and parts of Dhar, Indore and Gwalior

States bordering on the Jobat-Barwani Road. The Staff in Central India consists of 20 missionaries and 42 Indian workers. There are several elementary schools in the area and a central and vernacular School for boys and girls at Amkhut in Alirajpur State in which upwards of 300 children are being educated. At Amkhut, also there is a Children's Nursery Home and dispensary and a General 50 bed Hospital for the area is located at Jobat. In the district there are 5 organised and 3 unorganised churches with more than communicant members and a baptised community of over 1,500.

Secretary.—The Rev. D. B. MacDonald, Amkhut, P. O., Via Dohad, Central India.

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr. J. Wilkie in 1905. There is now a staff of eleven missionaries and twenty-five Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi city, Esagarh, Baragaon, Babina and the surrounding villages.

Activities include Anglo-vernacular middle schools for both boys and girls and hostels for Christian pupils in each. There are also an orphanage for children under school age, a dispensary and an industrial school for boys. There is an agricultural settlement at Esagarh where the Mission has a farm of 1,200 acres.

There are two organised churches having a communicant membership of 150.

Secretary.—Mrs. A. Mackay.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBYTERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 with a staff of 40 Missionaries, 950 Indian workers, occupies stations in Assam in the Khasia and Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills and at Sylhet and Cachar. The Khasia language has been reduced to

writing, the Bible translated, and many books published in that language by the Mission. A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language. Communicants number 35,396; the total Christian community 92,923; organised Churches 721; Elementary schools number 678, Scholars 20,243; in addition to Industrial Schools and Training Institutions 3 Theological Seminaries, Sunday Schools 822 and Scholars 54,047. Four Hospitals and several Dispensaries provide annually for more than 10,000 patients.

Secretary: Rev. F. J. Sandy, Durlang, Aijal. **THE ARCOI MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.**—In America organised in 1853 occupies most of the North and South Arcot and Chittoor districts in S. India with a staff of 30 Missionaries and 628 Indian workers. Churches number 17, Communicants 7,570; Total Christian Community 24,693; Boarding Schools 17, Scholars 1,094; Theological School 1, students 34; Voorlees College, Vellore, students 137, High Schools 4, Scholars 1,887; Training Schools 2, students 120; Industrial Schools 2, Agricultural Farm and School 1, total pupils 280; Elementary schools 225, Scholars 9,710. Two Hospitals and 4 Dispensaries with a staff of 68 provided for 2,617 in-patients and 29,571 out-patients excluding the Union Medical College Hospitals and Dispensaries, Vellore.

The Union Mission Medical College for South India and a Union Mission Training School are located at Vellore, the headquarters of the Mission. The Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanitarium for S. India is near Madanapalle, Arogiavaram, P. O., Chittoor District.

Secretary:—Rev. C. R. Wierenga, M.A., D.D., Vellore, N. Arcot.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has two large missions, the American Marathi Mission and the Madura Mission. The Marathi Mission covers a considerable portion of Bombay Presidency with centres at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Rahuri, Vadala, Sirur, Sholapur, Satara and Wai. It was commenced in 1813, the first American Mission in India. Its activities are large and varied. The staff for 1937 included 38 missionaries and 424 Indian workers, operating in 11 stations and 143 outstations. There are 69 churches with 6,810 communicants. The educational work includes 10 secondary and training schools with 986 pupils. There are 57 primary schools and 10 kindergartens with a total of 4,858 pupils. A school for the blind is conducted in Bombay and industrial schools are carried on in three centres. In the hospitals and dispensaries during the year, were treated a total of 89,052 patients. The mission has six major social service centres under its charge including the Nagpada Neighbourhood House in Bombay. At Sholapur a settlement for criminal tribes is carried on by the mission under the supervision of Government. *Secretary:* W. Q. Swart, Ahmednagar.

MADURA MISSION.—The Madura Mission celebrated its centenary in January, 1934, and

at that time turned over administration of work under its control to the Madura Mission Sangam. The Mission still exists to deal with certain matters relating to the maintenance of missionaries. The Secretary is Rev. J. J. Banninga, Pasmalal.

MADURA CHURCH COUNCIL.—The Madura Church Council is a branch of the South India United Church, and is in charge of the Christian community that has developed through the work of the Madura Mission. The Madura Church Council is in charge of 31 pastorates, about 181 village schools and five large Elementary Higher Grade Co-educational Boarding Schools. The Secretary of this organization is Rev. Paul Raj Thomas, Pasmalal.

MADURA MISSION SANGAM.—The Madura Mission Sangam was formed in January, 1934, to take over work in the Madura and Rainad Districts which had hitherto been under the control of the Madura Mission. This work consists of a Hospital for men and a Hospital for women and a large High School and Training School for girls in Madura a school; for girls at Rachanyapuram three miles from Madura; a High School, Training School, Trade School and Theological Seminary at Pasmalal, together with some responsibility for the village work under the immediate control of the Madura Church Council.

The Madura Mission Sangam consists of a little over forty members more than half of whom must by constitution be Indians. The Secretary of the Madura Mission Sangam is Rev. R. A. Dudley, Trumangalam.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURA.—The American College, then located at Pasmalai, was affiliated with the University of Madras as a second Grade College in 1881. In 1904 the College Department was removed to Madura where for five years it was accommodated in what is now the Union Christian High School building. In 1909 the College was removed to its present site in Tallakulam on the north side of the Vaigai river. It was affiliated as a First Grade College in 1913.

In 1934 at the time of the centenary of the Mission, the American College became organically independent under its own Governing Council. In the same year it was granted affiliation as an Honours College.

The present College site comprises about forty acres. On the College grounds are located the Main College Hall, the Ellen S. James Hall of Science, Binghamton Hall, the Chapel, Daniel Poor Memorial Library, Main Hostel, Zumbro Memorial Hostel, Dining Halls, Principal's residence, Warden's Lodge, four additional bungalows, and athletic fields.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA.—The mission staff in Khandesh is represented by 27 missionaries and 52 Indian workers. There are 445 church members in good standing with 1,150 in Sunday Schools. 18 Elementary Schools provide for 455 pupils.

Secretary:—Miss Gladys F. Henriksen, Amalner, East Khandesh.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION.—Working among Bhils, Hindus and Muhammedans in West Khandesh, has 21 missionaries and 74 Indian workers. There are 8 congregations with a total membership of 1,234 of whom 624 are communicants. There are 15 Elementary Schools, 2 Training Schools and 5 School Homes. The pupils in all schools number 646.

Secretary:—The Rev. Simon A. R. Johansson, Mandulwar, Dhadgoan, West Khandesh.

FREE CHURCH OF FINLAND MISSION.—Total staff is represented by 5 foreign Missionaries, 4 catechists and 4 teachers. There are 86 baptized adult Christians, 84 children and total

community about two hundred. Four day schools, 5 Sunday schools, 4 dispensaries and one weaving, etc., industry.

Home Secretary:—Professor E. Saraojae Annankatu, 1, Helsinki, Suomi (Finland).

Field Secretary:—Rev. E. A. Ollila, Ghum D.H.R.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Commenced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3 centres in N. India, 12 in S. India and 7 in Travancore. The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity.

The European staff numbers 83, Indian workers 2,347, Organised Churches 520; Communicants 29,815 and Christian Community 200,076. There are 1 Christian College, students 159; 2 Theological Institutions, students 70; 4 Training Institutions, pupils 114; 92 high schools, pupils 4,849; 25 Boarding schools, scholars 1,167 and 862 Elementary schools with 46,371 scholars. In medical work Hospitals number 6, Nurses 7 Europeans and 33 Assistants, 14 qualified doctors, 9 Europeans and 62 Assistants and 10,413 in-patients and 206,276 out-patients for the year.

The main centres of the Mission in N. India are at Calcutta and Murshidabad District, Bengal; L.M.S. work in the United Provinces has been closed but a Union Mission of the W. M. S., C. M. S. and L. M. S. has been opened in Benares City of which the Rev. S. R. Holt of the W. M. S. is Superintendent. This Mission concentrates especially on work amongst pilgrims and students. Special efforts are made amongst the Nama Sudras. The S. India district and Travancore are divided into the Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam fields with 10 stations and 959 outstations. At Nagercoil (Travancore) is the Scott Christian College and High School with 985 students, a Church and congregation said to be the largest in India and a Printing Press, the centre of the S. Travancore Tract Society.

Bengal Secretary:—Rev. Hilary A. Wilson, B.A., 1/C, Ashutosh Mookerji Road, P. O. Elgin Road, Calcutta.

South India—Secretary and Treasurer:—Rev. George Parker, M.A., B.D., 18, Lavelle Road, Bangalore.

Benares Superintendent:—Rev. S. R. Holt, Ramkatora, Benares Cantonment, U. P.

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.—Dates from the year 1893 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance, but a number of its missionaries were at work Berar Province much earlier. Work is carried on in the Provinces of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat. There is a staff of 50 missionaries and 96 Indian workers. The number of mission stations and pastors is 15 with 23 outstations. There is a Christian community of 2,085 adults. There are 4 Boarding Schools, 2 for boys and 2 for girls. There is one English congregation at Bhusawal.

Executive Secretary:—The Rev. E. R. Carner, Akola, Berar, C.P.

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (AMERICAN).—Opened work in 1895, and operates in Broach, Surat and Thana Districts, also in Baroda and Rajpipla States. Its staff number 37 foreign workers including missionaries' wives, and 177 Indian workers. The baptized (immersed) membership stands at 5,876. Education is carried on in 2 Boys' Boarding Schools, 2 Girls' Boardings, and in 3 Co-educational Boardings with separate hostel quarters. Village Day Schools number 105. Females under instruction number 672, males 2,711, total 3,383. There are 98 Sunday Schools having 177 teachers, and a total enrolment of 5,089. There were 41,222 calls at Mission dispensaries in 1935. The foreign medical staff consists of three doctors,

two nurses. Industrial work is carried on in 5 of the Boarding Schools. A vocational school, including teachers' training, village trades and agriculture for boys and a school of practical arts for girls are conducted at Ankleswar. Evangelistic, Temperance and Publication work receive due emphasis.

Secretary.—L. A. Blikenstaff, 82, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION.—Founded in 1893. Mission Stations:—Poona City, Khed Shivapur, Poona District; Nasrapur and Bhur (Bhor State), Poona District; Lonand, M. S. M. Ry., Satara District; Phaltan, (Paltan State), Satara District; Pandharpur, Sholapur District; Nateputa, Sholapur District; Akluz, Sholapur District; Shirwal, Poona District; Dapoli, District Ratnagiri.

The Staff consists of 45 European and 48 Indian workers, with a community of about 200 Indian Christians and their families. The main work is evangelising in the villages, women's zenana work, and primary education. Medical work is conducted at most station, with a hospital at Pandharpur. Mission Headquarters, 17, Napier Road, Poona.

Secretary.—S. D. Davidson.

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION.—Has four missionaries at Bogra, one at Khanjanpur, Bogra District, Bengal and two at Ulubaria, Howrah District, Bengal.

Executive Secretary.—Rev. H. W. Cover, M.A., Bogra, E.B.R.

Recording Secretary.—Rev. A. E. Myers, B.A., Ulubaria, Howrah Dist.

THE INDIA CHRISTIAN MISSION.—Founded in 1897, has 41 Organised Churches. 17 Missionaries, 53 stations and out-stations. 1,759 Communicants, 51 Primary schools and one Industrial School and Bible School in the Ellore District, also Station at Doddballapur, near Bangalore, S. India, also Colony for young people of mixed parentage, Champawat, via Almora, U. P. stations also in Nuwara Elyia, Mulpotha, Uva Province and Polgahawella, Ceylon; Girls' Orphanage at Nuwara Elyia; Industrial Homes for children of mixed parentage, Nuwara Elyia. Total Christian community 4,092. Magazines:—English *Missionary Notes* and Telugu *I.C.M. Messenger*.

Directors.—Rev. Arnold Paynter, Champawat, Almora, U. P. and Mrs. A. L. Paynter, Nuwara Elyia, Ceylon.

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION.—Has its headquarters for India at Buidana, Berar, where it has a Boys' Boarding School. In Chikhli, 14 miles from Buidana there is a Girls' Boarding School. At Basim, Berar, 85 miles from Buidana, (recently taken over from another mission) there is a Day School, also a Bible Training School. At present there are seven missionaries in India and a force of 38 Indian Preachers, Teachers and Bible women.

District Superintendent.—Rev. P. L. Beals, Buidana, Berar.

THE HERPHIZIBANH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—Has four missionaries in India. They

are Rev. and Mrs. Arthur J. Calhoun, Adra, B. N. Rly., and Miss Emma K. Landis and Miss Grace Haven, Raghunatpur, Manbhum District.

THE TIBETAN MISSION.—Has 4 Missionaries with headquarters at Darjeeling and Tibet as its objective. *Secretary*.—Mr. J. Kelly, Darjeeling.

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF TINNEVELLY (TORNAL MISSION).—Opened in 1903, operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Paliars in the British and Travancore Hills. It is the missionary effort of the Christians of Tinnevely living in India and overseas. There are now nearly 12,000 Telugu Christians in 150 villages and 416 Paliyar Christians in the hills. The Society publishes monthly *The Missionary Intelligence* containing information about the Society's work in both the fields.

Secretary.—Mr. M. D. Thomas, B.A., L.T., Palamcottah.

THE MISSION TO LEPERS.—Founded in 1874, is an interdenominational and international Society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for Lepers and of their untainted children working in 20 countries but largely in India, Burma, China, Korea and Japan. Its work in India is carried on through co-operation with 30 Missionary Societies. In India and Burma, alone the Mission now has 36 Asylums of its own with upwards of 7,000 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for lepers at 22 other places in India. Altogether in India and Burma over 9,000 lepers are being helped.

The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents. More than 800 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers.

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases both adults and children are now benefiting.

Most of the Mission's income is received from voluntary contributions. Some funds are raised in India and Burma but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India and Burma is received from Britain, although the provincial Governments give regular maintenance grants.

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers, of which Lady Brabourne, Lady Marjorie Erskine, Lady Gowan, and Lady Hubbaek are Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Treasurer.—William McIntyre, Esq., c/o Macneill & Co., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Hon. Treasurer, Bombay.—R. C. Lowndes, Esq., c/o Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is Mr. W. H. P. Anderson, 7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C. 1. The Secretary for India is Mr. A. Donald Miller, Purulia, Bihar.

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION.—An inter-denominational Society commenced work at Mothihari, Bihar, in 1900, and now occupies 6 stations and 9 out-stations in the Champaran and Saran Districts, with a staff

of 30 European and 3 Indian Missionaries and 40 other Indian workers. The Mission maintains 1 Hospital, 1 Girls' Orphanage, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with Carpentry industrial department, 1 M. E. School with 200 pupils. Communicants number 138.

Secretary:—George McCabe, Laukaria Hospital, Bagaha P. O., Champaran District.

THE RAXAUL MEDICAL MISSION, affiliated with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union, has 1 Hospital at Raxaul, Champaran District, with 1 married European Doctor, 1 European Nursing Sister, 1 European Lady Evangelist and 12 Nepalese and Indian workers.

Secretary:—Dr. H. C. Duncan.

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA—Established 1905, started, financed and managed by Indian Christians, has a staff of 28 Missionaries and 166 helpers and voluntary workers; operates in Montgomery District (the Punjab), Ferozabad (U.P.), Hahnaghat, Mymensingh District (Bengal), Jharsugudah (B. & O.), Murwah (C.P.), North Kanara, Mirajgaon (W. India), Parkal Taluk (Nizam's Dominions), Tirupattur Talukas (N. Arcot). Thirty-four Elementary Schools with two Hostels for boys and one for girls, one High School with hostel, one First Grade College with Hostel, one printing press, three dispensaries, two Hospitals and one Child Welfare Centre. Annual expenditure Rs. 40,500 excluding self-supporting institutions. *The National Missionary Intelligencer* (a monthly journal in English sold at Re. 1 per year post free), *Deepak* (a monthly journal in Tamil and Kanarese) at 8 annas per year, post free.

Address:—N. M. S. House, Royapettah, Madras.

President:—The Rt. Rev. S. K. Tarafdar.

General Secretary:—Thomas David, B.A., B.D., (on study leave.)

Acting General Secretary:—Mr. M. John, M.A.

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.—The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of five hundred and seventy-seven workers, European and Indian, including one hundred and seventy ordained and licensed ministers. Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in sixteen vernaculars, beside work for English-speaking peoples in the large cities. For administrative purposes, there are five branch organizations located as follows:—

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western India. (H. Christenson, Superintendent.) *Office Address*: Salisbury Park, Poona.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Burma. (J. O. Wilson, Superintendent.) *Office Address*: 30, Voyle Road, Rangoon Cantonment, Rangoon.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Northeast India. (F. H. Loasby, Superintendent.) *Office Address*: "Bargain", Ranchi.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Northwest India. (T. J. Michael, Superintendent.) *Office Address*: 12, Prativraj Road, New Delhi.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—South India. (E. M. Meelen, Superintendent.) *Office Address*: 9, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

The general headquarters for India and Burma is located at Salisbury Park, Poona. N. C. Wilson, President; A. E. Nelson, Secretary and Treasurer. (*Office Address*: Post Box 15, Poona). On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing house devoted to the printing of health, temperance, evangelical and associated literature. (*Address*: Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Post Box 35, Poona).

A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country; and at Vincent Hill School, Mussoorie, European education is provided, a regular high school course, with more advanced work for commercial and other special students, being available. In all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work, the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institution, and in many cases, to engage in some trades or other work.

Eight physicians, one maternity worker (C.M.B.) and a number of qualified nurses are employed, regular medical work being conducted at thirty-two stations.

The baptized membership (adult) is 5,500 organized into 102 churches; and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction. 317 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 10,399.

The Bombay address is No. 9, Club Back Road, Eyenilla.

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION.—Established 1890, works in the C. Provinces. Mission staff numbers 35, Indian workers 55, Church members 1,400, adherents 717, Industrial Training Institutions 2, Academy including High School, Normal School and Bible School—Anglo-Vernacular Schools 2, Elementary Schools 11, Orphanages 2, Widows' Home 1, Hospital 1, Dispensaries 7, Leper Home 1, Home for untainted children of lepers 2, Leper Clinic 4.

Secretary: J. D. Graber, Dhamtarl, C. P.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—MENNONITE MISSION.—Started in 1901 in the C. Provinces. Workers number 22; Leper, Medical Orphan, Zenana, Evangelistic, Educational and industrial work carried on. *Secretary*: Rev. P. V. Pennar, Jangir, C. P.

THE KURUK AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION.—Established 1890 in the C. P. and Berar, has a mission staff of 15, Indian workers 20, Churches 8, Communicants 327; Christian Community 560; 2 Boarding Schools with 62 boarders and 2 Elementary Schools.

Secretary:—Rev. Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar, C. P.

THE CEYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION.—Established 1892, occupies stations in Mysore State, in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts, also in the United Provinces. Mission staff 33; Indian workers 61; Churches 11; Communicants 854; Christian community 2,404; Orphanages 4; Schools 4; Pupils 264.

Secretary.—W. H. W. Paget, "Mizpah,"
Richards Town, Bangalore.

THE BOYS' CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION.—
Was founded by Rev. Albert Norton in 1899
during a time when a serious famine swept the
land.

At present the Mission staff consists of seven
missionaries and 48 Indian workers. There are
two elementary schools, one at Dhond, Poona
District, and one at Oral, U. P. The total en-
rollment of the schools is 220 children. At Dhond
there are two orphanages, one for boys and one
for girls.

The mission consists of two main stations,
one at Dhond, Poona District and another at
Oral, United Provinces, with two out-stations
in the U. P., one in Jahanu and the other in
Kalpi.

The work of the mission is, chiefly, caring for
orphan boys and girls and evangelistic work in
neglected villages.

Rev. John E. Norton, the son of the late
Rev. Albert Norton, is Director of the B. C. H.
Mission, stationed at Dhond, the headquarters
of the Mission.

Ladies' Societies.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.—
This is an inter-denominational society, with
headquarters, 33, Surrey Street, London, working
among women and girls in 5 stations in the
Bombay Presidency, 7 in United Provinces,
and 4 in the Punjab. There are 55 European
Missionary ladies on the staff and 50 Assistant
Missionaries, 186 Indian teachers and nurses
and 31 Bible women. During 1938 there were
5,266 in-patients in the three hospitals supported
by the Society (Nasik, Lucknow and Patna).
There were 23,421 out-patients, 97,417 attend-
ances at the Dispensaries. In their 80
Schools were 2,375 pupils and there is a
University Department at Lahore. The
evangelistic side of the work is largely done
by house to house visitations and teaching the
women in Zenanas, 864 women were regularly
taught. Total expenditure in India £33,404.

Hon. Treasurer: Rev. E. S. Carr, M.A.

President.—The Lady Kinnaird.

Secretaries.—Rev. H. S. Gregory, M.A., Dr.
G. Orissa Taylor and Miss N. Lamport.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE
with which is incorporated the **PUNJAB**
MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.—In 1894 the
North India School of Medicine for Christian
Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to
give a Medical Education under Christian
influences to Indian women. Doctor Edith
Brown, D.B.E., M.A., M.D., was its Founder and
Principal. The School was Inter-denominational,
and trained students for various Missionary
Societies.

The Memorial Hospital in connection with
the College has 240 beds.

In 43 years 333 medical students, qualified as
Doctors, besides 152 Compounders, 200 Nurses
and 614 as Nurse Dais and Midwives.

At present 280 are in training, 136 medical
students, 21 Compounders, 57 Nurses, 66 Nurse
Dais and Midwives besides a large number of
Indigenous Dais.

During the past year 4,188 in-patients were
treated and 51,822 out-patients.

The New Lady Willington Assembly Hall has
been completed with the Library forming part
of it and meets a great need. A Deep X-Ray
Therapy Machine has also been installed and
Radium Treatment has also been started.

**THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVER-
SITY WOMEN** was founded in Bombay in 1896.
Its work is religious, social and educational.
The Settlement supplies a hostel for University
students of all nationalities and a few Indian
professional women. Classes for educated girls
are provided and teaching is also given in
pupils' homes. The Settlement staff take part
in many of the organised activities for women's
work in the city. The Social Training Centre
for women is now an integral part of the work of
the Settlement. The course, lasting a year,
includes both theoretical and practical work.

Warden.—Miss R. Navalkar, B.A., Reynold's
Road, Byculla, Bombay.

THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION (affiliated with
the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in
1925) the well-known work of the late Pandita
Ramabai, shelters about 600 deserted wives,
widows and orphans, educating and fitting
them to earn their living. The Mission is
worked on Indian lines and carried on by
Indian and European workers. Evangelistic
work is carried on in the surrounding villages
of Kedgaon, Poona District.

Miss Eunice Wells, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Disciple Societies.

The India Mission Disciples of Christ, under
the United Christian Missionary Society,
Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., began work in
India in 1882. It works in the Central Pro-
vinces and South United Provinces. There are
52 missionaries, including missionaries' wives,
and 200 Indian workers. There are 17 organ-
ized churches with the membership of 2,524.
There is a Christian community of 5,000. There
are 5 hospitals and 6 dispensaries, in which
2,410 in-patients and 13,855 out-patients
were treated last year, with a total of
1,34,414 treatments. Three boarding schools
for girls and one for boys, with
1 hostel for boys show 379 inmates. There
is one Leper Asylum with 120 inmates. A
Tuberculosis Sanatorium admitted 120 patients
during the year. An Industrial School is
conducted at Damoh in connection with
which a 400 acre farm is used for practical
work. The Mission Press at Jabulpore printed
last year about 3,000,000 pages of Christian
Literature. 2 Industrial Schools, 2 High
Schools, 5 Middle Schools and 12 Primary
Schools, with about 1,621 under instruction.

The Australian Branch has 3 Mission Stations
in the Poona District. The Great Britain and
Ireland Branch in Mirzapur District of U.P.

and Palaman District in Orissa. These two have no organised connection with the India Mission Disciples of Christ.

Secretary and Treasurer: W. B. Alexander, Jubulpore, C.P.

Inter-denominational Missions.

THE CENTRAL ARIAN MISSION. Founded 1895. Head Office, 53, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; base on the N. W. Frontier at Mardan; advance stations at Malakand Pass, Chakdara, Parnaula, Bandapur, Gurez, Kargil, Shigra and Klapah. Protestant, Evangelical, undenominational. Ten European Missionaries.

THE FRIENDS' SERVICE COUNCIL.—The Friends' Service Council works in five stations of the Hoshangabad District and in two stations in Central India.

The Church, which is composed of 6 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid-India Yearly Meeting, is largely organised on the lines of the Society of Friends in England.

There are 13 missionaries, 11 on the field and 2 on furlough also 3 retired missionaries living in the district.

The principal activities are a general hospital with dispensary and nurses' training department, a Primary School and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle school at Itarsi. A Boarding school for girls with Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Departments at Sohagpur. A Home for older girls in Sohagpur where toys are made for sale. A Boys' Hostel at Hoshangabad for boys attending Primary, Middle and High schools there. Two villages in the Seoni Tahsil of the Hoshangabad district in one of which, Makoriya, there is a dispensary and a Primary School.

An Ashram is maintained near Hosangabad, where village problems are studied, and work of an educational and social nature is carried on. Wardens, Ranjit and Doris Chetsingh.

There is also a Weavers Colony at Khara, Itarsi, where hand loom cloth is made.

There are 185 members and 1,460 adherents. Mission Secretary: Mr. Geoffrey W. Maw, Itarsi C.P.; Church Secretary: Dhan Singh, Sohagpur, C.P.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION.—With Missionaries is working in Bundelkhand, with Hospital for Women and Children at Chhatarpur, with Boys' school at Harpalpur, Orphanage, evangelistic, industrial and school work at Nowgong.

Superintendent: Rev. Everett L. Cattell, Nowgong, C.I.

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is said to be the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India. *Hon. Secretary:* Rev. L. P. Sheath, 11, Mission Row, Calcutta.

THE OPEN BRETHREN.—Occupy 46 stations in the U. Provinces, Bengal, S. Mahratta, Godavari, Delta, Kanarese, Tinnevely, Malabar Coast, Coimbatore and Nilgiri Districts. They hold an annual Conference at Bangalore.

Lutheran Societies.

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA.—Commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission. Now working in close co-ordination with the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, which was organized in 1927. The mission and Church together carry on work in East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool Districts. Foreign staff on the field in October 1935, 71; Indian staff of all grades, 2,993; Baptised membership, 168,913; Schools, 1,018; pupils, 42,230. There are a First Grade College, with three year post-graduate department of theology, three High Schools for boys, one High School for girls, one Normal Training School for Masters and one for Mistresses, a Theological Seminary, an Agricultural School, six Hospitals, a School for the Blind, a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and a Printing Press.

President of the U. L. C. Mission: Dr. F. L. Coleman Rajahmundry, East Godavari District.

President of Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church: Dr. E. Nendoeffer, Rajahmundry, East Godavari District.

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.—A Church of Sweden Society, founded in 1856, occupies the Districts of Sangor, Betul, and Chhindwara in the Central Provinces.

There are about 3,000 Church members constituted into an indigenous Church called the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Central Provinces. The European and Indian staff numbers 31 and 186 respectively. There is a training school for Indian workers and 24 Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Schools with 1,400 Children in attendance. 38 Sunday Schools with 721 Christian and 1,143 non-Christian attending. 6 Dispensaries with 26,360 patients during 1936. 4 Workshops. One Women's Industrial School. One Widows' Home with 84 Women. 6 Orphanages with 185 boys and 202 girls. One Boarding School for boys and one for girls. Three Farms where Modern Village Uplift is attempted.

Secretary—Rev. R. Asplund, Chhindwara, C.P.

THE BASEL EVANGELIC MISSION with its headquarters in Mangalore, South Kanara, was founded in 1834 and is at present carrying on the work in the whole field occupied before the war with the exception of North Kanara and the Nilgiris. It has at the beginning of 1937, 28 chief stations and 84 out-stations with a total missionary staff of 58 European and about 900 Indian workers. The membership of the churches is 25,380. Educational work embraces 109 schools, among which a Theological Seminary, a second grade college and 7 high schools. The total number of scholars is 18,172. Medical work is done at Betgeri-Gadag, Southern Mahratta, Country, where a hospital for men and women and at Udipi, South Kanara, where a hospital for women and children is maintained. The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women's work. There is also connected

with the Mission a large Publishing Department with a Book Shop and a Printing Press with about 150 workers at Mangalore, S. Kanara, it is doing work in English and in a number of Indian languages.

President and Secretary.—Rev. A. Streckeisen, Nettur, Tellicherry, Malabar.

THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION was founded in 1874. It operates in the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad Districts. In conjunction with the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission (L.E.L.M.) it co-operates with the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The C. S. M. maintains a general and eye hospital at Tirupattur, an eye hospital at Coimbatore. High Schools for boys at Madura and Pudukotah, a High School for girls at Tanjore and various Primary Schools.

The European staff is 41; School Teaching staff 169; Schools 30; Pupils, boys 2,001 and girls 1,142.

President.—Olofa Johansson, C.S.W.M., Arasaraadi, Madura.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION.—European staff 23; Schools 11; Teaching staff 101; Pupils, boys 1,519 and girls 934.

President.—The Rev. P. Gabler, Lic.D., "Tranquebar House", Trichinopoly.

TAMIL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Organised Churches 48; Ordained Indian Ministers 38; other Indian workers 128; baptised membership 34,472; Schools 254; Teaching staff 718; Pupils, 12,733 boys and 4,612 girls.

President.—Rt. Rev. J. Sandegren, M. A., D.D., L.N.O., Bishop of Tranquebar, Trichinopoly.

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSION (M.E.L.I.M.).—Is located in North Arcot (Anbur, Vaniyambadi), Salem (Krishnagiri), Tanjore (Tanjore, Nagapatnam), Madura (Madura), Ramnad (Virudunagar), Tinnevely (Valluhoor, Vadakagulum), Districts, in Mysore (Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore) and in Travancore (Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Parasala, Neyyattinkara, Nedunnaungad, Nilamali, Alleppey).

There are 50 missionaries (of whom 13 are on furlough), 1 American teacher in charge of a school and boarding home for children of missionaries (in Kodikanal), 1 male doctor (Indian), four training institutions for teachers, 2 for catechists, 1 theological seminary for training pastors, 3 high schools, 1 hospital with 20 beds.

Statistics, November 1934: Souls, 16,081; baptized, 10,407; catechumens, 2,021; adherents, 3,654; native pastors, 4; evangelists, 19; catechists, 82; teachers belonging to the M.E.L.I.M., 166; other teachers, 28; boarding houses, 10.

The General Secretary: The Rev. E. H. Meuzen, Vadakangulam, Tinnevely District, South India.

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervarai Hills, in Madras and in Orissa has a total staff of 359 Indian and 51 European workers, communicants, 3,136,

Christian Community 7,510, one High School one Secondary school, one Bible School for Women, three Boarding Schools, three Industrial Schools, one hostel, 82 Elementary Schools, and two Hospitals; totalscholars 5,873.

President.—The Rev. C. Hindslev, Nellikuppam.

Treasurer.—The Rev. K. Heilberg, 38, Broadway, G. T., Madras.

THE SANTAL MISSION OF THE NORTHERN CHURCHES (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals)—Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Goalpara. Work is principally among the Santals but also among Bengalis and the Mech people (Boro). Mission staff numbers 33 of whom 2 medical missionaries, Indian pastors 31, other Indian workers 500, Christian community in organized congregations 21,441. 6 boarding schools with 900 pupils, 130 elementary schools with 2,300 pupils, 1 industrial school with 60 pupils, 1 printing press, 1 orphanage with 20 orphans, 2 hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 1 leper colony with 300 lepers, 1 tea garden. *Acting Secretary*: Rev. R. Rosenlund, Dumka, Santal Parganas.

Methodist Church.

THE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY commenced work in India, in 1817. The Mission in India apart from Ceylon is organised into 7 Districts with their separate District Synods working under 2 Provincial Synods. In connection with these Synods there is a large English work with 22 ministers giving their whole time to Military and English work.

The Districts occupied include 148 Circuits in Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Bombay, Punjab, North West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Central Provinces, United Provinces and Nizam's Dominions. The European staff numbers 218 with 73 Indian ministers and 1,002 Catechists. There are 418 Churches with a Christian community of 122,986 and 33,556 Communicants. There are a number of Circuits with their Churches thoroughly organised and self supporting. Educational work comprises 3 Christian Colleges with 89 teachers and 1,763 students; 5 Theological Institutes with 42 teachers and 373 students; 11 High Schools with 236 teachers and 5,047 students, 6 Industrial Institutes with 25 teachers and 242 students, 7 Boarding Schools with 116 teachers and 1,648 scholars, 1,233 Elementary Schools with 2,312 teachers and 41,831 scholars.

Medical work is represented by 17 Medical Institutions with 3 European and 12 Indian doctors, 3,377 In-patients and 51,137 Out-patients.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is the organization in the United States of America which grew out of the Wesleyan revival in England and her American colonies during the latter part of the eighteenth century. This Church began its work in India in 1856, at first confining its activities to what is now the United Provinces. From that centre it spread into the outposts of its work were found in Baluchistan

Burma, Malaysia, Netherlands Indies and the Philippine Islands. In 1920 a rearrangement of the mission field of the Church separated India, Burma and Baluchistan into what is now known as the Southern Asia division. Within this present field the Church now has a total baptized Christian community of 525,668.

The major task of the Church has been the uplift of the depressed classes, and its work has been largely among that class. As a matter of fact, however, it has large numbers who came from the Mohammedans and the caste Hindus, and among such its influence is extending.

The educational work of the Church is extensive, it having in this area a total of 1,100 schools of all grades, including three colleges, twenty-two high schools, and numerous normal training and theological institutions. The registered attendants in these schools number 40,000.

Special effort is made for the instruction and development of the young people of the Church, there now being 336 chapters of the Epworth League with 13,394 enrolled members, and 4,021 organized Sunday Schools with an enrolment of 139,422.

The publishing interests of the Church are represented by the Lucknow Publishing House at Lucknow doing work in English, Urdu, Hindi and other Vernaculars. The periodicals issued cover the interests of both the evangelistic and the educational field, the Indian Witness, the Junior Methodist and Christian Education being in English, while the Kankab-i-Hind, and other periodicals are issued in several of the vernaculars.

The governing body of the Church is the General Conferences held quadrennially in America in which the eleven conferences now existing in India are represented by twenty-four delegates. The policy of the Church in India looks forward to complete independence under the

general governing body, there at present being but about two hundred American men and women as compared to 600 ordained and 4,000 unordained Indian and Burmese workers. At present the area is divided into seventy-two districts each in charge of a superintendent and among whom are many Indians. The work is supervised by three Bishops resident as follows:—

Bishop Brenton Thoburn Badley, M.A., LL.D., Delhi; Bishop Jashwant Rai Chitambur, D.D., LL.D., Jubbulpore; Bishop J. Waskom Pickett, M.A., D.D., Bombay. The governing body in India is the Central Conference, which meets quadrennially under the Chairmanship of the three Bishops.

The American Wesleyan Methodist Mission—Sanjan, Thana District Headquarters. Stations with Missionaries, Dandi-Maroli, via Nargole, and Sanjan District Thana, Vapi and Pardi District Surat. Nine Missionaries on the field, four main stations, two boarding schools, one industrial school, one Bible school, four village schools, one village farm project. *Chairman of Field Committee*.—Rev. Alton E. Liddick, Sanjan, Thana District.

The Methodist Protestant Mission began work in India in 1919, has a staff of four missionaries. The work is confined to Dhulia Taluka, with one Main station, Dhulia. There are two hostels for orphan children, evangelistic work and a hospital. *Secretary*: Dr. Edith Lacy, Dhulia, West Khandesh.

The Free Methodist Mission of North America—Established at Yeotmal, 1893, operates in Berar with as staff of 11 Missionaries and 40 Indian workers. Organized churches 5, 1 Theological school Girls' Boarding School, 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle school, 8 Elementary Schools, 1 Dispensary and 5 centres for Clinical and village health work.

Secretary: Mrs. Edna L. Puffer, M.A., Yeotmal, Berar.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker; and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India. For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purposes into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander; and one smaller Command.

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at Lahore.

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay.

Madras and Telugu Territory, with Headquarters at Madras.

Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Trivandrum, in Travancore State.

Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters at Colombo.

Eastern Territory, with Headquarters at Calcutta.

Burmah Command, with Headquarters at Rangoon.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory.—The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces. The Territory is controlled from Lahore.

Evangelistic work, especially among the "depressed classes," is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab and the U. P.

A number of Settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformatory work was

commenced). A special Settlement has also been opened in the Andamans during the last few years.

A land colony 2,000 acres in extent is in existence in the Multan District, where a population of 1,800 has been settled. The land will ultimately become the property of the holders.

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals, one of which is in the Punjab and the other in the United Provinces; and also in one dispensary.

Other institutions include, Day and Boarding Schools, Agricultural Colonies, Soldiers, and Civilian Hostels, Delhi.

Village centres at which the S. A.

Works	2,011
Officers and Employees	598
Social Institutions	5

Territorial Headquarters—Ferozepur Road, Lahore, Punjab.

Territorial Commander—Colonel W. D. Pennick.

Western Territory.—The Western Territory comprises Bombay, Gujarat, Panth Mahals and the Maharashtra.

Territorial Headquarters—The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Territorial Commander—Lt.-Commissioner H. B. Colledge (Prakram Singh).

Chief Secretary—Brigadier Stephen J. Seager (Himmat Singh).

Corp, 287; Outposts 485; Societies 473; Social Institutions 16.

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations there are established a large General Hospital—Emery Memorial, Anand—and several Dispensaries; 220 Day Schools; 4 Boarding Schools; a Home for Juvenile Criminals; Industrial and Rescue Home for Women; conditionally Released Prisoners' Home; the management of the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Camp; Weaving Schools, Factory for the making of Weaving, Warping and Reeling Machines, and a Land Colony having a population of about 375 Salvationists.

Madras and Telugu Territory.—This Territory comprises the city of Madras and work situated in the Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency.

There are the following agencies at work, viz., places in which work is systematically done, both evangelical and education and social:—365 Corps and Outposts; 132 village primary schools; 1 Criminal Tribes Settlement; 2 institutions for the training of Officers; 1 Leper Colony at Bapatia with 250 inmates, 1 Hospital for women and children at Nidrobrulu, Guntur District, a Women's Industrial Home in Madras; a Boarding Schools for girls, and another for boys of the Salvation Army.

Territorial Headquarters.—The Salvation Army, Broadway, Madras. G.P.O. Box 204.

Territorial Commander—Brigadier Walker.

Chief Secretary: Brigadier Edward Maslin.

Southern India Territory.

From Cape Comorin, the extreme southern tip of India, 300 miles up the East coast and 400 miles up the West Coast and across from these points, following the Southern boundary of the States of Mysore all within that area forms the Southern India Territory where two of the major Dravidian languages of South India Tamil and Malayam, are spoken.

The West Coast country is a watered garden of luxuriant fertility. Here for the last fifty years the Army has found a fertile soil of human life, with great needs and opportunity for sowing the good seed of the world of Life, which has brought forth wonderful harvests. On the other side of the hills the country may be drier, but here, too, the Army is marching forward.

The 'Depressed Classes' have become a byword in India, spoken lightly by many, who refer to the serf, the laborer, the man with a untold spade, and hoe. Up and down Travancore one is impressed with the levelled valleys of green rice cultivation—the labour of slaves, men bound from one generation to another, kept on the border line of starvation, hopelessly involved in debt. These are the poor to whom the Army's Gospel has been preached who have opened their hearts and received its message. Over 73,000 are inscribed on our Rolls.

In hundreds of communities the people gather once a week at the market, to sell their small products and buy weekly provisions. These market days offer the Salvation Army an opportunity of proclaiming the message of Salvation to thousands of people of all classes.

Medical work is a strong feature of activity in the Territory. The Catherine Booth Hospital is a great centre of healing, whose many branches minister to the needs of thousands of people.

The Salvation Army takes care on behalf of the Cochin Government of the Lepers of that State. The Evangeline Booth Leper Colony in North Travancore is one of the newest institutions, reaching out a helping hand to these poor and stricken people.

Primary education and instruction in industrial handwork are given in more than 200 centres.

Statistics:—Officers, 1,140; Employees, 187; Corps, 511; Outposts and Societies, 809; Schools, 222; Hospitals, 0; Institutions, 7.

Territorial Headquarters.—S. A. Kuravancan, Trivandrum, Travancore State.

Territorial Commander.—Lieut. Commissioner, Chas. F. A. Mackenzie.

Chief Secretary:—Lieut. Colonel, A. J. Hedén.

Laws and the Administration of Justice.

The indigenous law of India is personal and divisible with reference to the two great classes of the population, Hindu and Mahomedan. Both systems claim divine origin and are inextricably interwoven with religion, and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the English was to make their law public and territorial, and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as judges, they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780, by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage, and as against a Mahomedan the laws and customs of Islam should be applied. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some cases altered and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829; the Indian Slavery Act, 1843; the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850; the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856; and other Acts and Codes. To quote the Imperial Gazetteer, "A certain number of the older English statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans, while much of the old Hindu and Mahomedan law is everywhere personal to their native fellow subjects; but apart from these, and from the customary law, which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts, the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law-giving functions have from time to time been delegated.

Codification.

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cunningham described it as "hopelessly unwieldy, entangled and confusing." The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833, when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving spirit, to prepare a penal code. Twenty-two years elapsed before it became law, during which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law Membership, and especially by Sir Barnes Peacock, the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Penal Code, which became law in 1860, was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal Procedure. Substantially the whole criminal law of British India is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who ever came to India, Sir James Stephen, said "The Indian penal code may be described as the criminal law of England freed from all technicalities and superfluities, systematically arranged and modified in some few particulars (they are surprisingly few) to suit the circumstances of British India. It is practically impossible to misunderstand the code." The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended. The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled in 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure

in 1893. These Codes as amended from time to time are now in force. The years between 1870 and 1885 saw a great deal of legislative activity in British India, and important branches of the law, like Evidence, Contract, Transfer of Property, Trusts, Negotiable Instruments, etc., were codified in the form of Acts of the Indian Legislature applicable to the whole of British India. These, amended from time to time and supplemented by rules derived from English decisions, constitute the bulk of the law administered in British India.

Statute Law Revision.

In October, 1921, a committee was appointed under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman, I.C.S., to deal with the question of statute law revision. The functions of the Committee are to prepare for the consideration of Government such measures of consolidation and clarification, as may be necessary to secure the highest attainable standard of formal perfection in the statute law of India. In several branches of the law consolidation has long been overdue, and it is suggested that the preparation of a Bill consolidating the existing law relating to merchant shipping, with such amendments therein as are necessitated or rendered desirable by the enactment of the English statutes since 1894 on the same subject should form the first duty undertaken by the Committee. Under the conditions resulting from the establishment of the reformed Constitution, increasing importance will attach hereafter to the periodical examination and revision of the Statute Book and the Government of India hope that the Committee will take its place as a permanent feature of the legislative machinery of the country.

European British Subjects.

Whilst the substantive criminal law is the same for all classes, certain distinctions of procedure have always been maintained in regard to criminal charges against European British subjects. Until 1872 European British subjects could only be tried or punished by one of the High Courts. It was then enacted that European British subjects should be liable to be tried for any offences by magistrates of the highest class, who were also justices of the peace, and by judges of the Sessions Courts; but it was necessary in both cases that the magistrate or judge should himself be a European British subject. In 1883 the Government of India announced that they had decided "to settle the question of jurisdiction over European subjects in such a way as to remove from the code at once and completely every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions." This decision, embodied in the Ilbert Bill, aroused a storm of indignation which is still remembered. The controversy ended in a compromise which is thus summarised by Sir John Strachey ("India"). "The controversy ended with the virtual, though not avowed, abandonment of the measure proposed by the Government. Act III of 1884; by which the law previously in force was amended, cannot be said to have diminished the privileges of European British subjects charged

with offences, and it left their position as exceptional as before. The general disqualification of native judges and magistrates remains: but if a native of India be appointed to the post of district magistrate or sessions judge, his powers in regard to jurisdiction over European British subjects are the same as those of an Englishman holding the same office. This provision however is subject to the condition that every European British subject brought for trial before the district magistrate or sessions judge has the right, however trivial be the charge, to claim to be tried by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans. . . . Whilst this change was made in the powers of district magistrates, the law in regard to other magistrates remained unaltered."

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, the following motion was adopted:—"That in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals." As a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee the law on the subject was further modified, and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1923 in place of the old Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-463) the new Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-449) with certain supplementary provisions were substituted. This has in some measure reduced the differences between the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code. Since 1836 no distinction of race have been recognised in the civil courts throughout India.

The Federal Court.

A Federal Court is, according to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, a necessary element of any Federal Constitution. It is at once the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution, and arbiter of the disputes between the Federal Units. The Government of India Act 1935 accordingly provides (sections 200-218) that there shall be a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary; but the number of puisne judges shall not exceed six, unless and until an address is submitted by the Federal Legislature for an increase. Every judge of the Federal Court is to be appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual. He shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years, but is liable to be removed from office on the ground of misbehaviour or of bodily or mental infirmity, provided that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on a reference reports that the judge ought on any such ground to be removed. The Federal Court shall be a Court of Record, and shall sit at Delhi or such other place or places as the Chief Justice may with the approval of the Governor-General from time to time appoint.

The Federal Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties, that is to say, the Federation, any of the Provinces, or any of the Federated States, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (of law or of fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. Certain restrictions are placed upon the Court's jurisdiction over disputes to which a State is a party. In the exercise of its original jurisdiction the Court can pronounce only a declaratory judgment. The Court is invested with appellate jurisdiction over any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in British India, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Government of India Act, or any Order in Council made thereunder. No direct appeal in such a case lies to His Majesty in Council either with or without special leave. The Federal Legislature is empowered to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court so as to extend to certain civil cases involving large stakes. An appeal also lies to the Federal Court from a High Court in a Federated State on the ground that a question of law has been wrongly decided concerning the interpretation of the Act, or of an Order in Council made thereunder, or the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of the State or arising under Agreement made under Part VI of the Act in relation to the administration in the State of a law of the Federal Legislature.

An appeal may be brought to His Majesty in Council from a decision of the Federal Court in its original jurisdiction in any dispute which concerns the interpretation of the Act, or of an Order in Council made thereunder, or the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of an Instrument of Accession, or under an agreement made under Part VI of the Act. An appeal may also be brought to the Privy Council where special leave is granted either by the Federal Court or the Privy Council. All authorities, civil and judicial, throughout the Federation are enjoined to act in aid of the Federal Court. All proceedings in the Federal Court shall be in the English language, and judgment must be pronounced in open court in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the judges.

The Federal Court is established and commences to function from 1st October 1937. The Court in the first instance is to consist of a Chief Justice and two puisne judges. The Chief Justice receives a salary of Rs. 7,000, and each of the puisne judges Rs. 5,500 per month.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C., is appointed to be the first Chief Justice of India, and Sir Shih Mahomed Sulaiman and Mr. M. R. Jayakar to be judges of the Federal Court.

The functions of the Federal Court are not to be affected in any way by the assumption of emergency powers by the Governor-General under section 45 of the Act in case of failure of the Constitutional machinery.

High Courts.

High Courts of Judicature were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for the

United Provinces and the Punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More recently High Courts have been constituted for Patna and Rangoon as well. The Judges are appointed by the Crown; they hold office during the pleasure of the Sovereign; at least one-third of their number are barristers, one-third are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for persons who have held certain Judicial Offices in India or lawyers qualified in India. This fixed proportion of Barrister and Civilian judges has now been abolished by Government of India Act 1935. Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits in India.

For other parts of India High Courts have been formed under other names. The chief difference being that they derive their authority from the Government of India, not from Parliament. In Sindh, N. W. F. Province and the Central Provinces and Berar the principal legal tribunal is known as the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Quite recently the Secretary of State for India has approved the proposal for the establishment of a High Court in the Central Provinces and Berar and Sindh; and a High Court has since January 1936 been established at Nagpur.

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts, criminal and civil, and their decisions are final except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and is heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The High Courts exercise supervision over all the subordinate courts. Returns are regularly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are able, by examining the returns, by sending for proceedings, and by calling for explanations, as well as from the cases that come before them in appeal, to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the courts generally are discharging their duties.

Lower Courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates. Every province, outside the Presidency towns, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions Judge, with assistants if need be. These stationary sessions courts take the place of the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the province. Magistrates' courts are of three classes with descending powers. Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates; in the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases.

Trials before courts of session are either with assessors or juries. Assessors assist, but do not bind the Judge by their opinions; on juries the opinion of the majority prevails if accepted by the presiding Judge. The Indian law allows considerable latitude of appeal. But there is no Court of Criminal Appeal, and as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has repeatedly disclaimed all Jurisdiction as a Court of Criminal Appeal, there is no adequate machinery for appeal or revision available to persons convicted of serious and even capital offences and sentenced by the High Courts in their original or appellate Criminal Jurisdictions. The prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies. Broadly speaking one district and sessions Judge is appointed for each district: as District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction, his functions as Sessions Judge have been described. For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India. The civil courts, below the grade of District Judge, are almost invariably presided over by Indians. There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs. 500. In the Presidency Towns, where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction, Small Cause Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs. 2,000. As Insolvency Courts the chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns. In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Insolvency Act of 1906.

Cotons are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors.

Legal Practitioners.

Legal practitioners in India are divided into Barristers-at-Law, Advocates of the High Court; Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts and Pleaders, Mukhtars and revenue agents. Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts; and they alone are admitted to practise on the original side of some of the chartered High Courts. Vakils are persons duly qualified who are admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Courts. Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England. The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts. The Bar Councils Act of 1926 aims at abolishing the

various grades of practitioners, and under it each of the High Courts maintains a roll of advocates entitled to practice within its jurisdiction.

Law Officers.

The Government of India has its own law colleague in the Legal Member of Council. All Government measures are drafted in this department. Outside the Council the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate-General of Bengal, who is appointed by the Crown, is the leader of the local Bar, and is always nominated a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. In Calcutta he is assisted by the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor. There are Advocates-General appointed by the Crown and Government Solicitors for Bombay and Madras, and in Bombay there is attached to the Secretariat a Legal Remembrancer and an Assistant Legal Remembrancer, drawn from the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of Bengal consults the Bengal Advocate-General, the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor, and has besides a Legal Remembrancer (a Civil Servant) and a Deputy Legal Remembrancer (a practising barrister); the United Provinces are equipped with a civilian Legal Remembrancer and professional lawyers as Government Advocate and Assistant Government Advocate; the Punjab has a Legal Remembrancer, Government Advo-

cate and a Junior Government Advocate; and Burma a Government Advocate, besides a Secretary to the Local Legislative Council. Under the Government of India Act 1935 it is proposed to appoint an Advocate-General for each of the more important provinces, and an Advocate-General of the Federal Court also appointed, and he will be the principal law officer of the Federal Government.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They are appointed by Government, selected from non-officials of standing, the detailed work being done by deputy sheriffs, who are officers of the Court.

Law Reports.

The Indian Law Reports are now published in seven series—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore and Rangoon under the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council. They contain cases determined by the High Court and by the Judicial Committee on appeal from the particular High Court. These appeals raise questions of very great importance, and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales show their appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals in a separate volume, and have also compiled a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period 1874-1893. The other Provinces and States have series of reports issued under the authority either of the Judiciary or the State.

Bengal Judicial Department.

Derbyshire, The Hon'ble Sir Harokl, Kt., K.C., M.C., Chief Justice.

Barrister-at-Law.

Costello, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Leonard Wilfred James, Puisne Judge.

Kt., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

Lort-Williams, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John. Kt., K.C., Do.

Jack, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Ernest, I.C.S., Do.

Ghosh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sarat Kumar, M.A., I.C.S., Do.

Panckridge, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hugh Rahere, Do.

Barrister-at-Law.

Patterson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice David Clarke, I.C.S., Do.

Ameer Ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Torick, Barrister-at-Law, Do.

Ghosh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahim Chandra, M.A., I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Do.

Bartley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charles, I.C.S., Do.

Barrister-at-Law.

McNair, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Douglas, Do.

Ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Nasim Do.

Henderson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Allen Gerald .. Do.

Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Roopendra Coomarr .. Do.

Khundkar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.A., Barrister-at-Law, Do.

Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bijan Kumar, Do. Do.

M.A., LL.B.

Dasgupta, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charuchandra, M.A., LL.B., Do. Do.

Edgley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Armstrong, I.C.S., Do. Do.

Sir Asoke Kumar Roy, Kt., Barrister-at-Law Advocate-General.

Bose, S. M., Barrister-at-Law Standing-Counsel.

Basu, A. K., Barrister-at-Law Government-Counsel.

Morgan, H. Carey Government-Solicitor.

Roxburgh, Mr. T. J. Y., C.I.E., I.C.S., Superintendent and Remembrancer for Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary to Government.

BENGAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Bhattacharji, Debendra Narayan, Advocate	Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs (High Court.)
Basak, Dr. Sarat Chandra	Senior Government Pleader.
Mukharji, Prabodh Gopal, Rai Bahadur	Public Prosecutor in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta.
Sen, Binod Chandra	Junior Public Prosecutor, Calcutta.
Mitra, Sarat Kumar	Editor of Law Reports.
Collet, A. L.	Registrar (Original Side).
Ghatak, N., M.B.E., Barrister-at-Law	Master and Official Referee.
Banarji, Sachindra Nath	Assistant Master and Referee.
Ghosh, J. M., Barrister-at-Law	Registrar in Insolvency.
Mitra, Kanai Lal	Deputy Registrar.
Palsett, F.	Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Head Clerk, Decree Department.
Almad, O. U., M.A. (Cal.), LL.B. (Bel.), Barrister-at-Law	Assistant Registrar.
Das-Gupta, Manmatha Thunsan, M.A., B.L.	Do.
Ghatak, Niroj Nath, Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Banarji, S. K. (Attorney-at-Law)	Do.
Dutt, Krishna Lal	Do.
Mitra Bhupendra Nath	Do.
Moses, O., Barrister-at-Law	Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions.
Lodge, Ronald Francis, I.C.S.	Registrar and Taxing Officer, Appellate Jurisdiction.
D'Abreu, P. A.	Deputy Registrar.
Raid-ul-Din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, B.A.	First Assistant Registrar.
Basu, Rai Sahib Anukul Chandra	Second Assistant Registrar.
Ghosh, Bikaschandra	Third Assistant Registrar.
Basu, Indu Bhushan (on prokation)	Fourth Assistant Registrar.
Morgan, C. Carey	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
C. T. Moore, Barrister-at-Law	Deputy Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
Meyer, S. C. H., Barrister-at-Law	Official Assignee.
Mukharji, Kanti Chandra (Advocate)	Official Receiver.

Bombay Judicial Department.

Beaumont, The Hon'ble Sir J. W. F., K.C., M.A., (Cantab.)	Chief Justice.
Blackwell, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cecil Patrick, Kt., M.B.E., Bar-at-Law.	Prisne Judge.
Rangnekar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sajbha Shankar, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Brounfeld, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S., B.A., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do.
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bomanji Jamshedji, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Kania, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harilal Jekisondas, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.).	Do.
Divatia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsidhbhai Vajubhai, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navroji Jehangir, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do.
MacKlin, The Hon. Mr. Justice A. S. R., I.C.S. ..	Do.
Wasudev, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. B., LL.B. ..	Do.
Engineer, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. P., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	(Offg. Addl. Judges.)
Somjee, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.A., Bar-at-Law ..	Do.
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.C., I.C.S. ..	Do.
Setalvad, M.C., B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.) ..	Advocate General.
Dhurandhar, J. R., O.B.E., LL.B. ..	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

BOMBAY JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Eastley, C. M.	.. .. .	Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor.
Vakil, J. H., Bar-at-Law	.. .. .	Clerk of the Crown.
O'Gorman, G. C., Bar-at-Law	.. .. .	Editor, Indian Law Reports.
Bilimoria, R. S., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	.. .. .	Official Assignee.
Ahuvala, N. B., LL.B.	.. .. .	Deputy Official Assignee.
Vesuvula, N. A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law	.. .. .	1st Assistant to Official Assignee.
Vaidya, G. A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	.. .. .	2nd Assistant to Official Assignee.
Shingne, Dewan Bahadur Padmanabh Bhaskar, LL.B.	.. .. .	Government Pleader, Bombay.
Rodrigues, Leo, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	.. .. .	Administrator General and Official Trustee.
Mody, B. M.	.. .. .	Registrar of Joint Steel Companies.
Patel, Rao Bahadur Ranchhodhbhai Bhaibabhai, LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law	M.A.,	Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Khadrao, Gulam Hussain Rahimtoola, Bar-at-Law	.. .. .	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigator.
Vakil, H. A., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	.. .. .	Master and Assistant Prothonotary.
Sequeira, A. F., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	.. .. .	Taxing Master.
Rahimtoola, S. J., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	.. .. .	Insolvency Registrar.
Cleure Brown, G. S., Bar-at-Law	.. .. .	Assistant Taxing Master.
Tahir Ali Fatehi, LL.B.	.. .. .	First Assistant Master.
Majumdar, J. H., Bar-at-Law	.. .. .	2nd Assistant Master.
Mahadeva, G. G., LL.M., Advocate (O.S.)	.. .. .	3rd Assistant Master.
Kirtikar, A. H., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	.. .. .	Associate.
Ayyar, A. R. N.	.. .. .	Do.
Dastur, K. K., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	.. .. .	Do.
Daji, K. N.	.. .. .	Do.
Chitre, D. A., Bar-at-Law	.. .. .	Do.
Rowjee, Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim	.. .. .	Sheriff.
Nemazie, M. K.	.. .. .	Deputy Sheriff.
Constantine, G. B., I.C.S.	.. .. .	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.
Rao, M. G., M.A., LL.B.	.. .. .	Deputy Registrar and Sealer, Appellate Side, and Secretary to Rule Committee.
Athalye, K. A., B.A., LL.B.	.. .. .	Assistant Registrar.

COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND.

Davis, G., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	.. .. .	Judicial Commissioner of Sind.
Rupchand Bilaram, B.A., LL.B.	.. .. .	Judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. (On leave).
Melita, Dauliba, C., M.A., LL.B.	.. .. .	Do.
Haveliwala, M. A., Bar-at-Law	.. .. .	Do.
Lobo, C. M., B.A., LL.B.	.. .. .	Do.
Lobo, C. M., B.A., LL.B.	.. .. .	Advocate General, Sind. (On deputation as Judge of the Court of Judicial Commissioner of Sind. (Officiating).
Punwani, Partabrai D.	.. .. .	Officiating Advocate General, Sind.
Punwani, Partabrai D.	.. .. .	Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Karachi.

COURT RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR AND ASSISTANTS.

Taleyarkhan, K. M., Bar-at-Law	.. .. .	Court Receiver and Liquidator.
Appabhai, G. Desai, Bar-at-Law	.. .. .	First Assistant to the Court Receiver.
Engineer, S. E., B.A., LL.B.	.. .. .	Second Assistant to do.
Banaji, D. R., M.A., LL.B.	.. .. .	Third Assistant to do.

Madras Judicial Department.

Leach, The Hon'ble Sir Lionel, Kt., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice.
Venkatasubba Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M., Kt., B.A., B.L.	Judge.
Madhava Nair, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Varada Achariyar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S., Rao Bahadur.	Do.
Burn, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S., I.C.S.	Do.
V. Mockett, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice	Do.
Paudrang Row, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V., I.C.S. . .	Do.
King, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. J., I.C.S.	Do.
Wadsworth, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S., I.C.S. (on leave)	Do.
Venkataramana Rao Nayudu, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P., Rao Bahadur.	Do.
Lakshmana Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. P., Diwan Bahadur.	Do.
Gentle, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. W., Bar-at-Law . .	Do.
Stodart, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, J. G., I.C.S. . . .	Do.
Rahman, Kt., The Hon'ble Justice Dr. Abdur, Khan Bahadur.	Do.

Officiating.

Horwill, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. C., I.C.S.	Do.
Small, H. M. on leave for 4 months from 1-4-28 and Mr. W. H. Sell Acting.	Government Solicitor.
Krishnaswamy Ayyangar, K. S.	Government Pleader.
Chowdary, V. V.	Law Reporter.
V. L. Ethiraj, Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor.
Ahgar, R. N., Bar-at-Law	Editor, Indian Law Reports Madras Series.
Rajagopalan, G., B.A., M.L.	Law Reporter.
Viswanatha Ayyar, A. S., B.A., B.L.	Do.
Sesha Ayeoggar, K. V.	Secretary, Rule Committee.
G. A. Natesan, Rao Bahadur	Sheriff of Madras.
Anantaraman, T. S.	Crown Prosecutor.
Appa Rao, D., Bar-at-Law	Registrar, High Court.
Satyamurti Aiyar, R., M.A., M.L.	Master, High Court.
Sankaranarayana, B. C., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.
Ganapathi, K. N., Bar-at-Law	Official Referee.
Jayaram Ayyar, R., M.A., B.L.	1st Assistant Registrar, Original Side, and Clerk of the Crown.
Srinivasa Ayyar, B.A., B.L.	1st Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.
K. C. Nambiyar, B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law	2nd Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

Assam Judicial Department.

Blank, A. L., I.C.S.	Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, and Secretary, to the Assam Legislative Council, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Assam.
Younde, J., I.C.S.	District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar.
Stork, H. C., I.C.S.	Judge, A.V.D.
Banarji, H., I.C.S.	Offg. Additional Dist. Judge, Sylhet and Cachar.
Barna, I. P.	Offg. Additional District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts.

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department.

Ferrell, The Hon'ble Sir Courtney, Kt.	Chief Justice.
Wort, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alfred William Ewart, Bar-at-Law.	Puisne Judge.
Fazlali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saiyid, Bar-at-Law	Do.
Sir Khawja Muhammad Nur, Kt., C.B.E., Hon'ble Khan Bahadur.	Do.
James, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Francis William, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Ushaw, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankara Badaji, I.C.S.	Do.
Agarwala, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Clifford Monmohan, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Varma, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sukhladev Prashad, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Rowland, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Francis George, I.C.S.	Do.
S. K. Das, I.C.S.	Registrar.
Ram Prashad Ghoshal	Deputy Registrar.
Maulavi Khalil-ur-Rahman	Assistant Registrar.
Rudra Prasanna Misra, B.L.	Assistant Registrar, Orissa Circuit Court, Temporary Additional Munshi of Cuttack, in addition to his own duties.
Brown, K. C., I.S.O.	Commissioner of Oaths and Affidavits.
Baldev Sahay, M.A., B.L.	Advocate General.
Saiyid Jaffar Inam, Bar-at-Law	Assistant Government Advocate.
Sinha Bhuvaneshwar Prashad	Government Pleader.

Burma Judicial Department.

Roberts, The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman, Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice, Rangoon.
Ba, The Hon'ble Sir Mya, Bar-at-Law.	Judge. (On leave).
Raguley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Minty, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do. Rangoon.
Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G., I.C.S.	Do. do.
U, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ba, Bar-at-Law	Do. do.
Dunkley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. F., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do. do.
Mackney, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Herbert Hoddy, I.C.S.	Do. do.
Braund The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henry Benedict Luthwaite, Bar-at-Law.	Do. do.
Sharpe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Reginald Taaffe, Bar-at-Law.	Do. do.
Shaw, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Joseph, Bar-at-Law	Do. do.
Maung, U. Thein, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Advocate-General, Burma.
Lambert, E. W., Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Byu, U Tun, Bar-at-Law	Do.
Pe, U On, Bar-at-Law	Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Burma, and Official Assignee and Receiver, High Court, Rangoon (Officiating.)
Thein, U Myint, A.T.M., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor, Rangoon.
Tun, U Ba, Bar-at-Law	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Rangoon.
Ensoof, Khan Sahib M., Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor, Moulmein.
Lutter, Henry Millard, V.D.	Public Prosecutor, Mandalay.
Mitter, L. K., B.L.	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mandalay, and also Public Prosecutor, Kyaukse District.
Bourne, G. C., I.C.S.	Registrar, High Court, Rangoon.
Goldsmith, W. S.	Registrar, Original Side, High Court, Rangoon. (On leave).
Sein, L. Hoke, B.A., B.L.	Do. (Officiating).

BURMA JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

Khine, U. Kyaw, L.C.S.	..	..	..	..	Deputy Registrar, General Department.
U. Saw Sein (B.)	..	..	..	..	Registrar, Small Cause Court, Rangoon.
Kirkham, G. P., B.Sc., B.L.	..	..	..	..	First Deputy Registrar. (Officiating.)
Kyan, L. Hone, B.L.	..	..	..	..	Second Deputy Registrar. (Do.)
Thon, U Ba (5)	..	..	..	..	3rd Deputy Registrar. (Do.)
Khin, Daw Me Me, B.L.	..	..	..	..	Assistant Registrar, Original Side. (On leave).
Kha, U	..	..	..	..	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.
Monteiro, R. P. W., B.L.	..	..	..	..	Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

Central Provinces and Berar Judicial Department.

Stone, The Hon. Sir Gilbert, Bar-at-Law	..	..	..	Chief Justice.
Grille, The Hon. Mr. Justice Frederick Louis, Kt., M.A., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Puisne Judge.
Niyogi, The Hon. Mr. Justice M. Bhawan Shankar, M.A., LL.M., C.I.E.	..	..	..	Do.
Pollock, The Hon. Mr. Justice Ronald Evelyn, B.A., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Do.
Gruer, The Hon. Mr. Justice Harold George, M.A., (Aberd.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	..	..	..	Do.
Post, The Hon. Mr. Justice Vivian, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	..	..	..	Do.
Burgess, Geoffrey, M.A., (Cantab.), I.C.S.	..	..	..	Registrar.
Borwankar, Kesheo Raghunath, B.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	Deputy Registrar.
Mehra, Rai Sahib Vilaj Shankar	..	..	..	Do.
Doo, Gopal Ramchandra, B.A., B.L.	..	..	..	Editor for the Indian Law Report Nagpur Series.
Hemson, C. R., I.C.S.	..	..	..	Legal Remembrancer.
Deo, V. N., B.Sc., LL.B.	..	..	..	Assistant Legal Remembrancer.
Puranik, W. R., B.A., LL.B.	..	..	..	Advocate General.

N-W. Frontier Province Judicial Department.

Almoud, Hon'ble Mr. J., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	..	..	Judicial Commissioner.
Mir Ahmad Khan, Hon'ble Qazi K. B., B.A., LL.B.	..	..	Judge, Judicial Commissioner's Court.
Narayan Das, L.	..	..	Registrar.

Punjab Judicial Department.

Young, The Hon'ble Sir, J. Douglas, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	..	..	Chief Justice.
Addison, The Hon'ble Sir, James, J., M.A., B.Sc. (Aberd.), I.C.S.	..	..	Judge, High Court.
Tekchand, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bakshi, M.A., LL.B., (Ph.).	..	..	Do.
Dalip Singh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kanwar, B.A. (Ph.), Bar-at-Law.	..	..	Do.
Motroe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. H., B.A., LL.B. (Dublin), K.C., Bar-at-Law.	..	..	Do.
Skemp, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F.W., M.A. (Manchester), I.C.S.	..	..	Do.
Ebble, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. V., B.A. (Bombay and Cantab.), I.C.S.	..	..	Do.
Abdul Rashid, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	..	..	Additional Judge, High Court.
Din Muhammad, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khan Bahadur, M.A., LL.B. (Punjab.)	..	..	Do.
Blacker, The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. C., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.	..	..	Do.
Sale, Mr. S. L., B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.	..	..	Registrar.
Webb, Mr. Kenneth Cameron	..	..	Deputy Registrar.
Ranjit Rai, Lala, B.A., Hons. LL.B. (Ph.)	..	..	Assistant Registrar.
Evenette, Mr. George Bertram Charles	..	..	Assistant Deputy Registrar.

United Provinces Judicial Department.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD.

Thom, The Hon'ble Sir John Gibb, Kt., M.A., LL.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Chief Justice.
Bennet, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edward, B.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law, J.P., I.C.S.	Puisne Judge.
Iqbal Ahmad, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
Harries, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Trevor, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Rachhpal Singh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Rai Bahadur, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Collister, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harold James, J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Allsop, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice James Joseph Whittlesea, J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Bajpai, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uma Shankar, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Ganga Nath, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur,	Do.
Ismail, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Verna, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kankhalakanta, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
Joshi, Dr. Lachumji Dat, Rai Bahadur, B.Sc., LL.D., Bar-at-Law.	Registrar (Offg.) (Granted leave.)
Mills, Stanley Edward Jervis, M.B.E.	Deputy Registrar officiate as Registrar
Bower, Denzil Mowbray	Assistant Registrar.
Wali-Ullah, Dr. M., M.A., B.C.L., LL.D., Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Shankar Saran, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law	Deputy Government Advocate.
Mukharji, Benoy Kumar, M.A., LL.B.	Law Reporter.
Mukhtar Ahmad, B.A., LL.B.	Assistant Law Reporter.
Carleton, Capt. K. O., M.A. (Edin.), Bar-at-Law, M.L.C. . .	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW.

Srivastava, The Hon'ble Sir Bisheshwar Nath, B.A., LL.B., O.B.E.	Chief Judge (on leave from November 15th 1937 to May 15th 1938, combined with Chief Court vacation from May 16th to July 15th 1938).
Thomas, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Hector, Bar-at-Law.	Acting Chief Judge.
Zia-ul-Hasan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Khan Bahadur, B.A.	Judge. (Granted leave from April 19th to May 14th 1938 with Easter holidays and Chief Court vacation from May 16th to July 15th 1938).
Hamilton, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Archibald de Burgh, B.A., J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Yorke, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Langdon, B.A., J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Muhammad Baqar, Sheikh, Khan Bahadur, B.A., LL.B...	Registrar.
Phillips, Samuel	Deputy Registrar.
Gupta, H. S., Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Ghosh, Hemanta Kumar, Bar-at-Law	Asstt. Government Advocate.
Srivastava, Bishambhar Nath, B.A., LL.B.	Law Reporter.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED.

Administrations.	Number of Suits instituted.							Number of Suits of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total Number of Suits instituted.	Total Value of Suits.
	Value									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			
	Value not exceeding Rs. 10.	Rs. 10 to Rs. 50.	Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.	Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000.	Value above Rs. 5,000.			(10)
1. Bengal	144,259	396,989	166,350	139,311	11,991	7,801	1,802	620	869,123	14,25,38,006
2. Bihar and Orissa ..	51,697	108,639	43,571	51,426	6,218	3,917	852	36	269,356	5,14,81,688
3. United Provinces ..	7,039	35,063	54,700	76,615	10,486	8,141	2,371	71	295,486	12,63,40,999
4. Punjab	8,032	39,164	38,429	66,750	12,612	6,075	1,322	480	172,704	6,20,42,837
5. Delhi	347	2,863	1,543	713	713	359	131	1	9,772	53,29,171
6. North-West Frontier Province ..	1,964	4,170	3,441	3,815	1,055	624	96	..	17,269	49,78,460
7. Burma	1,501	12,007	9,679	16,382	2,229	1,643	470	545	44,456	1,95,70,760
8. Central Provinces and Berar ..	9,360	45,046	25,783	31,463	4,531	4,105	883	..	121,171	3,92,87,688
9. Assam	2,623	18,744	9,978	10,226	1,030	582	90	102	74,17,204	74,17,204
10. Ajmer-Merwara	1,442	8,900	1,726	2,598	135	137	24	13	9,405	10,38,900
11. Coorg	143	651	477	339	30	39	7	..	1,686	3,10,747
12. Madras	79,569	246,981	71,165	109,300	14,424	11,056	1,688	809	534,993	8,79,30,912
13. Bombay	14,028	68,771	47,288	70,822	12,119	7,617	1,082	4,289	227,016(6)	0,55,97,551
14. British Baluchistan ..	240	388	270	260	229	93	69	116	1,671	2,11,841
TOTAL, 1935	323,274	1,015,876	477,400	585,738	77,822	52,189	10,732	7,082	2,549,463	61,41,70,764
								(c)		
1934	315,810	1,003,666	494,285	624,970	82,541	53,922	10,292	6,701	2,594,187*	61,45,77,627
1933	322,488	1,042,736	536,613	696,044	92,433	59,755	11,309	6,217	2,787,633*	80,74,21,607
1932	302,290	1,005,314	522,324	702,823	95,836	64,453	11,800	6,406	2,711,306*	70,78,89,810
TOTALS	258,681	940,691	406,126	674,531	94,823	63,956	11,640	5,779	2,576,207*	67,03,80,330
1931	270,296	882,004	491,899	678,699	96,106	66,296	12,373	3,613	2,504,086*	69,61,73,948
1929	372,604	869,581	488,856	699,635	99,280	69,898	12,990	6,307	*2,510,151	70,50,07,505
1928	255,191	830,343	480,340	677,267	97,800	70,303	13,217	6,815	*2,431,276*	79,69,43,759
1927	258,452	811,721	453,360	639,470	93,715	67,539	12,682	7,216	*2,349,155	72,50,11,516
1926	246,508	791,116	430,345	603,587	90,002	64,441	12,756	7,562	*2,246,938	71,52,11,516

* Details not given of 4,899 Bombay suits in 1926, 4,581 in 1927, 4,047 in 1928, 3,603 in 1929, 3,785 in 1930, 3,304 in 1931, 2,829 in 1932, 2,790 in 1933 and 2,650 in 1934.

(a) Excludes 3,053 suits of "Superior Courts."

(b) 2 suits instituted in the court of one Hon'y. Munshi.

(c) Includes 800 suits not shown in details.

(d) " 10 ", the records of which have been destroyed by fire.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Origins.—Cornwallis was the first Indian administrator to take the burden of policing the country off the zemindars and to place it on Government. He ordered the District Judges of Bengal in 1793 to open a Thana (Police Station) for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction, and to appoint stipendiary Thanadars (Police Station Officers) and subordinates.

In Madras in 1816, Sir Thomas Munro took superintendence of police out of the hands of the sedentary judges and placed it in the hands of the peripatetic Collector, who had the indigenous village police system already under his control. In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so, especially in Bombay Presidency.

In Khandesh from 1826-36 Outram of Mutiny fame showed how a whole time military commandant could turn incorrigible marauders into excellent police; and Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay in 1848, applied the lesson by appointing full-time European Superintendents of Police in many Districts.

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which showed that 3 Collectors had no time for real police superintendence; in 1859 the principle of full-time European superintendence was introduced in a Madras Act of that year and the control of the Collector was removed.

The Mutiny led to general police overhaul and retrenchment and the Madras Act was mainly followed in India Act V of 1861, "An Act for the Regulation of Police", which still governs police working everywhere in India except Madras and Bombay, which has its own Police Act (IV of 1890).

Working.—Strictly speaking there is no Indian Police. With the doubtful exceptions of the Delhi Imperial Area Police, and the advisory staff of the Intelligence Bureau attached to the Home Department, the Government of India has not a single police officer directly under its control. The police provided for by the 1861 Act is a provincialised police, administered by the Local Government concerned and is not now subject to the general control of the Governor-General. The Police in minor provinces *etc.*, Coorg, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Panch Piploda, and in other centrally administered areas is administered by the Chief Commissioner or the head of the administration concerned, subject to the general control and direction of the Central Government.

Within the Local Government area the police are enrolled and organised in District forces, at the head of each of which is a District Superintendent of Police with powers of enlistment and dismissal of constabulary; and Police Station Officers may also be dismissed by the D.S.P.

The D. S. F. is subject to dual control. The force he commands is placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order in the District,

But the departmental working and efficiency of the force is governed by a departmental hierarchy of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Inspector-General of Police. Generally speaking, the D.S.P. has to correspond with his District Magistrate on judicial and magisterial topics, and with his departmental chiefs on internal working of his force.

The C. I. D.—The Curzon Police Commission of 1902-3 modernised police working by providing for the direct enlistment and training of Educated Indians as Police Station Officers, and by creating specialised police agencies under each Local Government for the investigation of specialist and professional crime. These agencies are known as **Criminal Investigation Departments** and work under a Deputy Inspector-General. They collate information about crime, edit the *Crime Gazette*, take over from the District Police crimes with ramifications into several jurisdictions, and they control the working of such scientific police developments as the Finger Print Identification Bureaux. There is also a **Central Intelligence Bureau** under the Home Department of the Government of India which collects information from all provincial Criminal Investigation Departments and works for inter-provincial liaison. It has its branches at various centres throughout British India and at Quetta in Baluchistan. The Head of the Bureau known as the Director, Intelligence Bureau, also acts as Advisor to the Home Department of the Central Government in police matters.

Headquarters and Armed Police.—At the chief town of each District the D. S. P. has his office and also his Headquarters Police Lines and parade ground. This is the main centre for accumulation and distribution to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of clothing, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. Here are the Stores and the Armoury. Here also constabulary recruits enlisted by the D. S. P. are taught drill, deportment, and duties and are turned out to fill vacancies. The Headquarters Lines also contain the two hundred or so armed police who mount guard on Treasuries in the District, and also provide prisoner and treasure escort. Actually they form a small and mobile local army equipped with muskets (single loading) and bayonets. The most highly trained section of them go through a musketry course and are armed with 410 bore muskets. At most headquarters, but by no means all, there is also a reserve of mounted and armed police.

Thanas and Thanadars.—Almost throughout India the popular terms for Police Station and Police Station Officer are "Thana" and "Thanadar." It is at the Police Station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police with the public. Whether it be in a large city or in a mofussil hamlet the Thana is the place where people come with their troubles and their grievances against their neighbours or against a person or persons unknown. In dealing with such callers, the Thanadar, who

like police of all ranks, is supposed to be always on duty, is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code. This schedule shows nearly all penal offences and states whether or not they are "cognisable by the police." The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint must then and there be recorded, visited, and investigated. A non-cognisable complaint is merely noted in a separate book and the complainant is told to go to court.

Police Prosecutors.—The complainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee. If the Thanadar succeeds in establishing a *prima facie* case against the accused, the prosecution in court is conducted free of charge by a police prosecutor, who is a police officer. Personal inspection and supervision are the common means for the District Superintendent of Police to know whether his subordinates are doing their work properly.

Out-Posts.—When the Police Commission of 1860 devised the plan of police that still holds the field, they laid down two criteria of the numbers required. One was one policeman per square mile; the other was one per thousand of population. In towns it is well enough to have the available police concentrated at the police station. But in the mofussil the Thana is very often fifty miles distant from portions of its jurisdiction. It is in such cases profitable to detach a portion of the police station strength under a head constable to man an outpost where complaints can be received and investigation begun without the injured party having to undertake a long journey to the distant Thana. The secret of good mofussil police working in normal times is dispersion. A single policeman, however junior, represents the rule of law and is an agent of Government.

The Chain of Promotion.—A constable may aspire to become a Police Station Officer or higher officer. The directly recruited candidate who comes in through the Police Training School as a Thanadar is, it is understood, more often than not a graduate and may ordinarily become an Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent, or exceptionally a Superintendent. The direct Deputy, an office reserved for Indians, has a good chance of becoming Superintendent, and perhaps Deputy Inspector-General. The direct Assistant Superintendent, whether from England, or from India, is sure of a Superintendentship, and has chances of D.I.G. after 25 years' service. The period of service for all ranks for full pension is thirty years, and if an officer dies in the process of earning full pension his pension dies

with him and all his dependents get his provident fund. Members of the Police Force are eligible for the award of the King's Police Medal and the Indian Police Medal for long and meritorious services and for conspicuous acts of gallantry.

Presidency Police.—In the Presidency Towns there is unified police control for the Police Commissioner is responsible for both law and order and for departmental training and efficiency.

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the Provincial Inspector-General of Police and he deals direct with Government, just as the Presidency Magistrates deal directly with the High Court. The Criminal Procedure Code of India is superseded in the Presidency Towns by special Police Acts which prescribe police procedure. Justice in criminal cases in Presidency Towns is somewhat rough and ready, not only from this cause, but also because Presidency Magistrates can give upto six months or Rs. 200 fine summarily, i.e., without formal record of proceedings; and if only whipping or fine up to Rs. 200 is inflicted there need be not even any statement of reasons for the conviction.

Round Figures.—The process of reorganisation goes on ceaselessly. The jail population of India is about 130,000. The annual administration reports for the 11 major provinces and the various minor administration appear regularly, and unified statistics in respect of the strength and armament of the whole police force in India are prepared and recorded in the Imperial Secretariat. Burma has been separated from British India since the 1st April 1937. The following figures give a general idea of the strength and cost of the civil police and the volume of work put through yearly in the 11 major provinces:—

Strength of Civil Police ..	1,83,013
Cost of Civil Police ..	Rs. 9,43,33,020
Number of Police Stations and ..	
outposts	6,598
Number of murders	5,027
Number of dacoities	2,748
Number of cattle thefts	10,562
Number of ordinary thefts	79,055
Number of burglaries	1,11,015
Number of persons tried	5,01,452
Number of persons convicted	4,86,864

In addition there are 5,574 Military Police in the Provinces of Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Assam which cost Rs. 29,59,315.

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK.

The undesirability of attaching undue importance to statistical results as a test of the merits of police work was a point upon which considerable stress was laid by the Indian Police Commission, who referred to the evils likely to result from the prevalence among subordinate officers of an impression that the advancement of an officer would depend upon his being able to show a high ratio of convictions, both to cases and by persons arrested, and a low ratio of crime. The objection applies more particularly to the use of statistics for small areas; but they cannot properly be used as a basis of comparison even for larger areas without taking

into account the differences in the conditions under which the police work; and, it may be added, they can at the best indicate only very imperfectly the degree of success with which the police carry out that important branch of their duties, which consists in the prevention of crime. These considerations have been emphasized in recent orders of the Government of India. Subject to these observations, the figures below may be given as some indication of the volume of work falling upon the police, and of the wide differences between the conditions and the statistical results in different provinces. They are statistics of cognizable crime:—

Administrations.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.
Bengal	5,924	225,597	205,865	193,750	12,132	8,774
Bihar and Orissa	2,786	46,159	29,467	20,429	9,038	5,118
United Provinces	11,037	143,531	111,872	100,340	11,532	17,544
Punjab	9,032	60,863	65,800	39,800	25,990	10,846
North-West Frontier Province..	1,778	11,269	12,901	7,747	5,154	952
Burma	5,004	78,589	73,549	52,010	21,539	4,032
Central Provinces and Berar ..	3,833	47,192	26,053	15,990	5,018	5,045
Assam	1,440	15,544	10,631	6,851	3,780	1,920
Ajmer-Merwara	596	5,293	3,600	3,417	183	507
Coorg	100	459	484	242	101	141
Madras	20,009	297,110	295,947	277,752	18,195	5,905
Bombay	9,494	177,743	181,552	161,315	20,237	12,102
Baluchistan	170	2,903	2,651	2,333	285	314
Delhi	1,632	10,693	10,496	8,874	1,622	1,085
TOTAL, 1935 ..	72,901	1,122,945	1,030,868	890,850	134,806	76,191
1934 ..	70,842	1,060,340	972,548	831,493	136,211	78,870
1933 ..	74,340	1,005,157	913,198	765,375	143,176	78,112
1932 ..	73,455	955,998	883,696	733,171	146,010	78,096
1931 ..	63,396	932,041	819,382	670,885	144,723	83,960
1930 ..	70,759	898,077	795,456	657,044	134,176	78,300
1929 ..	67,540	1,018,622	867,949	730,459	131,520	71,245
1928 ..	63,079	941,955	797,866	661,755	133,268	68,233
1927 ..	57,630	886,675	738,856	602,956	132,313	63,550
1926 ..	57,412	858,777	711,493	582,346	126,215	61,607

PRINCIPAL POLICE OFFENCES.

Cases.

Administrations.	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity.		Murder.		Other serious Offences against the Person.		Dacoity.		Cattle Theft.		Ordinary Theft.		House-trespass and House-break- ing with intent to commit an Offence.	
	Reported.	Conv- tion Obtained.	Reported.	Conv- tion Obtained.	Reported.	Conv- tion Obtained.	Reported.	Conv- tion Obtained.	Reported.	Conv- tion Obtained.	Reported.	Conv- tion Obtained.	Reported.	Conv- tion Obtained.
Bengal ..	2,063	782	676	101	7,533	1,958	1,265	217	941	486	10,355	4,700	32,482	2,449
Calcutta ..	114	64	18	10	668	276	..	..	23	20	4,293	1,341	614	246
Suburbs.														
Bihar and Orissa ..	1,588	536	386	93	4,512	1,251	492	78	792	367	12,953	3,223	19,348	1,795
United Provinces ..	2,423	714	1,020	287	2,455	611	1,225	55	3,970	969	17,266	3,860	32,218	4,181
Punjab ..	2,329	720	985	280	8,729	1,721	121	24	3,370	1,240	17,955	2,910	18,966	9,002
Delhi ..	35	12	20	2	308	112	..	..	781	46	781	235	562	124
N.-West Frontier Province.	224	103	539	175	2,680	1,361	55	12	291	74	1,387	401	2,421	296
Burma ..	586	393	1,023	223	11,851	4,852	643	203	4,757	1,355	13,808	4,678	9,448	3,484
Rangoon ..	40	19	87	5	1,415	320	24	1	..	..	2,253	740	787	177
Central Provinces and Berar.	830	349	330	118	4,629	1,618	26	12	1,557	741	24,320	2,751	10,758	2,046
Assam ..	903	269	126	37	2,149	645	81	26	276	124	6,193	1,143	7,633	817
Coorg ..	3	4	..	2	54	15	..	..	10	3	106	33	97	19
Madras ..	1,748	575	1,207	348	7,215	2,180	278	44	3,587	1,788	18,869	6,113	9,701	2,532
Bombay ..	1,680	364	621	220	6,300	2,149	206	49	2,354	364	9,341	3,837	10,729	2,345
Bombay Town and Island.	97	44	48	17	969	464	..	..	..	..	3,575	1,939	938	214
Baluchistan ..	15	6	7	2	67	22	4	..	18	1	290	82	166	30
Ajmer-Merwar ..	33	14	15	5	211	49	13	..	115	23	1,318	307	775	111
TOTAL, 1935..	14,012	5,014	7,062	2,023	68,263	23,426	3,821	925	22,416	8,352	144,707	37,673	157,643	24,427
1934..	14,510	5,263	6,869	1,952	67,046	22,941	4,170	1,642	21,315	7,419	138,921	35,160	158,864	23,554
1933..	15,553	5,791	6,827	2,039	67,983	23,044	4,679	1,267	20,256	7,003	136,758	33,857	156,242	22,568
1932..	17,466	7,006	7,329	2,055	67,347	21,856	6,594	1,810	22,129	6,339	138,863	33,471	167,036	22,693
1931..	17,095	6,592	7,833	1,960	65,733	20,769	8,823	1,388	24,440	7,861	136,641	32,616	166,481	21,033
TOTALS	18,519	7,804	6,762	1,785	64,303	20,406	4,838	716	25,179	7,782	141,693	34,368	165,582	21,451
1930..	14,752	5,400	6,422	1,877	64,438	20,053	3,923	779	27,196	8,573	152,948	37,527	171,880	22,506
1929..	15,070	5,384	6,451	1,890	64,799	19,348	3,238	718	27,045	8,498	151,089	36,729	168,990	22,347
1928..	14,996	5,375	6,357	1,785	62,011	18,506	3,606	746	23,456	7,642	164,032	38,044	168,740	22,429
1927..	14,757	5,048	6,227	1,758	58,986	17,293	3,450	770	23,652	7,539	152,838	37,329	169,611	21,786

* Includes figures " for cattle theft."

JAILS.

Jail administration in India is regulated generally by the Prisons Act of 1894, and by rules issued under it by the Government of India and the local governments. The punishments authorised by the Indian Penal Code for convicted offenders include transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment (which may include short periods of solitary confinement), and simple imprisonment. Accommodation has also to be provided in the jails for civil and under-trial prisoners.

Since the introduction with effect from the 1st April 1937 of the Government of India Act, the administration of "Jails" is a provincial matter, and the power of legislation in respect of prison administration vests in the Provincial Governments, the Central Government exercising only concurrent legislative powers with the Provincial Governments in the matter of the transfer of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another.

The origin of all jail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1889. The report of the Commission, which consisted of only two members, both officials serving under the Government of India, is extremely long, and reviews the whole question of jail organization and administration in the minutest detail. In most matters the Commission's recommendations have been accepted and adopted by Local Governments, but in various matters, mainly of a minor character, their proposals have either been rejected *ab initio* as unsuited to local conditions, abandoned as unworkable after careful experiment or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible.

The most important of all the recommendations of the Commission, the one that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their report, is that there should be in each Presidency three classes of jails: in the first place, large central jails for convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment; secondly, district jails, at the headquarters of districts; and, thirdly, subsidiary jails and "lock-ups" for under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The jail department in each province is under the control of an Inspector-General; he is generally an officer of the Indian Medical Service with jail experience, and the Superintendents of certain jails are usually recruited from the same service. The district jail is under the charge of the civil surgeon, and is frequently inspected by the district magistrate. The staff under the Superintendent includes, in large central jails, a Deputy Superintendent to supervise the jail manufactures, and in all central and district jails one or more subordinate medical officers. The executive staff consists of jailors and warders, and convict petty officers are employed in all central and district jails, the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour.

The Jails Committee.—The obvious advisability of proceeding along certain general lines of uniform application led lately to the appointment of a Jails' Committee, which conducted the first comprehensive survey of Indian prison administration which had been made for thirty years. Stress was laid by the Committee

upon the necessity of improving and increasing existing jail accommodation; of recruiting a better class of warders; of providing education for prisoners; and of developing prison industries so as to meet the needs of the consuming Departments of Government. Other important recommendations included the separation of civil from criminal offenders; the adoption of the English system of release on license in the case of adolescents; and the creation of children's courts. The Committee found that the reformatory side of the Indian system needed particular attention. They recommended the segregation of habituals from ordinary prisoners; the provision of separate accommodation for prisoners under trial; the institution of the star-class system; and the abolition of certain practices which are liable to harden or degrade the prison population.

Employment of Prisoners.—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly carried on within the jail walls, but extramural employment on a large scale is sometimes allowed, as, for example, when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab. Within the walls prisoners are employed on jail service and repairs, and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jail manufactures is that the work must be penal and industrial. The industries are on a large scale, multifarious employment being condemned, while care is taken that the jail shall not compete with local traders. As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments, and printing, tent-making, and the manufacture of clothing are among the commonest employments. Schooling is confined to juveniles; the experiment of teaching adults has been tried, but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill an Indian jail.

The conduct of convicts in jail is generally good, and the number of desperate characters among them is small. Failure to perform the allotted task is by far the most common offence. In a large majority of cases the punishment inflicted is one of those classed as "minor." Among the "major" punishments fetters take the first place. Corporal punishment is inflicted in relatively few cases. Punishments were revised as the result of the Commission of 1889. Two notable punishments then abolished were shaving the heads of female prisoners and the stocks. The latter, which was apparently much practised in Bombay, was described by the Commission as inflicting exquisite torture. Punishments are now scheduled and graded into major and minor. The most difficult of all jail problems is the internal maintenance of order among the prisoners, for which purpose paid warders and convict warders are employed. With this is bound up the question of a special class of well-behaved prisoners for employment as convict Officers.

Juvenile Prisoners.—As regards "youthful offenders"—i.e., those below the age of 15—the law provides alternatives to imprisonment, and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with otherwise. The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to

seven years, but not beyond the age of 18; discharge after admonition; delivery to the parent or guardian on the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit; and whipping by way of school discipline. These are but general principles which have been variously given effect to by various Provincial Governments.

The question of the treatment of "young adult" prisoners has in recent years received much attention.

Children's Acts and Borstal Schools Acts for the special treatment of juvenile offenders have been passed by the legislature of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the Central Provinces. The United Provinces Government are introducing a Borstal Bill. The Punjab Borstal Schools Act was brought into force in 1932.

The Madras Children Act, passed in 1920, is the earliest and has been largely followed in the other provinces. It classifies as "children" boys and girls under the age of 14 and as "young persons" those between the ages of 14 and 16. It enacts that a child or young person convicted of any offence, may as an alternative to the usual punishments of fine, whipping or imprisonment be discharged after due admonition, committed to the care of a parent, guardian or relative, or of a person named by the court, or sent to an Industrial School set up or certified under the Act. It further enacts that no offender under the age of 16 may be sentenced to transportation, nor under 14 to imprisonment. Offenders between the ages of 14 and 16 may be sentenced to imprisonment in very special circumstances. Provision is made for the commitment to an Industrial School or to the care of a suitable person of neglected, ill-treated or uncontrollable children under the age of 14. The Act empowers the Government of the Province to establish juvenile courts consisting of a stipendiary magistrate and one or two Honorary Magistrates who shall where possible be women and directs that, where such courts have not been established, young offenders shall be tried in a different room or at a different time from those at which the ordinary sittings are held.

The Bengal Act provides for the commitment to an Industrial School of children under 14 found begging or destitute and of children living in immoral surroundings. It further provides for the punishment of cruelty to children, of causing and abetting the seduction or prostitution of girls under 16, and of accepting articles in pawn from a child.

The Bombay and Central Provinces Acts, which are practically identical, go further and provide for the punishment of persons found drunk in a public place when in charge of a child under 7, or giving intoxicating liquor or drugs to a child under 14, or inciting a child to gamble. They also empower police officers to confiscate tobacco in possession of children.

The Bombay Act has been extended throughout the province with satisfactory results and it will not now be necessary to send any children to prison except in very exceptional cases. The number of children under 16 admitted into the jails of the Presidency during 1936 was 6 (males 5 and female 1). There are 16 certified schools established under the Bombay Act and there are a number of other institutions which co-operate with different juvenile courts. A Children's Aid Society is in existence which offers active co-operation. The Bombay Children Act has been

amended mainly to prohibit the publication of names, addresses or other details of children or young persons involved in offences; to provide for a system of true probation as distinct from supervision; to empower the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools to release youthful offenders on licence and to raise the minimum term of detention in the Borstal School from 2 to 3 years.

These provisions of the Bombay Act which relate to youthful offenders, the maintenance and treatment of persons sent to certified schools or committed to the care of relatives or other fit persons and the establishment of industrial schools and juvenile courts were applied to the province of Sind in March 1936.

The operation of the Bengal Act which was passed in 1922 is at present confined to the town, port and suburbs of Calcutta, Howrah and to certain portions of the District of the 24 Parganas. A Central Children Court has been established in Calcutta, which has jurisdiction over the whole area to which the Act has been extended.

The Governments of Madras, Punjab and the Central Provinces have also enacted Probation of Offenders Act which allow of the release of young offenders on parole under specially selected Probation Officers. Similar legislation is under contemplation in Bombay, U.P. and Assam.

The provisions of the Borstal Schools Act are practically the same in the provinces where such Acts have been enacted.

In provinces where there is no Borstal Schools Act juvenile offenders are sent to the reformatory schools established under the Reformatory Schools Act, or confined in juvenile or ordinary jails, but are not allowed to mix with adult prisoners. In the Punjab a Reclamation Department has been established the main function of which is the working of the Punjab Good Conduct Prisoners Probationary Release Act, 1926. Officers of the Department visit jails for the selection of prisoners on probation release. The probationers are usually sent to special farms.

Reformatory Schools.—These schools have been administered since 1899 by the Education department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school, and as far as possible to keep a watch on their careers.

Transportation.—Transportation is an old punishment of the British Indian criminal law, and a number of places were formerly appointed for the reception of Indian transported convicts. The only penal settlement at the present time is Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.

Commission of Enquiry, 1919.—A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries. Its report, published in 1921, was summarised in the Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670-671). A number of reforms were advocated but, owing to financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them.

Fines and Short Sentences.—Those sections of the Indian Penal Code, under which imprisonment must be awarded when a conviction occurs, should be amended so as to give discretion to the court. Sentences of imprisonment for less than twenty-eight days should be prohibited.

The Indeterminate Sentences.—The sentence of every long-term prisoner should be brought under revision, as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence in the case of the non-habitual, and two-thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual, remission earned being counted in each case. The revision should be carried out by a Revising Board, composed of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Sessions Judge and a non-official. In all cases, the release of a prisoner on parole should be made subject to conditions, breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo the full original sentence. The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or upon the village headman, but special officers, to be termed parole officers, should be appointed for the purpose. These parole officers should possess a good standard of education, though not necessarily a university degree, and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release.

Transportation and the Andamans.—The future of the penal settlement of Port Blair was continually under the consideration of the Government of India from the time of the publication of the Jails Commission report, but it was not till 1926 that a definite decision was reached. It was then decided that hence-

forth only those convicts should normally be sent to the Andamans who volunteered to come, that the old restrictions on life in the settlement should be sensibly relaxed, that convicts should be encouraged to settle on the land, that in certain conditions they should be entitled to release to obtain occupancy rights over the land which they had cultivated, and that the importation of wives and families should be encouraged. The object of these changes was to promote the development of a free colony of persons, who would, after the term of their sentences had expired, make the Andamans their permanent home. The effect up to date has been to introduce a completely new outlook on life into the settlement, but it is still too soon to appreciate its potentialities.

Criminal Tribes.—The first essential of success in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provision of a reasonable degree of economic comfort for the people. It is therefore of paramount importance to locate settlements where sufficient work at remunerative rates is available. Large numbers of fresh settlers should never be sent to a settlement without first ascertaining whether there is work for them. Commitment to settlements should, as far as possible, be by gangs not by individuals. It is desirable to utilise both Government and private agency for the control of settlements.

The variations of the jail population in are shown in the following table:—

British India during the five years ending 1935

	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Jail population of all classes on 1st Jan..	157,685	156,753	165,778	154,871	163,298
Admissions during the year	761,409	741,942	756,344	806,876	739,840
Aggregate	919,094	898,695	922,122	1,051,747	903,138
Discharged during the year from all causes	761,379	740,893	765,369	855,949	748,266
Jail population on 31st December ..	157,715	157,802	166,763	165,798	154,872
Convict population on 1st January ..	132,684	131,977	139,705	126,580	136,552
Admissions during the year	232,681	220,871	225,100	267,239	207,568
Aggregate	365,365	352,848	364,805	393,819	344,120
Released during the year	225,371	215,011	226,175	247,648	216,807
Transported beyond seas	1,647	1,113	1,342	1,492	1,085
Casualties, &c.	2,419	2,632	2,592	2,395	2,508
Convict population on 31st December...	134,551	132,684	131,981	139,708	126,580

More than one-half of the total number of convicts received in jails during 1935 came from the classes engaged in agriculture and cattle tending, over 192,000 out of 233,000 were returned as illiterate.

The percentage of previously convicted prisoners was 13 against 14 in the preceding year, while the number of youthful offenders increased from 245 to 294. The following table shows the nature and length of sentences of convicts admitted to jails in 1933 to 1935:—

Nature and Length of Sentence	1935	1934	1933
Not exceeding one month	58,857	52,869	45,954
Above one month and not exceeding six months ..	89,209	84,942	93,007
" six months one year ..	44,490	42,531	44,020
" one year five years ..	31,800	32,059	33,121
" five years ten	4,750	4,801	5,087
Exceeding ten years	329	473	463
Transportation beyond seas—			
(a) for life	1,802	1,848	1,029
(b) for a term	92	63	96
Sentenced to death	1,358	1,293	1,415

The total daily average population for 1935 was 131,300, the total offences dealt with by criminal courts was 294, and by Superintendents 114,965. The corresponding figures for 1934 were 129,441, 292 and 113,954, respectively.

The total number of corporal punishments increased from 100 to 212. The total number of cases in which penal diet (with and without cellular confinement) was prescribed was 3,765 as compared with 3,878 in the preceding year.

Total expenditure increased from Rs. 1,60,97,998 to Rs. 1,65,73,138 while total cash earnings decreased from Rs. 20,53,904 to Rs. 19,64,846; there was consequently an increase of Rs. 5,64,198 in the net cost to Government.

The death rate per mille increased from 11.97 in 1934 to 11.22 in 1935. The admissions to hospital were lower, and the ratio of daily average number of sick per mille of average strength fell from 20.83 to 20.77.

The Laws of 1937

BY

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1. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act.—This Act provides for the grading and marking of agricultural produce. Section 2 explains certain words and phrases used in the Act. "Agricultural produce" includes all produce of agriculture or horticulture and all articles of food or drink wholly or partly manufactured from any such produce, and fleeces and the skins of animals; "Grade designation" means a designation prescribed as indicative of the quality of any article included in the Schedule to this Act; "grade designation mark" means a mark prescribed as representing a particular grade designation. Under sec. 3 the Governor-General in Council is empowered to make rules after previous publication by notification, prescribing grade designations; authorising a person or body of persons to mark with a grade designation mark any article in respect of which such mark has been prescribed; providing for the confiscation and disposal of produce marked otherwise than in accordance with the prescribed conditions, etc. Under sec. 4 the penalty prescribed for unauthorised marking with grade designation mark is fine up to five hundred rupees and under sec. 5 the penalty for counterfeiting grade designation mark is imprisonment up to two years or fine. Section 6 empowers the Governor-General in Council to declare the provisions of this Act to apply to an article of agricultural produce not included in the Schedule. The articles included in the Schedule are: Fruit, Vegetables, Eggs, Dairy Produce, Tobacco, Coffee, Hides and Skins.

2. The Indian Naval Armament (Amendment) Act.—The Indian Naval Armament Act, 1923, gave effect in British India to the Treaties for the Limitation of Naval Armaments signed on behalf of His Majesty in 1922 and 1930. These Treaties expired on December 31, 1936. The British Commonwealth of Nations and certain other Powers signed a new Treaty on March 25, 1936, which came into force on January 1, 1937, and which will remain operative until December 31, 1942. Its chief characteristics are limitation in the tonnage of ships and in the calibre of guns and certain new provisions regarding the exchange of information concerning naval construction between the High Contracting Parties. It also keeps alive the principle that the Naval Armaments of the principal Maritime Powers are to be restricted by agreement and makes it possible for the reduction of naval armaments to be further extended when international conditions are more settled. The present Act gives effect in British India to the new Treaty of 1936.

3. The Land Customs (Amendment) Act.—This Act secures uniformity in customs administration throughout India. In view of the definition of "foreign territory," the Land

Customs Act, 1924, did not apply to the frontiers of Indian States. The present Act by deleting the words "(other than territory forming part of a State in India)" from clause (f) of section 2 of the original Act makes the latter applicable to all frontiers. Sections 88 and 169 of the Sea Customs Act are also included in the list of sections which apply to the land frontiers. Section 88 gives the customs authorities power to dispose of unclaimed goods and section 168 gives power to confiscate vehicles used for the conveyance of smuggled goods.

4. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act.—There was a widespread practice of avoiding taxation by means of nominal partnerships between husband and wife or parent and minor child or by the nominal transfer of assets to a wife or minor child or to an "Association" consisting of husband and wife when there was no substantial separation of the interests of the assessee and the wife or child. These practices affected the revenue considerably and it was with a view to check this progressive deterioration that the present Act was passed. To section 16 of the original Act a new sub-section is added under which in computing the income of an individual for the purpose of assessment, there must be included (a) the income of a wife or minor child of such individual as arises (i) from the membership of the wife in a firm of which her husband is a partner; (ii) from the admission of the minor to the benefits of partnership in a firm of which such individual is a partner; (iii) from assets transferred to the wife by the husband otherwise than for consideration or in connection with an agreement to live apart; or (iv) from assets transferred to the minor child, not being a married daughter, by such individual; and (b) the income of any association of individuals consisting of such individual and his wife as arises from assets transferred to the association by such individual.

5. The Indian Lac Cess (Amendment) Act.—The original Act provides for the nomination to the Governing Body of the Indian Lac Cess Committee of two members representing the cultivators of lac to be nominated by the Government of "Bihar and Orissa." The new province of Orissa has now been constituted and in reply to an enquiry whether the cultivation of lac in Orissa was considered to be of sufficient importance to justify a representative from that province, the Government of Orissa have agreed to the appointment of both members from Bihar for the present. The present Act makes the necessary amendment in section 4 of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, by substituting the word "Bihar" for the words "Bihar and Orissa" where they occur in clause (v) of sub-section (4) and in clause (ii) and (v) of sub-section (5).

6. The Arbitration (Protocol and Convention) Act.—The Geneva Protocol and Arbitration Clauses (1923) and the International Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards (1927) meet the widely expressed desire of the commercial world that arbitration agreements should be ensured effective recognition and protection. A large number of countries including many of first-class commercial and industrial importance, e.g., the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Netherlands, have adhered to these Instruments. These Instruments were also signed at Geneva on behalf of India, subject to reservations, limiting India's obligations under the Instruments, to commercial contracts and excluding the Indian States from the scope of the Instruments. The present Act gives effect to the said protocol (set forth in the First Schedule) and enables the said Convention (set forth in the Second Schedule) to become operative in British India.

Section 2 defines the foreign awards which British India is required to recognise under the Convention as modified by reservation subject to which the Convention and the Protocol were signed by India. Power is given to the Governor-General in Council to declare by notification what Powers are parties to the Convention. Section 3 makes it obligatory on a British Indian Court to stay proceedings when these arise in regard to an agreement to submit to arbitration differences relating to commercial matters made by parties subject respectively to the jurisdiction of different Contracting States unless the Court is satisfied that the agreement or arbitration has become inoperative or cannot proceed, or that there is not in fact any dispute between the parties with regard to the matter agreed to be referred. Section 4 deals with the effect of foreign awards, e.g., a foreign award will be enforceable in British India as if it were an award made on a matter referred to arbitration in British India. Sections 5 and 6 provide the machinery for filing of a foreign award in Court and its enforcement. Section 7 lays down the conditions for enforcement of foreign awards. Under sec. 8 the party seeking to enforce a foreign award must produce (a) the original award or a copy thereof duly authenticated in the manner required by the law of the country in which it was made; (b) evidence proving that the award has become final; and (c) such evidence as may be necessary to prove that the award is a foreign award and that certain conditions mentioned in section 7 are satisfied. Where any such document is in a foreign language the party seeking to enforce the award must produce a translation into English certified as correct by a diplomatic or consular agent of the country to which that party belongs or certified as correct in such other manner as may be sufficient according to the law in force in British India. Section 10 enables the High Court to make rules for regulating the procedure of Courts in dealing with the enforcement of foreign awards.

7. The Workmen's Compensation Amendment) Act.—Section 35 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, enables rules to be made for the transfer of sums paid to Commissioners in India as compensation for the benefit of persons abroad or paid to authorities abroad as compensation for persons in India,

But it does not provide for the transfer of distribution proceedings when the employer does not object and the dependents are in another country than the one in which the compensation is deposited. The present Act makes this possible and in the first instance provides for transfers between Burma and India as the former has now become a separate country.

8. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act.—The Act provides for the enforcement in British India of judgments obtained in the United Kingdom and in other notified parts of His Majesty's Dominions. Under section 2 where a certified copy of a decree of any of the superior Courts of the United Kingdom or any reciprocating territory has been filed in a District Court, the decree may be executed in British India as if it had been passed by the District Court. Together with the certified copy of the decree must be filed a certificate from such superior Court stating the extent to which the decree has been satisfied or adjusted and such certificate will be conclusive proof of the extent of such satisfaction or adjustment. 'Superior Courts,' with reference to the United Kingdom, means the High Court in England, the Court of Session in Scotland, the High Court in Northern Ireland, the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster and the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Durham. 'Reciprocating Territory' means any country or territory, situated in any part of His Majesty's Dominions or in India, which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be the reciprocating territory; and 'superior Courts,' with reference to any such territory means such Courts as may be specified in the said notification. 'Decree,' with reference to a superior Court, means any decree or judgment of such Court under which a sum of money is payable, not being a sum payable in respect of taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of fine or other penalty, and (a) with reference to superior Courts in the United Kingdom, includes judgments given and decrees made in any Court in appeals against such decrees or judgments, but (b) in no case includes an arbitration award, even if such award is enforceable as a decree or judgment.

9. The Code of Civil Procedure (Second Amendment) Act.—The Royal Commission on Labour drew attention to the indebtedness prevailing among certain classes of workers, and expressed the view that this was due mainly to the credit enjoyed by them and the facilities afforded to creditors by the law relating to the attachment of salaries. With a view to reducing credit, the Commission made certain recommendations and the present Act is mainly based on these. The amendments introduced by the Act will not affect any proceedings arising out of any suit instituted before June 1, 1937. 'Salary' means the total monthly emoluments excluding any allowance declared exempt from attachment by the Governor-General in Council, derived by a person from his employment whether on duty or on leave. Salaries not exceeding Rs.100 a month of all workers are totally exempt from attachment; and salary to the extent of the first one hundred rupees and one-half the remainder of such salary. The salary of any public officer or of any servant of a railway

company or local authority is exempt to the extent of the first hundred rupees and one-half the remainder of such salary. Where the whole or any part of the portion of such salary has been under attachment whether continuously or intermittently for a total period of twenty-four months, such portion will be exempt from attachment until the expiry of a further period of twelve months and where such attachment has been made in execution of one and the same decree will be finally exempt from attachment in execution of that decree. The Governor-General in Council is empowered to exempt from attachment any allowance forming part of the emoluments of any public officer or of any servant of a Railway Company or local authority and any subsistence grant or allowance made to any such officer or servant while under suspension. In the case of salary other than salary of a public officer or a servant of a railway company or local authority the attachable portion thereof is exempt from attachment until it is actually payable.

10. The Indian Electricity (Amendment) Act.

This Act provides for the constitution of a Central Electricity Board which will have the authority to make rules under section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, which authority was so far exercised by the Government of India. The Board will consist of fifteen members, namely:—(a) a Chairman to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council; (b) one member to be nominated by each of the local Governments; (c) one member, holding office for a period of three years, to be nominated alternately by the local Government of Delhi and the local Government of Ajmere-Merwara; (d) one member to be nominated by the Chief Commissioner of Railways; and (e) one member to be nominated by the Chief Inspector of mines. The Board has full power to regulate by by-laws or otherwise its own procedure and the conduct of all business to be transacted by it. The powers of the Board may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in it.

11. The Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act.

This Act also provides for the constitution of a Central Boilers' Board which will have authority to make regulations under section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, which authority was so far exercised by the Government of India. The Board will consist of fourteen members, namely (a) a Chairman to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council; (b) one member to be nominated by each of the local Governments; (c) one member, holding office for a period of three years, to be nominated alternately by the local Government of Delhi and the local Government of Ajmere-Merwara; and (d) one member to be nominated by the Chief Commissioner of Railways. By amending section 28 of the original Act this Act makes it possible to permit variations in special circumstances from such standard conditions as may be prescribed for the construction of boilers.

12. The Contempt of Courts (Amendment) Act.

The Allahabad High Court in two recent decisions held that the power of punishment provided in section 3 of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1926, related to the contempt of Courts subordinate to it, and had no application to the

contempt of itself, to punish which it possesses inherent power to pass a sentence without regard to the limit of six months. The original intention of the enactment of section 3 was however to restrict the powers of High Courts in the punishment of any contempts whether of themselves or of Courts subordinate to them. The present Act makes this intention clear by the addition of the proviso which provides that no High Court can impose a sentence in excess of that specified in section 3 for any contempt either in respect of itself or of a Court subordinate to it.

13. The Indian Tea Cess (Amendment) Act.

In view of the small income likely to result from any duty imposed on the comparatively unimportant tea exports from Burma and the fact that Burma is not represented on the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, continued application of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903, to Burma after separation was deemed unnecessary. The present Act therefore excludes Burma from the operation of the original Act.

14. The Indian Limitation (Amendment) Act.

Article 149 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, provides a special period of limitation of sixty years for any suit by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council. This Article will in future govern suits by a province against a province or between a province and the federation and the reasons which justify a specially long period of limitation for suits by the Crown against a private person hardly seem applicable where both parties represent the Crown. The present Act therefore excludes from the scope of the Article suits brought before the Federal Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.

15. The Indian Army (Amendment) Act.

Under the Army Act, Officers of the British wing of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are only subject to military law when called out in a military capacity. There was no corresponding provision in the Indian Army Act for Officers in the Indian wing of the Army in India Reserve of Officers. The present Act puts Officers of the Indian wing in exactly the same position as Officers in the British wing. It is also provided by this Act that an Officer of the Indian Land Forces retired therefrom and appointed to the Indian Regular Reserve of Officers will again become subject to military law when ordered on any duty or service for which he is liable as a member of such Reserve Force.

16. The Code of Civil Procedure (Third Amendment) Act.—Rule 3 of Order XXXII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, lays down that where the defendant is a minor, the Court shall appoint a proper person to be guardian for the suit of that minor. There is no provision in the Code requiring fresh appointment of guardians for the execution proceedings following suits. It has however been held by the High Courts, with one exception, that an appointment made during the course of original suit endures during proceedings on appeal. The present Act makes it clear that the appointment, unless terminated by retirement, removal or death, continues throughout all proceedings arising out of the suit including these in any appellate or revisional Court and those in execution of a decree.

17. The Indian Red Cross Society (Amendment) Act.—The Red Cross Society (Allocation of Property) Act of 1936 transferred seven per cent. of the corpus of the funds vested in the Indian Red Cross Society to form the capital of a new society to be set up in Burma. The present Act makes consequential changes in the Indian Red Cross Society Act of 1920, by deleting Burma from the Second Schedule to the original Act and makes arithmetical changes in the percentages of the shares of each subsidiary society in India in the remainder of the corpus. Provision is also made in the Second Schedule for the two new subsidiary societies of Gwalior and Orissa. Section 2 of the present Act empowers the Governor-General in Council to make such changes to the Second Schedule to the Act when these are required as a result of agreement between the different branches of the society.

18. The Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act.—This Act gives extended rights to Hindu widows in respect of property of a Hindu, either separate, or a member of a joint Hindu family dying intestate and in respect of separate property and the joint family property. Under section 3 (1) when a Hindu governed by the Dayabhaga School of Hindu law or by any other school of Hindu law or by customary law dies intestate leaving separate property, his property will devolve upon his widow along with his lineal descendants. The widow of a predeceased son will inherit in like manner as a son if there is no son surviving of such predeceased son, and will inherit in like manner as the son's son if there is surviving a son or son's son of such predeceased son. The same provision will apply to the widow of a predeceased son of a predeceased son. Under section 3 (2) when a Hindu governed by any school of Hindu law other than Dayabhaga school or by customary law dies intestate leaving at the time of his death an interest in a Hindu joint family property, his widow will have in the property the same interest as he himself had. Any interest devolving on a Hindu widow under the above provisions will be the limited interests known as a Hindu woman's estate, provided however that she will have the same right of claiming partition as a male owner. These provisions will not apply to an estate which by a customary or other rule of succession descends to a single heir or to any property to which the Indian Succession Act, 1925, applies. The present Act is not applicable to the property of any Hindu dying intestate before its commencement, i.e., before April 14, 1937.

19. The Arya Marriage Validation Act.—This Act recognises and removes doubts as to validity of intermarriages current among a class of Hindus known as Arya Samajists. Under section 3 no marriage contracted whether before or after the commencement of the Act between two persons being at the time of the marriage Arya Samajists will be invalid or deemed ever to have been invalid by reason only of the fact that the parties at any time belonged to different castes or different sub-castes of Hindus or that either or both of the parties at any time before the marriage belonged to a religion other than Hinduism.

20. The Repealing and Amending Act.—This Act makes some necessary amendments of

a formal nature in certain enactments and repeals certain spent or useless matter in the Statute-book.

21. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act.—The present Act continues for a further period of one year the existing protective duty of twelve annas per maund on broken rice in the interests of the Indian rice grower.

22. The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act.—Section 9 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, although relieving the employer for payments to workmen who are not present for work appears to render him liable to pay wages to persons who though present decline to work. The present Act remedies this defect by providing that an employed person will be deemed to be absent from the place where he is required to work if, although present in such place, he refuses in pursuance of a stay-in strike or for any other cause which is not reasonable in the circumstances, to carry out his work.

23. The Petroleum (Berar Extension) Act.—The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, was repealed in British India by, and was replaced by, the Petroleum Act, 1934, by which Act the import, transport, storage, production, refining and blending of petroleum and other inflammable substances are now regulated in the whole of British India except Berar. In Berar the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances are regulated by the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899. The present Act repeals the Act of 1899 in its application to and extends to Berar the Petroleum Act, 1934, with the rules and notifications issued thereunder.

24. The Rules and Regulations Continuance Act.—A doubt was expressed as to whether the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, and the Boiler Regulations, 1935, made by the Governor-General in Council before the Amendment Acts (the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Act, 1937 and the Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act, 1937) survived the transfer of his powers to the Central Boards which was effected by those Acts. To avoid this doubt the present Act provides for the continuance in force of the rules and regulations made by the Governor-General in Council as if they had been made by the Central Electricity and Boilers Boards.

25. The Federal Court Act.—Section 215 of the Government of India Act, 1935, provides for conferring by Act upon the Federal Court such supplemental powers not inconsistent with any of the provisions of that Act as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the purpose of enabling the Court more effectively to exercise the jurisdiction conferred upon it by or under that Act. The present Act empowers the Federal Court to make rules for regulating the service of processes issued by the Court, including rules requiring a High Court from which an appeal has been preferred to the Federal Court, to serve any process issued by the latter in connection with that appeal.

26. The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act.—For several years past it has been the cherished desire of the Muslims of British India that customary law should in no case take the place of Muslim Personal Law (*Shariat*) which latter exists in the form of a Code. The matter

was repeatedly agitated in the press as well as on the platform and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, the greatest Muslim religious body, supported the demand. The present Act therefore makes provision for the application of the Muslim Personal Law to Muslims in British India. The Act extends to the whole of British India excluding the North-West Frontier Province. Section 2 provides that in all questions (save questions relating to agricultural land) regarding intestate succession, special property of females, including personal property inherited or obtained under contract or gift or any other provision of personal law, marriage, dissolution of marriage, including *talaq, iba, zihar, lian, khula* and *subarant*, maintenance, dower, guardianship, gifts, trusts and trust properties, and *wakfs* (other than charities and charitable institutions and charitable and religious endowments) the rule of decision in cases where the parties are Muslims will be the Muslim Personal Law (*Shariat*). Under section 3 any person who satisfies the prescribed authority (a) that he is a Muslim and, (b) that he is competent to contract within the meaning of the Indian Contract Act, and (c) that he is a resident of British India, may make a declaration that he desires to obtain the benefit of this Act and thereafter the provisions

of section 2 will apply to the declarant and all his minor children and their descendants as if in addition to the matters enumerated therein adoption, wills and legacies were also specified. The district Judge is empowered under section 5, on petition made by a Muslim married woman, to dissolve a marriage on any ground recognised by Muslim Personal Law (*Shariat*).

27. The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act.—Section 2 of this Act which has retrospective effect as if it had come into force on April 1, 1937, omits in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, Item No. 10(1) and Item No. 11(1). Wheat flour is now subject to the ordinary revenue duty of twenty-five per cent, *ad valorem* imposed on flour by Item No. 11 of the First Schedule to the Act.

28. The Indian Securities (Amendment) Act.—Under the Indian Securities Act, 1920, certain functions were performed by the Controller of the Currency. With the abolition of the post of Controller of the Currency these functions were transferred to the Reserve Bank. The present Act enables the Reserve Bank of India to perform certain functions relating to the issue of duplicate, renewed, converted, consolidated or sub-divided securities.

India and the League of Nations.

India is a Founder-Member of the League of Nations and enjoys in it equal rights with other Member-States, a position which she mainly owes to the goodwill shown towards her advancement and aspirations by Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions of the British Empire. The League of Nations was established under the terms of the Peace Treaty which was signed in Paris in 1919 after the conclusion of the Great War. Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions in 1917 passed a resolution which set India upon the road that led to the high international platform on which she stepped.

India was represented at the Imperial War Conference of 1918, at the Imperial Conferences held in London in 1921, 1923, and 1926, and at the Imperial Economic Conference held in London in 1930. The report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Imperial Conference, which was adopted by the Conference of 1926, stated the position of Great Britain and the Dominions to be "autonomous communities, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." India is not yet a Self-Governing Dominion to the extent indicated in this formula. The first stage in the direction of establishing Responsible Government in India was prescribed by the Government of India Act, 1919, but the Governor-General of India does not yet

(to quote again from the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee) hold "in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs" in India as is held by His Majesty the King-Emperor in Great Britain. And there are certain other respects in which India's Constitutional position in the Empire is not the same as that of the Self-Governing Dominions. India, for example, is not entitled to accredit a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Heads of Foreign States.

The position enjoyed by India in the Empire governed the position which she entered when, as one of the States of the Empire, she joined in the Paris Peace Negotiations in 1918-19. India's membership of the League of Nations places her in a unique position among all non-self-governing States, Dominions, or Colonies throughout the world. She is an original member of the League by virtue of para 1 of article 1 of the Covenant by which the League was established and which states that any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a member of the League. She is the only original member which is not self-governing, and in virtue of the restriction under para 11 of article I, on the admission of members other than original members, she will, so long as the present constitution of the League endures, remain the only member which is not self-governing. As a member of the League, India was for the first time brought into direct and formal contact with the outside world as a separate entity.

She was treated as if she had attained to the same kind of separate nationhood as that enjoyed by the Dominions.

India's Attitude.

On questions coming before the League, India has exactly the same rights as any other Member-State. The Secretary of State for India in His Majesty's Government is ultimately responsible for the appointment of Indian delegates and for their instruction, but in practice, he and the Government of India act jointly in consultation and agreement with one another. Partly as a result of her membership of the League and partly owing to resolution No. IX adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1917, recommending *inter alia* recognition of the right of the Dominions and of India to an adequate voice in British foreign policy and foreign relations, India has been given the same representation as the Dominions at all international conferences at which the British Empire is represented by a combined Empire Delegation. On many occasions in fact she has taken the lead in forming world opinion towards the achievement of the League's aims. In particular in the international Labour organisation she has been successful in bringing Empire policy into line with her own on more than one occasion. In many of those conferences, particularly those of the League, Indian delegations have taken an independent line of action, sometimes directly opposed to the attitude of other parts of the British Commonwealth. One interesting case occurred in 1920 at the Genoa Maritime Conference when Indian delegates in the face of opposition from the Empire managed to secure a mandate for special treatment for Indian sailors in British shipping although there was a concerted move from the Empire delegation to get Indian lascars driven off British ships.

India's New Status.

It will be observed that the situation created by India's stepping from the Imperial Conference into the Paris Peace Conference and League of Nations in the manner in which she did was in certain respects highly anomalous and one impossible to harmonize with her constitutional position as defined in the Government of India Act. Nevertheless, as the Secretary of State, in a Memorandum presented to the Indian Statutory Commission by the India Office in 1929, showed, "It has been the deliberate object of the Secretary of State to make India's new status a reality for practical purposes within widest possible limits." It was not legally possible for the Secretary of State to relinquish his constitutional power of control, nor, consistently with responsibility to Parliament, could he delegate it: "But it has been his constant endeavour to restrict its exercise to a minimum, to keep even its existence as far as possible in the background, and to allow to the Indian Government the greatest possible freedom of action under the influence of their Legislature and of public opinion."

There are available many illustrations of these principles being followed in practice. India is given scope to pursue in the League of Nations an independent line of action within very wide limits, even though, as has occurred in some instances, it brings her into conflict with His Majesty's Government. In 1925, for example, at the conference on Opium and Drugs India so acted that the British delegation had to obtain fresh instructions from H. M.'s Government which resulted in India settling the question of Indian hemp to her own liking. In the event of such conflict within those limits, the Secretary of State acts, if he acts at all, as head of the Government of India rather than as a member of His Majesty's Government. He does not use his power to impose on the Indian Delegation an artificial solidarity with British Delegates, but, rather, with the consent of his colleagues of His Majesty's Government, he stands aside and allows representatives of India the same freedom as Dominion Delegates would enjoy in controversy with the Delegates of Great Britain. India has participated in all the Assemblies of the League, in the annual session of the International Labour Conference where because of her individual importance she plays a very predominant part, and in numerous Conferences on special subjects held under the auspices of the League as well as in some important non-League, International Conferences, including the Washington Conference on Naval Armament in 1921, in Genoa Economic Conference in 1922, and the International Naval Conference held in London in 1930. India is also represented on several permanent League bodies, e.g., the governing body of the International Labour office, the Advisory Committee on Opium and Drugs, the Economic Committee, the Health Committee and the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. Sir Atal Chatterjee from 1921 onwards acted as Deputy Commissioner of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and this position was preliminary to his being elected Chairman in 1932. H. H. the Aga Khan was elected President of the League Assembly for the year 1936-37.

In the Report of the Indian Delegation in 1933, a recommendation was made for the appointment of a permanent Indian Delegate at Geneva, but Government have not yet seen their way to adopt the suggestion.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has established a Branch Office at New Delhi in pursuance of its policy of promoting more effective liaison with India. The Branch Office is a point of contact between Geneva and India, disseminating information to all interested in the League and its activities. In addition to all League documents which can be consulted at the Branch Office, it keeps for sale all publications of the League of Nations. Established in Bombay in 1932, it was removed to New Delhi as from December 1937. The present address of the Branch Office is 8, Carzon Road, [New Delhi].

Labour in India.

GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country and over sixty-five per cent. of her working population are dependent on the soil for their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture by itself, however, does not always afford, either to the agriculturist or to the agricultural labourer, the wherewithal for keeping body and soul together. It is necessary, therefore, for both the smaller cultivators and the agricultural labourers to migrate frequently to the towns and cities in search of additional work in order to keep the wolf from the door; but, the migration is generally always of a temporary character, and the agriculturist's contact with his land is seldom, if ever, permanently broken.

THE EARLIER FACTORY ACTS.

Up to almost the end of the nineteenth century there was no State control over conditions of employment in any industry in India. Employers were free to do what they liked with the result that Indian labour was exploited to the fullest extent possible. Hours of labour were inordinately excessive, rates of wages unduly low and other conditions of employment as bad as they possibly could be. There was no regulation of the age at which children could be employed; there were no periodical or weekly holidays; and there was no legislation to safeguard factory workers from injury through accidents caused by entanglement with unfenced machinery in motion. With the growth of factory organisation in India and the rapid development of her industries, the minds of certain men, notably the late Mr. Sorubjee Shapurjee Bengali, C.I.E., however, began to be awakened to the existence of evils which by the standards of to-day would be considered intolerable, and unceasing efforts at securing some improvement in conditions of work in factories resulted, notwithstanding strenuous and universal opposition at the time from all employers, in the passing of the first Indian Factories Act of 1881. This Act gave a limited measure of protection to children: firstly, by prohibiting their employment in factories if they were under seven years of age and also in two separate factories on the same day; secondly, by restricting their hours of employment to nine per day; and thirdly, by requiring that they should be granted four holidays in a month and also rest intervals in accordance with rules to be framed by local governments. The Act contained no restrictions in connection with the employment of adult labour but provision was made for the fencing of such parts of machinery as would be dangerous if left unfenced and for the reporting of accidents. Owing to an almost complete lack of adequate inspection the 1881 Act became a dead letter in most provinces.

A landmark in the history of factory legislation in India was a memorandum on conditions of work in factories in the Bombay Presidency which was prepared by Mr. James Jones, an English Factory Inspector appointed by the

Government of Bombay in 1883 as the first permanent special Inspector of Factories in India. Mr. Jones' memorandum was incorporated by the British Chief Inspector of Factories in his report for 1886-87 and it makes harrowing reading. Most factories worked from daybreak to sunset, Sundays were usually working days and, if they were holidays, they had to be used for cleaning the frames. There were no proper intervals for rest or meals. Both women and children were worked for excessively long hours. Ventilation in most factories was extremely bad and sanitation left much to be desired. Mr. Jones urged that pressure on the Government of India from the Home Government was necessary. In March 1889, the Government of India, after consulting local Governments, forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, definite proposals for the modification of the 1881 Act. The main amendments suggested were (1) the reduction of the number of workers necessary to constitute a factory to 20; (2) the raising of the lower age of children to nine; and (3) the restriction in the hours of work for women to 11. At the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association, another Factories Commission was appointed in 1890 to enquire into factory conditions in Bengal, Bombay, the North West Provinces and Oudh. On this occasion, female operatives were strongly opposed to any limitation of their hours of work if a similar limitation were not made for the hours of male operatives, and the Commission therefore recommended that the Government should have power to exempt any or all women from the clause limiting their hours to 11 daily.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1891.

It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to trace the various stages leading up to the passing of the 1891 Amending Act and it will be sufficient to state that, as finally passed, it represented a big advance on the Act of ten years before. The main features of the new Act were: (1) the reduction in the number of persons necessary to constitute a factory from 100 to 50 and the grant of the power to local Governments to notify concerns employing 20 or more persons as factories; (2) a compulsory stoppage of work for half an hour between noon and 2 p.m. for all operatives except those employed in factories working on the basis of approved shifts; (3) provision for weekly holidays; (4) the fixation of the lower and upper limits of the age of "children" at nine and 14, the limitation of their daily hours of work to seven and to day light, and the prohibition of their employment in dangerous work; and (5) the limitation of the daily hours of work of women to 11, the restriction of their employment during 8 p.m. and 5 a.m., and the provision that if women were worked for the full eleven hours permitted by the Act they should be given rest intervals amounting in the aggregate to at least an hour and a half per day. Government accepted the

recommendation of the Commission of 1890 for the exemption of any or all women from the operation of the regulation of their daily hours of work and a wide exempting clause was added in the 1891 Amending Act. The Act was regarded generally as the final word on the question of factories and His Excellency Lord Lansdowne speaking in the Legislative Council at the time said, "We believe that the effect of India measure will be to place factory labour in India on a proper footing and our Bill will be accepted here and at home not as a mere prelude to still further restrictions but a settlement as final as any settlement of such a question can be."

Apart from the mass meetings of workmen which were organised in the 'eighties by humanitarian social reformers for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvement of conditions of work in factories, Indian factory labour was almost up to the beginning of the twentieth century, a silent and unorganised factor in the huge industrial organisation that was rapidly coming into being in India. Trade unionism was non-existent and there was no channel through which the Indian workman could ventilate his grievances and ask for their redress. The strike as a weapon of defence against oppressive conditions was almost unknown and such industrial disputes as did occur soon terminated in favour of the employer owing to the unfettered power which he enjoyed of replacing all men who downed tools with black-leg labour.

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY AND THE GREAT PLAGUE.

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the advent of two new factors in the field of industrial labour in India which were destined, for the time being at any rate, to worsen conditions in Indian factories. The first was the introduction of electricity for purposes of factory lighting and the second was the widespread epidemic of plague. By 1900, the majority of the cotton textile mills in Bombay City and almost all the jute mills in Bengal were lit by electricity, and by the end of that year the ravages of the great epidemic of plague, which first broke out in Bombay City in 1896 and soon spread to other centres in India, resulted in the reduction of the labour force in most centres to a third to a half of its normal strength. The immediate effect of these two events was a considerable increase in working hours. Many of the larger textile mills resorted to day and night working and evidence is not wanting that some mills worked their operatives continuously for stretches of fifteen to twenty hours per day. In Bombay City there were actually auctions for labourers at street corners. The weaker of both the cotton and the jute mills, however, began to be alarmed at the competition from the mills which worked day and night and many of the millowners were not unwilling that Government should step in and prohibit night working altogether.

The ravages caused by the plague were, however, not entirely devoid of some good effects. The heavy mortality caused by it had thinned

the ranks of agricultural workers; and the inequality between the demand for and the supply of labour naturally led to a marked improvement in agricultural wages. Both cultivators and agricultural labourers felt that there was little need to search for additional work by migrating to the towns from where reports were continually forthcoming of excessive hours of work in factories which were lit by electricity. Such industrial workers as remained in the towns therefore began to feel more independent than they did before; and the beginning of the twentieth century saw the first awakenings of a sense of class consciousness among industrial workmen. They were less ready to submit to the old conditions; and wherever employers tried to force those conditions upon their workmen they were met by opposition. Black-leg labour was not available to the same extent as before and a few stray strikes met with instantaneous success. These early successes led to disputes of a more widespread and concerted character—disputes which resulted in a general all-round improvement in wages.

There was no further advance in factory legislation in India for twenty years after 1891. The period 1891-1911 was one of changing conditions and of investigation. It was also marked by intense industrial activity in the country. There was a rapid expansion in road and railway construction with a collateral activity in building, engineering and mining. The number of factories rose from 636 in 1892 to 2,403 in 1911 and the average daily number of persons employed in these factories increased from 316,816 to 791,944 over the same period. The cotton and the jute industries showed top figures in this expansion and the demand for labour began to get more and more acute as years rolled on. "The result of the scarcity of labour was to increase the interest of the employers in making conditions more attractive. The raising of wages was one step, the provision of houses was another.... Inside the factory less was done to make industrial labour attractive.... It was an axiom with a number of employers that labour did not object to long hours in the factory, and that the actual hours of work were not considered excessive by those who worked."

It is noteworthy that the lead in the matter of a statutory reduction in the hours of work of adult workers was given by the Bombay mill-owners.

The agitation against "Sweated labour" conditions started by two of the leading newspapers and periodicals in India was soon taken up by the operatives and at a large meeting of mill workers held in Bombay City on the 24th September 1905 a demand was made for a twelve-hour day. Frightened at the prospect of being faced with a general strike in the cotton mills in the city, the majority of the Bombay mills agreed to work a twelve-hour day up to the 1st December and a thirteen-hour day thereafter. The Government of India drew up a draft Bill and sent it to local Governments for opinion and this was soon followed by the appointment of a Committee (the Freer-Smith Committee, to make a preliminary survey of hours and conditions of work of persons of all ages

and sexes employed in factories. The Committee recommended the restriction of the hours of adult workers to twelve per day; and, following the Berne Convention of 1906, also recommended that night work for women should be prohibited.

APPOINTMENT OF FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION OF 1907.

The findings of the Freer-Smith Committee made the appointment of a Commission inevitable and the Home Government in October 1907 announced the appointment of a Factory Labour Commission. The Commission made a complete survey of factory conditions in India, and their report, which was published in 1908 gives a comprehensive account of conditions at the time and of the defects of the existing legislation.

The Commission endorsed the abuses and the evasions of the 1881 and 1891 Acts in connection with the employment of children. As far as the findings of the Commission with regard to the question of the hours of work of adult males is concerned, it must be admitted, that looked at from the point of view of opinions held on the subject to-day, they must appear to have been of a rather halting character. The Commission were unanimously of opinion that some limitation was essential but the majority were opposed to any direct limitation. As far as women's hours were concerned, they actually proposed that the statutory maximum should be increased from 11 to 12. It is noteworthy that only one member (Dr. Nair) dissented from the Commission's findings in the matter of adult hours. Dr. Nair recommended a limitation in the hours of adult male workers to twelve per day and a continuation of the 11-hour day for women with less power to local Governments to grant exemptions. The findings of the Commission were circulated to all provincial Governments for opinions; and, in the light of criticisms received, the Government of India drew up a fresh Bill "to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories." This Bill was introduced in the Governor-General's Legislative Council in July 1909. In drafting the Bill, the Government of India followed the proposals made by Dr. Nair rather than by the majority of the Commission.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1911.

Want of space prevents us from recounting the various stages through which the Bill had to go before it was finally passed on the 21st March 1911. It naturally evoked considerable opposition from all quarters but this was not so strong as that which met the proposals of Government in the 'eighties and the 'nineties.

The 1911 Act sought to make a beginning in the restriction of the hours of work of adult males by prescribing that men's hours in textile factories should not exceed twelve per day. It was not considered necessary to limit men's hours in other types of factories because it was believed that excessive hours were only to be found in the textile industry. The provisions of the 1891 Act in connection with women's hours were maintained but with the difference

that the rest interval of an hour and a half prescribed for women who were made to work for the full permissible hours was reduced. This was done in order to limit the spreadover. Children's hours in textile factories were reduced to six per day and more stringent measures were provided for inspection and certification. A compulsory rest interval of half an hour in the middle of the day was provided for all operatives except for those employed in continuous process factories. A number of provisions were made for the health and safety of the operatives and several changes designed to make inspection more effective and to both prevent and punish breaches of the Act were incorporated; but, at the same time, wide powers were given to local Governments to grant exemptions. The 1911 Act was brought into force with effect from the 1st of July 1912.

THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR.

Matters in connection with the administration of the Factories Act of 1911 had hardly begun to be regularised when the whole world was convulsed by the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-1918. Metaphorically, the whole world was in the melting pot and Indian labour went into it too. The large contingents of Indian troops which were sent overseas had to be supplied with clothing, rations and the munitions of war. Imports of manufactured articles into India were restricted owing to the bulk of the available British tonnage in ships having been commandeered for transport of men and material to the various seats of war. Heavy demands were also being made by both belligerent and other countries for raw products. Here was the opportunity for which India had been waiting for generations and she was not slow in seizing it. Much of her available arable land was put under cultivation, and there was an immediate and rapid expansion in every sphere of her industrial activity. Factories began to spring up everywhere; and all available means of transport were requisitioned for the carriage of men, beasts and goods to the ports and to the seats of manufacture. Indian labour was consequently faced with a more than capacity demand for its services. Local Governments were beset by employers with requests for relaxations of existing restrictions in hours and conditions in factories. The ranks of the factory inspectorate were thinned as a result of some inspectors having joined the fighting forces and the duties of factory inspection were entrusted to officers already overburdened with other work. All the good preparatory work which had been done during the two years following the coming into effect of the 1911 Act appeared to be going by the board—but only temporarily, because Indian labour was no longer that dumb and inarticulate part of factory plants which it used to be during the years preceding the outbreak of the war. If workers were asked to work for longer hours they demanded and secured higher rates of wages. They were also not blind to the fact that employers were making bigger profits than before. Prices of all commodities were, moreover, rising and Indian operatives, like others, began to feel that they were not able to make both ends meet on prevalent rates. There were, therefore, frequent demands for increases in

wage rates—demands which were not always granted without strikes; but the few strikes which occurred were mostly of an unorganised character and were short-lived because employers rather than allow production to suffer by prolonged stoppages of work reached compromises with their workmen by doling out small increases in wage rates at frequent intervals. Apprehensive, however, of their workpeople demanding a continuation of the higher rates after the war had ended, many employers all over India and particularly in the textile industry in the Bombay Presidency resorted to the device of granting wage increases in the form of war or dearness allowances over the basic rates of 1914—a practice which cotton millowners in the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and in several other centres are adhering to even to-day. In extenuation of their action in this matter employers referred to the sliding scale allowances dependent on cost of living indexes which were introduced in munition and other factories and establishments in Great Britain and many Western countries towards the end of the war.

One of the most vexed questions in Indian industry is that of wages and Indian employers will not grant increases in rates unless they are forced to do so. Wages in 1916-17 were undoubtedly higher than what they were in 1914, but at the same time, real wages (earnings expressed in terms of sufficiency in relation to the cost of living) were in many centres and cases lower than in the pre-war year; and consequently, industrial workers were very little better off than they were before the war. At the same time, however, the foundations for a better standard of life were being laid. Excessive hours of work, however, still continued to be the feature in all branches of industry and conditions inside the factories had worsened. Owing to the influx of large bodies of persons into the towns, housing became hopelessly inadequate and rents soared to heights which forced several local Governments to pass legislation to control them. Temporary *bustees* (collections of improvised huts and shelters) sprung up everywhere and these were a standing menace to the maintenance of the good health of town and city populations. Many of the new factories which had been erected during the war to meet the demand for munitions and army clothing were just mere shelters with roofs and sides built of corrugated metal. Conditions in such factories during the summer and the wet seasons were extremely oppressive. Little attempt had been made to study the questions of proper ventilation in the older factories or of the manner in which the ill effects of excessive humidification in weaving sheds could be mitigated.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

The victorious and successful emergence of Great Britain, her dominions and her allies from the World War of 1914-1918 led the people of the British Empire, and particularly of India, to believe that the dawn of an utopia had at last arrived. Everybody expected that prices would fall, that there would be an ample scope of employment for all and that the end of the war would see the beginning of a long stretch of continuous prosperity for industry, trade and commerce. All these hopes were, however, destined to be blasted sooner than the

worst pessimists could have foreseen. The end of the war saw an unprecedented epidemic in the form of influenza sweep over the face of practically the whole world. The ravages wrought by this new 'plague' were probably the worst in India and it was responsible for a total death roll of over eight million persons. Contrary to the expectations of the masses and also of many who should have known better, prices instead of falling rose more sharply than ever before—due, in a large measure, to the unprecedented depreciation in the currencies of most European countries. Merchants and manufacturers all over the world had made phenomenal profits during the period of the war—thirteen large jute mills in Bengal alone paid dividends of 200 per cent. and over for the year 1918—and with the gradual closing down of munitions works and factories engaged in the manufacture of war materials, these merchants and manufacturers were looking for new fields for investment. Property valuations increased fivefold and more. The huge reconstruction loans raised by the victorious nations were subscribed several times over within a few hours of the lists being opened. Prices of industrial securities rocketed and there were still large amounts of liquid funds available for further investment. Industrialists therefore got together and floated big companies for transport services by rail, road, sea and air, for the construction of new mills and factories and for the exploitation of mineral resources. Hoarding activity was evident everywhere and this was naturally followed by heavy demands for all types and kinds of labour.

Similar to the chance which Indian industrialists had secured at the outbreak of the war was the one which Indian labour secured at the end of it. The great influenza epidemic had left large gaps in the ranks of available labour especially as the age groups between 20 and 40 had suffered most heavily and a situation very similar to that which followed the great plague of the 'nineties was created; but on this occasion there were no auctions of mill workers at street corners because as the result of a country-wide expansion in transport services labour had become much more mobile. Notwithstanding this, fancy rates of wages were demanded and were, in many cases, paid. Wages, in the more organised industries, however, lagged far behind the rapid rise in prices and real wages began to become appallingly low. The beginning of the year 1919 therefore saw the outbreak of industrial strife on a scale previously unknown. Although sporadic strikes had occurred prior to and during the war, strikes on any organised scale up to then were rare and the employers were not giving anything away unless they were absolutely forced to do so. Prices, however, were still rising and it was literally becoming almost impossible for the workers to meet even their most necessary expenditure on the existing rates of wages. Had employers then exercised greater vision and been a little more farsighted than what they were in the matter of granting adequate increases in wages themselves without being forced to do so, the history of the labour movement in India during the last eighteen years, so far at least as industrial disputes are concerned,

might have been entirely different. Employers, however, were deaf to the approaching roars of thunder and they had to pay the eventual penalty for their short-sightedness in this matter.

The war had done much to educate Indian labour in the conditions of work prevalent and the methods of agitation adopted in other countries. Conditions, particularly as regards working hours, which had formerly been accepted as inevitable, were no longer regarded as tolerable; and while trade unions, as they are understood in the West, were still almost unknown, the value of concerted action was being rapidly realised. A number of strike committees were formed and many large strikes of a fairly concerted character met with almost instantaneous success in several industrial centres in India. The idea of organisation for the purpose of securing concessions received a substantial measure of recognition everywhere and it was not long before some of the earlier strike committees formed themselves into trade unions similar to those which had been formed in the previous century in most European countries. These earlier unions were formed with two main objects in view: (1) increases in wages; and (2) reductions in hours of work. The first was an imperative economic necessity. The second had received considerable support from the Indian Industrial Commission which had been set up by the Government of India in 1916 to examine and report upon the possibilities of further industrial development in India and to make recommendations with particular reference to new openings and to assistance by Government. In their report which was published in 1919, the Commission noted a growing opinion in India in favour of a ten-hour day and they recommended that the possibility of reducing the existing statutory maximum hours should receive further examination. There was a recurrence of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 in the winter of 1919-1920 and although it was not of such severity as the earlier one it was nevertheless severe enough to be responsible for a total mortality in India of considerably over a million. The acute shortage which had been created in the supply of available labour by the earlier epidemic was accentuated by the later one. This gave added strength to the labour organisations that were coming into being as the result of the successes which had been gained by the earlier strike committees in the matter of wage increases and reductions in hours.

The allied problems of excessive hours and the shortage of labour, were, however, to be temporarily solved by factors the operation of which nobody had foreseen. The gradual demobilisation of the armies of the war and the closing up of the various munitions works had disbanded tens of thousands of both men and women who in anticipation of re-employment in the great industrial enterprises which were being floated everywhere had spent the savings which they had secured during the war. Pre-war industries in the belligerent countries could not moreover, be re-organised at once. It was suddenly realised that resources would have to be husbanded and there was a perceptible decline in the purchase of commodities and the demand for manufactured goods. Production had neces-

sarily to be eased off for stocks were accumulating. The spectre of unemployment loomed large. But, employers had learnt their lesson *re.* the difficulty of securing workmen during periods of acute shortage of labour and they were not prepared to disband large bodies of their work-people. They were, therefore, not unwilling to consider reductions in hours of work. Some employers who had already reduced hours found that production far from having fallen off had actually improved. A new angle of vision came into being and the trail was laid for reforms of a world wide and far reaching character which were to be introduced in all countries as the result of the formation of the International Labour Organisation.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles refers to the fact that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve conditions in their own countries." In order to establish universal peace based on social justice, the Peace Treaty not only laid down general principles in regard to questions affecting labour which were recognised by the High Contracting Parties to be "of special and urgent importance" but also brought into being the International Labour Organisation which was entrusted with the task of securing, as far as practicable, the observance of these principles. The duties of this organisation which was to be controlled by a Governing Body consisting of members representing Governments, employers and labour from all countries of chief industrial importance, and from other countries by rotation, were to collect all possible information regarding conditions of employment in all countries and to present reports of such enquiries to the International Labour Conference which was to meet periodically. Each subject was to be discussed at first at one and later at two sessions. After a first preliminary discussion, the views of various Member States were to be invited on tentative proposals. The International Labour Office would then re-examine these proposals in the light of the criticisms and opinions received and submit a final Report with a Draft Convention or Recommendation to the next Conference for a final discussion and decision. It was laid down that it would be obligatory on all Member States to introduce legislation in their respective countries to deal with matters covered by a Draft Convention but that it would be optional for a Member State to adopt a Recommendation.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

In accordance with a provision in the Treaty of Versailles, the first International Labour Conference met at Washington on the 29th October 1919 and sat for a month. India, as an original member of the League of Nations, was among the 39 countries represented. The Indian delegates were Sir Louis Kershaw and Sir Atul Chatterjee representing the Government of India, Sir Alexander Murray represent-

ing Indian employers and Mr. N. M. Joshi representing Indian labour. The Conference was asked to consider proposals relating to a number of subjects including the eight hours day, unemployment, the night work of women and young persons, the employment of children, maternity benefits and industrial diseases. The Washington Conference adopted the Hours Convention, but as far as India was concerned, her delegates were able to impress the Conference that the adoption of an 8-hour day would be too revolutionary a change for the country and would never be accepted by Indian employers. The Conference therefore agreed to grant a special relaxation in the case of India and it was decided that a beginning should be made by the introduction of a 60-hour week in factories subject to the Indian Factories Act.

The ground for a reduction in factory hours had, however, already been partially prepared by the Government of India who, acting on the recommendations made in the matter by the Industrial Commission, had circularised all local Governments in June 1919 on the subject. The subsequent endorsement of a sixty-hour week for India by the Washington Conference received further support from the workmen themselves in the winter of 1919-20 which saw the recrudescence of industrial strife of a greater intensity than that of the year before. The principal cause again was the fact that cash wages were lagging far behind the continued rise in prices and that real wages were again falling. On this occasion, however, the workmen did not limit their demands to increases in wage rates alone and their leaders everywhere demanded both increases in wages and reductions in hours of work. Coordinated strikes in the cotton mills of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Cawnpore resulted in the employers conceding a ten-hour day in addition to the granting of higher wages. In March 1920, the Millowners' Association of Bombay presented a memorial to the Viceroy asking for a statutory reduction of hours of work in all textile factories in India from twelve to ten. The rapid sequence of events in favour of a ten-hour day broke the back of all opposition to reduced hours of work in Indian factories and an easy passage for the necessary legislation was assured.

CREATION OF GOVERNMENT LABOUR DEPARTMENTS.

In this short historical sketch of the growth of the labour problem in India references have frequently been made to the circularisation to local Governments by the Government of India of the proposals in connection with factory legislation and also to the independent action taken by the Government of Bombay in appointing Committees of Enquiry to examine certain phases connected with the conditions of work in factories in the Bombay Presidency. But apart from these and the examination of certain questions connected with labour by the Factories Commission of 1907 and the Industries Commission of 1916, there was little co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces in matters connected with labour, and there were no provincial or all-India enquiries of a general character into industrial wages or conditions of employment in industrial establishments. It is true that certain

provinces had conducted quinquennial enquiries into agricultural wages but the results of these enquiries were of a very meagre and limited character. The participation of India in International Conferences and the increasing interest taken by the Indian public in questions connected with labour made it necessary both for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised provinces not only to consider the question of the representation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions.

Under the Devolution Rules (Schedule I, Part 2, Rule 26) framed under the Government of India Act, 1919, industrial matters included under the heads "factories" and "welfare of labour" fell within the scope of the provincial legislatures, and the heads "regulation of mines" and "inter-provincial migration" were central subjects. The Government of India established a Labour Bureau in the year 1920 and the Governments of Bengal and Madras created special appointments of labour officers in the same year. The Labour Bureau of the Government of India published a series of bulletins on certain phases of factory work but before its utility could be established the office was abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The lead in the matter of the creation of a proper and stable department of Government with investigators and an adequate statistical staff to deal with all questions connected with labour was taken by the Government of Bombay who created a Labour Office in 1921. Further details in connection with this office and other matters dealing with Government administration of labour subjects will be found in a special section towards the end of this note.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1922.

A Bill to amend the Factories Act of 1911 was introduced by the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly in March 1921 and was passed into law in January 1922. The Amended Act was brought into effect from 1st July 1922. The main provisions of the new law as it now stood were as follows:—

1. The definition of the term 'factory' was extended so as to bring within its scope all concerns using power and employing not less than 20 persons. At the same time, local Governments were invested with powers to declare as factories any concerns which were engaged in a manufacturing process and which employed not less than 10 persons whether power was used or not.

2. Effect was given to the Washington Convention re minimum age of children employed in factories by raising the lower limit of the age of a child from 9 to 12 and by raising the upper limit from 14 to 15. The restriction of children's hours in textile factories to six per day which was imposed by the 1911 Act was made universally applicable to all factories. No child was to be worked for more than four hours without a rest interval of at least half an hour; and no child could be employed in two factories on the same day.

3. Women's hours were restricted to eleven per day and to sixty per week and their employment at night was totally prohibited between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5-30 a.m. except in seasonal factories in the fish curing and canning industries.

4. The 1911 Act had restricted men's hours to twelve per day in textile factories alone. The 1922 Act restricted men's hours in all factories to eleven per day and to sixty per week. The further restrictions imposed by the earlier Act on the working of textile factories were removed.

5. All operatives were to be given a compulsory weekly holiday subject to the limitation that no worker would be made to work for more than ten consecutive days without a holiday. Provision was also made for the grant of a compulsory rest interval.

6. Exemptions on defined principles were to be permitted in respect of the restrictions *re* the weekly holiday, rest intervals and daily and weekly limitation of hours of work of adult males employed in continuous process factories or in occupations connected with power and maintenance plants or in the case of *force majeure*.

7. Provision was made for controlling excessive artificial humidification when injurious to the health of the operatives. Various other provisions dealing with the health and safety of the operatives were also incorporated in the new Act.

Subsequent amending Acts were passed in 1923, 1926 and 1931 but the changes affected by these were designed rather to meet administrative difficulties which had been experienced in the working of the main Act or for making improvements of a minor character and not for altering any of the main principles laid down in 1922. Factory staffs were adequately expanded in all provinces by recruiting as Inspectors men who had the necessary technical experience and district and other officers who had hitherto been entrusted with considerable factory inspectorial duties were completely divested of them although all district collectors were appointed *ex-officio* Inspectors of Factories. This was done in order to provide for an early inspection of a factory in the absence of a proper inspector if a report was received of an alleged breach of the Act.

PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER LABOUR LAWS.

Indian labour was jubilant at the successes which it had gained as a result of the passing of the Factories Amendment Act of 1922. Further legislative proposals in connection with the grant of workmen's compensation in the case of accidents, for the regulation of working conditions in mines and for the registration of trade unions were under the consideration of the Government of India who were consulting local Governments on the proposals which they had formulated. Proposals to safeguard employers against strikes which were, as has been seen, becoming most disturbing to industry were also under consideration and

the Government of Bombay, acting on the recommendations of the Provincial Legislative Council, appointed an Industrial Disputes Committee in 1922 under the chairmanship of Sir Stanley Reed, editor-in-chief of *The Times of India* "to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes". In their report, the Committee, after setting down their views on various schemes of welfare which employers might adopt to improve the conditions of employment and of the life of their workpeople so as to make them more contented and less amenable to the influence of outside agitators, recommended that a statutory tribunal on the lines of the Industrial Court created by the United Kingdom Act of 1919 should be set up in the Bombay Presidency; and that all strikes which could not be settled without Government intervention should be referred to this Court. The Government of Bombay, acting on the recommendations of this Committee, drew up a Bill on the subject which was introduced in the local Legislative Council in 1923-24. In the meanwhile, however, the Government of India informed the Government of Bombay that they themselves were proceeding with similar legislation of an all India character and they requested the local Government to abandon their own measure. The Workmen's Compensation and the Mines Acts were passed in 1923 and the Trade Unions Act was passed in 1926 but the all India Trade Disputes Act was not passed till 1929. The main features of these several pieces of labour legislation will be described in the special sections dealing with these subjects.

THE TURNING OF THE TIDE.

Unfortunately for Indian labour, a period of acute depression set in in all industries towards the end of the year 1922. Some of the first tasks to which the Labour Office created by the Government of Bombay in 1921 had set itself were to compile a cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City, to make an enquiry into their standard of life by the collection of family budgets for representative working class families and to make an enquiry into wages and hours of work in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency. The cost of living index compiled by that office—the first of its kind in India—showed that except for a slight fall during the earlier months of the year 1920, prices had been steadily rising after the end of the war for the next two years. The peak was reached in October 1920. The annual average of the monthly index numbers (1914=100) for that year was 183. A gradual decline, however, set in from the beginning of the following year and the annual average for the year 1921 registered a fall of ten points on the figure for 1920. A further fall of nine points was registered in the annual average for the year 1922. The year 1923 opened with a sharp decline to 156; but for the next five years—that is, up to the end of the year 1927, the optimum monthly variation was within eleven points between 150 and 161. The Report of the Family Budget Enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office showed the standards of earnings and expenditure of some two thousand representative working class

families and single men during the years 1921 and 1922 but no comparable figures were available for any other year. The report of the cotton mills' wages enquiry which was published early in 1923 showed that the real wages of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad were thirty-three per cent. higher in 1921 than in 1914. Later investigations conducted by the Bombay Labour Office have shown that the figures, especially those for 1914 on which this deduction of real wages had been based were very defective but this was not known at the time the report was published; and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association made the first organised post-war move in India for wholesale reductions in wages by announcing that the wages of all workmen in the Ahmedabad cotton mills would be reduced by 20 per cent. with effect from the 1st April 1923. The strike of the Ahmedabad cotton mill workers which followed this announcement was by far the largest and the most disastrous that has ever occurred in that city. It affected 56 out of 61 working mills, involved nearly 45,000 workpeople and resulted in a total time loss of nearly two and a half million man-days. It began on the 1st April and lasted till the 4th June. On that date a compromise was arrived at by the terms of which wages were to be reduced by 15½ per cent. instead of by 20 per cent. Labour received a rude shock and it was felt that the turning of the tide had set in.

There can be no doubt that as compared with the standards of wage rates and prices which were prevalent during the peak period of 1920, real wages continuously improved with the steady decline in the level of prices which first set in in the month of November of that year. The point, however, is whether the wage rates of 1914 and 1920 were sufficient to maintain a decent standard of life. Studying the question from such fragments of statistical information as are available, the answer must be definitely in the negative. Contemporary observers of those periods give harrowing descriptions of insufficiently clad, half starved and unkempt men, women and children rising from street pavements in the cities in the early hours of the morning and dragging their bodies to their factories and places of employment to earn pittance of an average of six to eight annas (six to eight pence) a day for work lasting for anything between twelve to fifteen or more hours per day; and although this description could not apply to all industrial workers in India, it did apply to fairly large proportions of them, and the remainder were not very much better off. Judging the standards of life of Indian workers in 1914 from the standards which labour in all the industrialised countries of the world are endeavouring to maintain to-day, they must be considered as appallingly low and one can well sympathise with Indian workers for attempting to clothe and feed themselves and to live as human beings ought to be able to do.

In an earlier paragraph it was stated that in granting increases in wages during the period of high prices between 1917 and 1920 cotton mill owners had resorted to the device of giving increases in the form of percentage additions to war or dearness allowances over the basic

rates of 1914 or of some other year between 1914 and 1917. In the case of the cotton mills in Bombay City these allowances had amounted to 80 per cent. over basic rates for weavers and to 70 per cent. for spinners and women. In 1918-1919 when cotton mills were making phenomenal profits, the Bombay Millowners' Association met demands for a participation in these profits by sanctioning an annual bonus of one month's pay for all cotton mill workers in Bombay City provided a full year's service had been put in during the year for which the bonus was paid. Proportionate bonuses were to be paid to those who had served for lesser periods. This bonus was paid annually for five years between 1919 and 1923; but at the beginning of the year 1924, the Association decided that the profits made during the previous year would not justify the payment of the annual bonus. This bonus had come to be regarded by the workers as a definite part of their wage contract and when it was not paid in the middle of January with the wages for December as it usually was, the workers of all textile mills in Bombay City went out on strike. The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay, as a fact-finding body "to consider the nature and basis of the bonus which had been granted to the employees in the cotton mills of Bombay since 1919 and to declare whether the employees had established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable" to the payment of such a bonus. The Committee were also requested to enquire into the profits made by the Bombay mills between 1919 and 1923 and to report on the contention of the millowners that the profits of 1923 did not justify the payment of the annual bonus. The report of the Committee was entirely in favour of the employers and the strike was broken immediately after its publication but not before the industry had lost nearly eight million working days. This strike was greater in proportion than any previous strike which had occurred in the country. It would be interesting to observe that as far as the question of the equity of the bonus was concerned, the Committee held that "the millworkers had not established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable to the payment annually of a bonus, by which we mean that in our opinion such a claim would not be upheld in a court of law."

ABOLITION OF THE EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The next big concerted attack by employers on wage rates in India was made in 1925 by the millowners in Bombay City. The cost of living index remained more or less stationary but the cotton mill industry was passing through a period of severe and unprecedented depression and the Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided to reduce the dearness allowances by 20 per cent. with effect from the 1st September 1925. This decision, if it had been accepted by the workers would have meant an all round average cut of about 12 per cent. in their earnings. They were not likely to take it lying down, but as is usual with strikes in India, no warning was given of the threatened strike.

On the 15th September 1925, 33,249 workers from 15 mills suddenly downed tools and by the 6th of October there was a complete stoppage of work in all the textile mills in the city and island of Bombay. The Government of Bombay held several conferences with the representatives of both sides and several proposals and counter-proposals were considered but neither of the parties appeared likely to give in. On this occasion, however, the Government of India came to the rescue of both the cotton mill industry and the labour employed in it by suspending, for the remainder of the financial year, the collection of the excise duty of 3½ per cent. which had been levied on cotton manufactures in India for several years past. The Millowners' Association had given repeated assurances to both the Government of India and the local Government that the old rates of wages would be restored if the excise duty were abolished and the strike therefore virtually ended as soon as the Viceroy's Special Ordinance announcing the suspension of the excise duty was published at the end of November. Each of the successive general strikes which occurred in the cotton mill industry in Western India between 1923 and 1928 was more severe in intensity than its predecessor and the strike of 1925 was no exception. It resulted in a loss of nearly eleven million working man-days

to the industry and the workpeople lost considerably more than a crore and a quarter of rupees in wages. But, "the strike was a great victory for the workers and showed that, in spite of their illiteracy and inadequate organisation, they were able to take concerted action and to offer a stubborn resistance against any attack on their wages." At the same time, however, it is significant that "the employers did not give way until they had secured from Government a concession for which they had pressed before arriving at the decision to effect a cut in wages."

It will have been noticed that so far prominence has been given only to the big industrial disputes that occurred in the textile industry in Western India. This should not be taken to mean that other industries and the other provinces in India were not troubled with industrial strife. As soon as Indian labour had realised the potential value of the strike as a weapon for securing redress of grievances, strikes began to get extremely frequent and the quinquennium 1921-1926 saw the outbreak of no less than 1,154 strikes in India involving nearly two million workpeople and causing a total loss of thirty-seven and a quarter million working days. Summary statistics for the main industries are incorporated in the following table:—

Consolidated Statement of Industrial Disputes for the Quinquennium 1921-25.

Industries.	Number of disputes.	Number of workers involved.	Man-days lost.
Cotton spinning and weaving	505	815,341	24,967,386
Jute	146	575,570	3,454,856
Engineering (excluding railway workshops) ..	65	71,590	1,031,779
Railways (including railway workshops) ..	59	135,254	3,687,504
Mines	20	30,632	261,198
Others	350	291,327	3,915,681
Total ..	1,154	1,919,714	37,317,904

A PERIOD OF QUIESCENCE.

The two years 1926 and 1927 were, as compared with the quinquennium which has just been reviewed, a period of quiet consolidation of their respective positions for both the employers and the employed and also for Government who had completed a heavy programme of labour legislation. There was a slight revival in trade and employers after the bitter experience which they had had of disastrous strikes most dislocating to industry were content to allow sleeping dogs to lie as far as wages were concerned. Governments and employers had completed extensive industrial housing schemes, many employers had expanded their activities for the welfare of their workpeople and the cost of living index was steadily

on the decline. The administration of the factory law had been improved by the 1922 Act and the avenues for evasions were so barricaded as to make breaches of the law most difficult if not impossible. Hours of work, as compared to those obtaining five years previously, were congenial and permitted of sufficient rest and also of some relaxation and recreation. Absences from work began to get more frequent. All these and other factors were conducing to a decided improvement in the standard of life and the conditions of employment of industrial labour. The chief Indian industries were however, still showing adverse balances in their profit and loss accounts and the shareholders were getting little or no return on the capital which they had invested in industry. The shareholders were consequently becoming somewhat

restive, and harangues at the annual general company meetings by the more disgruntled of them were becoming frequent enough to be noticed. The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) appointed in 1926 had also made a number of recommendations aiming at a more efficient conduct and management of cotton mills in India. The more progressive firms, thereupon, began to devise ways and means for improving efficiency and for securing greater production at less cost. The methods of rationalisation which had been successfully attempted in the West received a measure of studious consideration and three go-ahead firms of cotton mill agents in Bombay City—Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Messrs. James Finlay and Company, and Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company—decided to try out schemes whereby cotton mill workers would be asked to look after a greater number of spindles and more looms. A beginning was made at the Manchester Mill of which Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company were the agents. The attempt was at once met by a prolonged strike in that mill.

The advent of rationalisation in Indian industries synchronised with the entry of the principles of communism into the country and the formation of the Workers and Peasants Party on models similar to those obtaining in Soviet Russia. Many communists secured appointments on the executives of several trade unions in India and they were not long before they made their presence on these bodies felt by inciting workers to go on strike on the most flimsiest of pretexts. The immediate object of these communists was not so much to improve the condition of industrial workers as to cause prolonged stoppages of work in industry thereby sending batches of dissatisfied workmen back to their native villages to preach revolutionary doctrines of class hatred, the uprooting of capitalism and the smashing of stable Governments.

THE CLIMAX OF INDUSTRIAL STRIFE IN INDIA.

The year 1928 was one in which a handful of communist agitators in India secured a large measure of control over her industries through their almost complete domination over labour. They engineered large scale strikes in most industries and brought several to the verge of an almost complete standstill.

The most disastrous of the strikes which occurred in the year 1928 was that in the cotton mills in Bombay City and which alone was responsible for the loss of over twenty-two and a half million working days out of a total of over thirty-one and a half million lost to all Indian industries in that year. The direct cause of this disastrous strike which lasted from the middle of April to the beginning of October was the fear of unemployment created by the decision of certain millowners to introduce 'rational' methods of work in their mills.

APPOINTMENT OF BOMBAY STRIKE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The strike dragged on until the 4th of October when the Government of Bombay convened

a conference of the representatives of both sides under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah. At this conference the representatives of the strikers consented to call off the strike if Government would agree to appoint an impartial committee of enquiry to examine the various questions under dispute. The Hon'ble the General Member gave the necessary undertaking on behalf of Government, and the terms of reference were agreed upon at the conference. The strike was accordingly called off as soon as Government announced the appointment of the committee under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, Sir Charles Fawcett.

The deliberations of the Fawcett Committee lasted for over five months and their report which was published on the 26th March 1929 still continues to be one of the standard works of reference on conditions of employment in the cotton textile mills in Bombay City. The Committee held that the proposals of the Millowners' Association for the standardization of wage rates and for the fixation of the numbers to be employed on different types of machines were in the main fair and reasonable and that while there was justification for the Association's proposal to effect a cut of 7½ per cent. in weavers' wages there were reasonable objections to be urged against its adoption.

The Committee also held that that part of the standardisation scheme which was called the "Rational" or "Efficiency" system and which aimed at reducing the number of operatives employed in mills while raising their wages and providing conditions favourable for the extra efficiency expected from the operatives was fair and reasonable. The Committee further held that the Association's proposals with regard to standard standing orders for the operatives about the conditions of their employment were, in the main, fair and reasonable.

On balance, the findings and recommendations of the Fawcett Committee were more favourable to the workers than to the employers. Other important strikes during the year 1928 occurred in the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works at Jamshedpur, the East Indian and South Indian Railways, in the Fort Gloster Jute Mills and in the textile mills at Sholapur and Cawnpore.

AN ACCUMULATION OF UNREDRESSED GRIEVANCES.

The widespread industrial strife of the year 1928 brought out several facts in connection with Indian labour prominently to the surface. The most important of these was that the workers employed in Indian industries had a large accumulation of grievances which required early examination and redress, if possible. A very large majority of the settlements of the disputes that had occurred in the decade following the end of the Great War were hardly 'settlements' at all if the word is considered in the sense of solutions acceptable to both sides. In most cases the workers had been beaten into surrender owing to the fear of unemployment

consequent on their places being filled up by black-leg labour or were forced into submission as the result of the complete exhaustion of their resources. Although the trade union movement had penetrated into most industries, it has not even yet, except perhaps on the spinning side of the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad, covered the majority of the workers in any particular units or groups of units; and in no case had any union collected a sufficiency of funds to finance a strike. Very few of the existing unions had secured complete recognition by the employers concerned and in most cases the illiterate workmen had no level-headed persons to argue their cause with their employers.

LACK OF COMPREHENSIVENESS IN EXISTING LABOUR LAWS.

In an earlier section reference has been made to the three great pieces of Indian labour legislation passed in the years 1922 and 1923: (1) The Factories Act of 1922, (2) The Indian Mines Act, 1923, and (3) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. These Acts had conferred several benefits, privileges and advantages on Indian workmen; but as compared with similar pieces of legislation in the other industrialised countries of the world, they were of an exceedingly limited scope and character. This was due to the fact that in treading new ground, the Government of India had necessarily to proceed with circumspection and a measure of caution.

APPOINTMENT OF A ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR.

Reverting to the labour laws of 1922-1923, seven years' administration of these laws had brought several defects to light. Certain administrative defects had been rectified by Amending Acts but it was gradually felt that much of the legislation was of a very halting character and that it did not go far enough. Several trade union leaders who had attended ten successive sessions of the International Labour Conference as Labour Delegates or Advisers had availed themselves of the opportunity offered by their being sent to Geneva of making enquiries and studies of labour questions in European countries before returning to India. After their return to India, these leaders started newspaper and platform agitation for both reform and expansion of the existing laws. These demands coupled with the great industrial unrest prevalent in India at the time made a complete survey and investigation by an impartial body inevitable and in the middle of the year 1929 the Government of India announced the appointment, by His Majesty the King Emperor, of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour "to enquire into and report on existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India; on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers; and on the relations between the employers and the employed; and to make recommendations." The late Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley was appointed Chairman. The other members of the Commission were the Rt. Hon. Shrinivasa Sastri, P.C.; Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., C.B.E.; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.O.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.; Sir Victor Sassoon, Baronet; Dewan Chaman Lal,

M.L.A.; Miss Beryl M. Le Poer Power, Deputy Chief Inspector Trade Boards, England and Messrs. A. G. Clow, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Kabeeruddin Ahmed, M.L.A.; G. D. Birla, M.L.A.; and John Cliff, Assistant General Secretary, Transport and Railway Workers' Union, England. Mr. S. Lall, I.C.S., and Mr. A. Dildin from the India Office, London, were appointed Joint Secretaries, and Mr. A. H. Green, Assistant Secretary, Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, was appointed Statistician and Lt. Col. A. J. H. Russell, C.B.E., Medical Assessor to the Commission. The Commission arrived in India on the 11th October 1929 and after visiting several places in India and examining several representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, the railways and associations of the employees and the employed left for England on the 22nd March 1930 to collect further evidence in that country. The Commission returned to India in the month of October of the same year and after completing that part of their tour which had been left unfinished in the previous winter, went to Delhi in November to draft their Report.

1929—A YEAR OF CROWDED EVENTS.

The year 1929 was a very momentous one in the history of the labour movement in India crowded as it was with events of prime importance. References have already been made to the Bombay riots, the arrest of communist leaders, the publication of the Report of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee and to the announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour. Mention has also been made of the passing of the Trade Disputes Act in that year. An Act amending the Workmen's Compensation Act was also passed by the central legislature and the Government of Bombay took the initiative in provincial labour legislation by passing a Maternity Benefits Act providing for monetary compensation by factory employers to their women workers for loss of wages during periods immediately prior to and following confinement.

The chief communist leaders had been arrested but their henchmen were not. Imbued with communist principles, these endeavoured to carry on the industrial strife of the year before. The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union continued to claim a membership of over 50,000; but when the Millowners' Association, Bombay, set themselves to the task of implementing such of the Fawcett Committee's recommendations as required joint consideration by the representatives of both parties, they found that there was nobody who was in a position to "deliver the goods" on behalf of labour. Such joint meetings as were held were not fruitful of any results and when a dispute arose in the Spring Mill in the month of April over the question of the dismissal of one worker, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union made this a *casus belli* for the declaration of another general strike in the cotton mill industry. This strike, however, did not extend to all the mills in the city and island of Bombay as that of the previous year had done but

still it was of a fairly general character involving 109,232 workers in 62 mills. It lasted from the 26th April to the 18th September and was responsible for a total time loss of nearly seven million working days. The Government of Bombay took advantage of the new Trade Disputes Act and appointed a Court of Enquiry under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pearson of the Calcutta High Court to make a full investigation into the causes of the strike. The Court sat continuously for over a month and in their report which was published on the 16th September they came to the unanimous conclusion that the whole of the blame for the calling and the continuation of this strike rested with the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The moral effect of this report was so great that the Union called off the strike unconditionally on the day following its publication.

Another important strike which occurred in India during the year 1929 was one of the employees of the B.B. & C. I. Railway's Loco. and Carriage Workshop at Dohad. The railway administration had transferred a number of operatives from their big workshops in Bombay to the new workshop which they had built at Dohad and had given them certain allowances on reduced rates of pay. The men demanded a continuation of the old rates plus Dohad allowances and failing a restoration of the cut they struck work. After the strike had proceeded for some weeks, the Government of India appointed a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act and this Board upheld the workmen's claims.

SPLIT IN THE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The last important event in this year of crowded events was the split which occurred in the Trade Union Congress at its tenth session which was held in Nagpur in the month of November of that year under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Trade Union Congress was inaugurated in 1920 for two main purposes: (1) to co-ordinate the activities of the individual labour unions in India which till then remained inchoate and were unable to take concerted action; and (2) to recommend workers' delegates to the various sessions of the International Labour Conference. It remained the central organisation of the trade union movement in India for nearly a decade and most of the important unions in India were affiliated to it. The Congress met in a full-dress session once every year and discussed various leading questions connected with Indian labour. Early in 1929 the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union—two organisations controlled almost entirely by communists—secured affiliation to the Congress. As the elections to the executive body of the Congress are conducted on the basis of the membership strength of the individual affiliated unions, the communists were able to capture a majority of the seats on the executive through the membership of these two unions and the tenth session was therefore entirely dominated by the communist section of the movement. Resolutions were passed for the boycott of the Royal Commission on

Indian Labour and the International Labour Conference, for the affiliation of the Congress to the League Against Imperialism and for the appointment of the Workers' Welfare League, a communist organisation in England, as agents of the Congress in Great Britain. The passing of these resolutions marked the culmination of a long period of mischievous activity inspired by Moscow and fomented by communist agents in India and brought to a head the question whether the trade union movement in India should be under the leadership of genuine trade unionists or of the votaries of communism. The moderate sections under the leadership of Messrs. N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri, B. Shiva Rao, R. R. Bakhale and Dewan Chaman Lal seceded from the Congress and set up a separate federation under the name of *The Indian Trades Union Federation* in order to co-ordinate the activities of non-communist trade unions in India. Further details in connection with these two all India federations, their quarrels the further split in the Congress and the attempts made for unity resulting finally in an amalgamation of these two bodies at Nagpur on the 17th April 1938 will be dealt with in the chapter on *Trade Unionism and Trade Union Law*.

THE CALM AFTER THE STORM.

The third decade of the twentieth century had been a most momentous period in the history of labour in India crowded as it was with almost continuous industrial strife, the appointment of committees and commissions to enquire into and make recommendations in connection with the causes of this strife and the laying of the foundation stones for a first class code of labour laws for the country. The prolonged and disastrous strikes of the years 1928 and 1929—especially of the latter year in the storm centre of India's principal industry—had completely exhausted the resources of the workers. In the opening paragraph of this note it was stated that the agricultural character of the industrial worker in India and the permanent contact which he maintains with his land was the prime factor for the proper understanding of the several problems connected with labour in India. General strikes of three to six months' duration without financial assistance and strike benefits from workmen's organisations would be impossible to understand if industrial town dwellers did not have agriculture and their village homes to fall back upon during periods of prolonged stoppages of work.

After the end of the general strike in the cotton textile mills of Bombay of the year 1929, trade unionism, except perhaps in Ahmedabad, was thoroughly discredited. Both the workmen and snail of their organisations as existed had been defeated most ignominiously and the workers began to lose faith in their leaders. *Baniyas* and landlords were clamouring for the repayment of debts and it was becoming very necessary to put in as much steady work as possible. The schemes of standardisation of wage rates which had been approved of by the Fawcett Committee had been temporarily shelved. This standardisation, even without a general cut in wage rates, would have re-

duced the earnings of several thousands of workers in the process of levelling down to standard rates. On the other hand those of several other thousands of workmen would have been improved in the process of levelling up. But the poorer mills which were paying low rates of wages were naturally most disinclined to increase their wages bills and the Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided to allow sleeping dogs to lie. The annual averages of the monthly cost of living index numbers (1914=100) were 147 for 1928 and 149 for 1929. This annual average fell to 137 in 1930 and there was a further drop of more than 25 points in the average for the year 1931. Apart from a few alterations in piece rates of wages for new sorts and other minor adjustments, there had been no wholesale reductions in wage rates in any of the larger centres of the textile industry in India since the cut of 15 per cent. in the wages of the cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad in 1923 and with each successive fall in prices, real wages naturally improved. Apart from the question of the sufficiency of the existing rates for the maintenance of a decent standard of life, the wage rates prevalent in 1930 and 1931 did permit margins for wiping out old debts and as the employers made no general move in these two years to reduce rates, this period was one of comparative industrial calm for the whole country. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour were, moreover, engaged in making a full and comprehensive enquiry into conditions of employment and as the workmen were aware that the members of the Commission were visiting several units all over India to personally see things for themselves, Indian industrial labour was content to wait till such time as the Commission's report was published instead of taking the initiative into its own hands as it had frequently done during the last ten years.

The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar followed the Government of Bombay by passing a Maternity Benefits Act in 1930. In 1931, the Government of India appointed a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act to enquire into certain questions affecting labour arising out of the large reductions which Indian railways were making in their staffs. This Court made certain recommendations regarding the absorption of the retrenched men in other industries and for their re-employment when suitable opportunities arose in the future and also for the payment of a more generous scale of retirement gratuities. The workers on this occasion, however, had to accept the inevitable and they were not slow in recognising the elementary and cardinal principle that no organisation could possibly maintain staffs which were surplus to requirements. The extreme left wing in the leftist Trade Union Congress came to the conclusion in 1931 that the Congress was not as revolutionary as what it should be and this element broke away to form the All-India Red Trade Union Congress. It thus happened that instead of there being one co-ordinating body at the apex of the trade union organisation in the country to guide and control the movement, there were four separate federations the majority of which were useless and effete bodies with little influence and trifling membership.

PUBLICATION OF THE ROYAL LABOUR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The most notable event in the world of Indian labour during the year 1931 was the publication, in the month of June, of the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour. The report is a document of first-rate importance dealing with almost every aspect of the labour problem in India and it contains many hundreds of recommendations covering a very wide field of subjects. The Report has been the lodestar of all the various pieces of labour legislation which have been placed on the Indian Statute Book since its publication; and it will continue to be the text-book for social legislation and labour welfare in India for many years to come.

A summary containing the principal recommendations of the Commission, classified according to the subjects with which they deal, was given at pages 474 to 484 of the 1932 edition of this publication. The Government of India classified these recommendations under six different groups according as they involved or required Central or Provincial legislation, administrative action by the Central or Provincial Governments or action by public and local bodies or by employers' or workers' organisations, and forwarded them to various local Governments and bodies requesting them to give such of the recommendations as concerned them due and adequate consideration and to initiate provincial legislation wherever necessary. The Government of India have published annually since 1932 reports on the action taken by the Central and Provincial Governments on the Commission's recommendations and these reports are on sale at the Government of India Book Depots at Delhi and Calcutta. Most of the Royal Commission's recommendations with regard to the expansion of the scope and the improvement of the existing Acts relating to conditions and hours of work in factories and mines, workmen's compensation and to the control and supervision of the labour which migrates from India to the tea and other plantations in Assam have already been implemented by amending or consolidating Acts. Acts amending the Trade Disputes Act in a minor particular and placing it permanently (the original Act had been passed for a period of five years) on the Statute Book were passed in 1932 and 1934. The Employers and Workmen's (Disputes) Act which had been passed as early as 1860 for the speedy determination of disputes relating to wages of certain classes of workers employed on the construction of railways, canals and other public works and which had been almost a dead letter was, in accordance with a recommendation made in the matter by the Royal Commission, repealed in 1932. Acts to prevent the pledging of children and to facilitate the acquisition of land for industrial housing were passed in 1933. Legislation on the lines of the British Truck Act to control the deductions which employers may make from wages in respect of fines and to provide for the early payment of due wages was passed early in 1930. Various other proposals for new labour legislation in connection with employers' liability (re: "common employment" and "assumed risk"), extension of workmen's compensation to agriculture

and forestry, fixation of hours of work of dock labourers, allotment of seamen's wages, exemption of salaries and wages from attachment, the shortening of wage periods, arrest and imprisonment of industrial workers for debt and for the prevention of the besetting of industrial establishments by money-lenders for the recovery of debts, have been considered by the Government of India in consultation with the various provincial Governments and some of these resulted in the introduction of Bills in the legislature. It is most unlikely, however, that all these proposals will result in legislation, because very weighty objections have been raised during circulation on the various practical difficulties which would have to be contended with in the administration of any laws that may be framed to govern these matters. The Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India are at present engaged in formulating proposals and/or a Bill for the control of those factories which do not use power and which are not regulated in any way at present. With the advent of Provincial Autonomy, however, it is more than probable that the history of future Labour Legislation in India will be of a Provincial character rather than central.

It is obviously impossible to attempt even a brief summarisation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour here but information regarding such of the more important of them as have already been implemented will be given in each of the various sections into which this note has been divided.

BEGINNING OF A PERIOD OF LARGE WAGE-CUTS.

The sharp downward trend of prices which set in about the middle of the year 1930 continued till May 1933 when the cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City touched par or 100 (1914=100). Wages in most industries, on the other hand, had continued almost at the same high levels of 1929-30—in many cases rates early in 1933 were double or more than double those prevalent in 1914. Following the cut of about 15 per cent. in wages which had been effected in the Ahmedabad cotton mills in 1923, the cotton mill workers in that centre had submitted a demand for a restoration of the cut in 1928. The matter was, as usual, referred to the permanent arbitration board. On the board failing to reach an agreement in the matter, the question was referred to an umpire (Dewan Bahadur Krishnadas M. Jiaveri) who awarded an increase of 8 per cent. in the rates for the workpeople on the spinning side and of five per cent. for those on the weaving side of the industry. The conciliation board appointed in connection with the Dohad dispute had decided in favour of the workers and against the administration of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Employers, therefore, were beginning to feel that the public generally and impartial arbitrators and conciliators in particular were determined that the standard of life which Indian industrial workers had attained as a result of the hard battles which they had fought

must be maintained. They were, therefore, very chary of initiating proposals for reductions in rates. The commencement of the year 1933, however, saw the beginning of a new wave of depression in industry. Jute mills had already resorted to short-time working and several cotton mills and other factories were being compelled to close down. One firm of managing agents who controlled ten large cotton textile mills in Bombay City crashed and as a result of this crash all the mills under their control were compelled to stop work. Several of the mills under the control of another large firm of managing agents had to suspend work temporarily. The remaining mills were faced with two alternatives—(a) to reduce wages and so to lower costs of production, or (b) to close down. The Technical Wages Sub-Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, to whom the question of the necessity for a reduction in wages had been referred earlier in the year reported against the advisability of collective action in the matter and advised that each individual affiliated unit should take independent action. Hitherto, the Association had adhered to the principle of collective action and the dearness of food or war allowances in all the cotton mills in Bombay had remained at 80 per cent. over basic rates for weavers and 70 per cent. for spinners and women. Reference has often been made in this note to "basic rates" of wages. This should not be taken to mean that there existed in any industry in India a standard scale of wage rates at any particular period. The term "basic" simply applies to the rates, prevalent at some remote date, on which percentage allowances were given instead of direct consolidated increases. Rates of wages in Indian industries vary widely not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry in the same centre and also between the different individuals in the same occupation in one individual unit. If the same or similar rates of wages are found in any two or more units in any centre this is due merely to coincidence and not to any deliberate action in the matter. Therefore, although the consolidated allowances remained at 80 and 70 per cent. in the cases of all mills, the basic rates on which these allowances were granted varied widely between mill and mill and cases are not unknown where the cumulative rates (basic rates plus allowances) in one mill are almost double those for the same type of work in another.

Acting on the recommendations made in the matter by the Bombay Millowners' Association, the affiliated mills started adopting individual measures in effecting reductions in rates by announcing varying cuts in the dearness allowances. Certain mills resorted to the device of closing down completely for a few months and reopening on reduced rates. At one stage during the year 1933 more than 50,000 cotton mill operatives in Bombay City had been thrown out of employment as a result of permanent or temporary closures of some mills and partial working in others. Many of these had gone back to their village homes but many remained in the city in the hope of securing employment either in their own or in any other mill which would start work. The

unemployed workers were literally on the verge of starvation and they were consequently ready to accept work on any wages that were offering. It would have been futile for the operatives in the working mills to attempt a general strike because in a few cases where certain groups of workers preferred to leave their jobs rather than to accept reduced rates, their places were at once filled from the ranks of the hundreds of the unemployed who were clamouring for jobs. The success achieved by some mills in effecting reductions without strikes emboldened the rest to follow suit. Some of the earlier mills which had effected small cuts as a preliminary 'try-out' administered second larger doses when they saw other mills getting away with larger cuts and by the beginning of the year 1934 almost every mill in Bombay had effected substantial reductions in their rates of wages.

Towards the end of the year 1933, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, attempting to profit as a result of the successful experience of the Bombay Mills in the matter, decided to reduce wages in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad by 25 per cent. and an agreement was concluded early in January 1935 on the basis of a uniform cut of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. subject to the proviso that the earnings of a two loom weaver should not be reduced below Rs. 41-4-0 for 26 working days. In recounting the course of events in Ahmedabad those in Bombay have been anticipated by about a year.

INSTITUTION OF A DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY INTO WAGE CUTS.

The year 1934 in the world of labour in Bombay opened with an insistent demand by the more moderate labour leaders, particularly Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C., for an impartial enquiry into the wage cuts and unemployment in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency. The agitation for such an enquiry was taken up by the press and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay granted several interviews to the representatives of the Millowners' Association and to Mr. R. R. Bakhale in order to discover a *via media* which would be satisfactory to both sides. As a result of these and other discussions, the Government of Bombay decided that a departmental enquiry into the nature and the extent of wage-cuts and the extent of unemployment in the cotton textile industry in the whole of the Bombay Presidency, should be conducted by Mr. J. F. Gennings, C.B.E., Commissioner of Labour. Mr. Gennings appointed Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, to take charge of all the field work and collection of evidence. Mr. Deshpande, together with the Labour Officer at Ahmedabad and a statistical assistant of the Labour Office, visited every cotton mill in the Presidency and procured full information on wages and on the other matters under enquiry. It was unfortunate that whilst the Departmental Enquiry was in progress, the cotton mills in Bombay City were again affected by a prolonged strike of a semi-general character. There was also a general strike in all the cotton mills in Sholapur which lasted for over three months. In order to trace the causes of this strike we must leave

the work of the Departmental Committee *pro tem* and go back to the arrest of the thirty communist leaders early in 1929 on charges of sedition and organised conspiracy to deprive the King of his sovereignty of British India.

THE FAMOUS MEERUT TRIAL.

The trial of the thirty communist leaders in what is now historically known as the famous Meerut conspiracy case lasted from 1929 to 1932 when some of the prisoners were released on bail pending final judgment. Judgment in the case was delivered at Meerut by Mr. Yorke, the Sessions Judge, on the 16th January 1933. One of the thirty accused died in prison, three were acquitted and the remaining 26 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from transportation for life to three years. All the convicted persons appealed and substantial reductions were made by the Allahabad High Court in the sentences passed by the Sessions Judge of Meerut. The convictions of three persons were maintained to the extent that their sentences were reduced to the terms of imprisonment already undergone by them and they were ordered to be released from jail. The convictions of nine persons were set aside and they were ordered to be released forthwith. Such of the communists as were acquitted and were subsequently released from jail made frantic efforts to regain their hold on trade unions, and actually succeeded in getting into some of the more important of them—notably the railway unions and the Bombay Girmil Kamgar Union. Assisted by such of the extreme leftists as had not been jailed they formed a labour committee on an all-India basis early in 1934 to call a general strike in all cotton mills in India. The partial strike in the Bombay cotton mills in April and May and the general strike in the Sholapur mills were almost entirely due to the efforts launched by this committee but with the exception of Bombay and Sholapur they did not meet with any appreciable measure of success in any other centre of the industry in the rest of India.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ENQUIRY.

The report of the Departmental Enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office was published on the 21st June 1934 and the strike in the Bombay mills was called off almost simultaneously. This enquiry was perhaps the most comprehensive of its kind that had yet been undertaken in India into wages and conditions of work in the textile industry and the information and conclusions which it contained were the subject of an India-wide discussion on public platforms and in the press. The Departmental findings on the various questions referred to the Labour Office for enquiry were as follows:—

1. *Extent of Wage Reductions.*—Wages in Bombay City were lower by 21 per cent. in April 1934 as compared with July 1926 and in Sholapur by 17 per cent. Wages in Ahmedabad had risen between five to six per cent. during the same period.

2. *Question of Uniformity in the Reductions.*—The reduction in Sholapur was uniform in all mills but as the Bombay Millowners' Association permitted its members to take independent action as they pleased, the extent of the cuts varied widely between mill and mill.

3. *Extent of Fall in Cost of Living.*—The cost of living had fallen in all centres. Taking July 1926 as 100, it fell by 29 points in Bombay City in April 1934. In Ahmedabad City, the fall in December 1933 as compared with August 1926 was 31 per cent. and in Sholapur there was a fall of 28 per cent. between February 1927 and December 1933.

4. *Position re: Real Wages.*—Bombay, April 1934 eleven per cent. higher than in 1926; Ahmedabad, 54 per cent. higher; and in Sholapur 15 per cent. higher.

5. *"Rationalisation" and its Effects on Work and Conditions.*—That method of rationalisation which takes the form of asking operatives to mind more machines than formerly had made the greatest progress in mills in Bombay City. In Ahmedabad, rationalisation had been particularly directed towards improving the efficiency and types of machines used. The effect of rationalisation on earnings varied from mill to mill. In the few cases where rationalisation had not been accompanied by wage cuts, the workers were getting about 50 per cent. more than they did before rationalisation was introduced; where it was accompanied by wage cuts the workers were not getting any more,—the extra rates for minding more machines being neutralised by reductions in wages. The effects of rationalisation on the conditions of work had been beneficial because the workers were either working a shorter day or their work had been rendered easier. The general effects of rationalisation, in so far as one is able to generalise, had been beneficial to the workers.

The publication of the report of the Departmental Enquiry was followed by several conversations between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Hon'ble the General and Home Member on the one hand and the representatives of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and representative labour leaders on the other. The Association submitted to Government a simple scheme of standard rates for unrationalsed occupations on time rates of wages for affiliated mills in Bombay City and they also agreed, in cases where the dearness allowance for weavers had fallen to less than 40 per cent. to raise this allowance to 40 per cent. after the coming into effect of the 54-hour week on the 1st January 1935.

BOMBAY PASSES A TRADE DISPUTES CONCILIATION ACT.

By far the most important result of the report of the Bombay Departmental Enquiry was the passing by the Government of Bombay of a Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in August 1934. This Act made provision (1) for the appointment of a Labour Officer to look after the interests of

cotton mill workers in Bombay City, to represent their individual grievances to their employers and to secure redress of such grievances whenever and wherever possible; and (2) for the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour as an ex-officio Chief Conciliator to whom the Labour Officer could bring all cases in which he could not succeed. Although the functions of the Chief Conciliator were to bring about an agreement between two opposing parties, he has come to be regarded almost as an industrial judge whose decision has so far been mostly accepted by both the parties to a dispute. When the Bill for this piece of legislation was submitted to the Bombay Legislative Council, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, gave an undertaking to Government that if the Bill was passed they would also appoint a Labour Officer of their own whose main duties would be to use his influence with mill managements on behalf of the workers and who would endeavour to secure a certain measure of co-ordination in conditions of work as between the different mills in Bombay. Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S., was the first Government Labour Officer to be appointed under the Act. When Mr. Gilligan went on leave in November 1935, he was succeeded by Mr. W. Pryde, I.P. Mr. J. F. Gennings, C.B.E., Commissioner of Labour, is the ex-officio Chief Conciliator and Mr. R. G. Gokhale, B. con., is the Labour Officer of the Millowners' Association. During the period of nearly three years for which the Act has been in force, remarkable results have been achieved and there has been little industrial strife in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City since the Act came into force in September 1934.

The Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act and the jurisdiction of the Labour Officer was extended to include glass and soap factories in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban Area and also to textile factories in the Thana District with effect from the 1st March 1937.

INSTITUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY OF A GENERAL WAGE CENSUS.

By far the most notable event in the field of Government administration of matters connected with labour in India was the institution by the Government of Bombay, in 1934, of a General Wage Census to cover as many industries as possible in the Bombay Presidency. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour had recommended that before any machinery was set up for fixing minimum wages, complete surveys of wages and conditions should be undertaken for such industries in which there was a strong presumption that conditions warranted detailed investigation and that the results of these surveys should be the basis on which it should be decided whether the fixing of a minimum wage would be desirable and practicable. Until 1934 the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay had conducted three enquiries into the wages and hours of work of cotton mill workers in the Bombay Presidency for selected months in the years 1921, 1923 and 1926. Other wages enquiries of a limited character covered municipal workers, peons in Bombay City and workers

in a few selected printing presses in Bombay City. None of the other industries, especially the engineering, had been touched. No other province in India had attempted an enquiry into industrial wages and such information as was available on the subject consisted of a few figures of wage rates in some important occupations in selected units which are contained in some of the annual provincial administration reports on the working of the Indian Factories Act. The Government of Bombay felt that before any question in connection with the creation of wage boards for fixing minimum wages could be considered, it would be necessary to have accurate and reliable information on wages and conditions of work in as many industries as possible—both organised and unorganised. They accordingly instructed the Labour Office to first make a survey of wages and conditions in factory industries the first part of which should cover all perennial factories and the second seasonal factories.

Preliminary enquiries which had been conducted in representative factories during the year 1933 had revealed the existence of a bewildering variety of methods and periods of wage payment as between unit and unit and also the use of a variety of English, vernacular and local names for designating occupations. It was moreover felt that if results of any value were to be secured from a general wage census, it should cover all or as many units as possible; and that, in the absence of a Statistics Act, it would be necessary to secure the willing co-operation of as many factory managements as possible. It was also necessary to draw up uniform forms which would be equally applicable to all industries. With this object in view, an Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Mr. N. A. Mehrban, B.A., F.S.S.) visited every one of nearly 750 perennial factories in over 80 towns and villages in the Bombay Presidency between January and May 1934. All manufacturing processes at each of these factories were examined and with the assistance of technical experts in each industry, lists of standard occupational terms were drawn up for all industries. The whole of the administrative, clerical and labour staffs at each factory were properly classified according to their correct occupational designations and full instructions were left at each factory with regard to the manner in which the census forms were to be filled up. This first part of the census was for the month of May 1934 with variations to suit local conditions. The forms together with a general questionnaire containing over 60 questions covering all phases of wage payments, conditions of work and welfare, and standard lists of occupational terms were issued to all perennial factories early in the month of June and second and third visits were paid to almost every factory for the purpose of securing both uniformity and accuracy in the returns. It reflects great credit on the staff of the Labour Office that not one of the perennial working factories in the Bombay Presidency failed to submit full information.

The Government of Bombay propose to publish the results of the first part of the General Wage Census in a series of six reports, the first four covering wages, hours of work and conditions of employment in the engineering, printing,

textile and other miscellaneous industries, the fifth covering salaries and conditions of employment of supervisory staffs in perennial factories and the last being a general report covering all industries. The first report of the series covering the engineering trade was published in December 1935, the second covering the printing industry was published early in March 1936, and the third covering all the textile industries (cotton, silk, wool and hosiery) in the Bombay Presidency was published early in May 1937. These reports contain a fund of most valuable information regarding wage rates, earnings and conditions of employment and they should be of the greatest possible value to both employers and the employed, to Government administrations, to economists and to the public generally. Copies of these reports can be had from the Government Book Depot, Bombay or from the High Commissioner for India in London.

FIRST ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The year 1934 was a year of notable events for Indian labour. The first Asiatic Labour Conference attended by delegates from Japan, India and Ceylon was held at Colombo on the 10th and 11th May. Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Jammadas M. Mehta, S. C. Joshi and W. Francis represented India. Dr. P. P. Pillai, Director of the Indian Branch of the International Labour Office and Dr. F. I. Ayusawa, a member of the International Labour Office staff at Geneva also attended the Congress. A constitution for the Congress was drawn up and several resolutions dealing with various aspects of the labour problem were adopted.

In the month of August, the Government of Bombay launched a prosecution against eight leaders of the textile strike of April-June on the grounds (1) that some of the demands made or formulated by the strikers were not in furtherance of a trade dispute; and (2) that the strike was designed to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship on the community and thereby to compel the Government to take or abstain from taking some particular course of action. The accused were charged under sections 16 and 17 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, as being persons who incited others to take part in an illegal strike. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who tried the case, held that the strike was not illegal within the meaning of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Act and acquitted all the accused on the 23rd October 1934. The Government of Bombay preferred an appeal against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the appeal was admitted by the Bombay High Court. The Honourable the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia who heard the case, agreed with the findings of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and dismissed the appeal.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1934.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour made several very important recommendations for substantial amendments of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, as amended by the Amending Acts of 1922, 1923, 1926 and 1931, firstly, for the reduction of the maximum limits of daily

and weekly hours of work in perennial factories and for the better regulation of such hours; secondly, for the improvement of working conditions in factories; and thirdly, for a more effective observance, on the part of factory owners, of the requirements of the Act. The Government of India accepted most of the Royal Commission's recommendations and drew up a draft Bill for an entirely new Act and this was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th September 1933. It was passed into law at the summer session of the Assembly at Simla in 1934 and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 20th August of that year. The new Act was brought into effect from the 1st January 1935.

Full details have been given in this note of the first Factories Act of 1881 and of the subsequent amending Act of 1891, of the 1911 consolidating Act and of the Amending Act of 1922. The Amending Acts of 1923, 1926 and 1931 did not introduce any new principle of major importance and were merely intended to remove administrative difficulties. All the new features introduced by the 1934 Act were incorporated as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The main provisions of the Indian factory law as it stands to-day are given below with notes regarding the new principles which were introduced by the 1934 Act.

(a) *Classification of Factories.*—A distinction is drawn between 'seasonal' and 'perennial' factories. A factory which is exclusively engaged in cotton ginning, cotton or jute pressing, the decortication of ground-nuts or the manufacture of ground-nut oil, or the manufacture of coffee, indigo, lac, rubber, sugar (including gur) or tea is to be a seasonal factory, provided that a local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, declare any such factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for more than 180 working days in the year, not to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of the Act. The local Government may also, by notification, declare any seasonal factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for not more than 180 working days in the year and which cannot be carried on except during particular seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces, to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of this Act.

(b) *Age and Sex Groups.*—Prior to the 1934 Act, factory operatives were divided into three age and sex groups: (1) adult males, (2) adult females, and (3) children of both sexes, i.e., persons over 12 and under 15 years of age. A fourth group of 'adolescents' has now been introduced. These are defined as persons of both sexes who are over the age of 15 years and under the age of 17 years but who have not been certified as fit for employment as adults. Such adolescents as have not been so certified are to be deemed to be children.

(c) *Hours of Work.*—The maximum limits of eleven hours per day and sixty hours per week laid down by the 1922 Act for both adult males and females are permitted only in the case of seasonal factories. The maximum hours permitted for perennial factories have been reduced to nine per day and 54 per week subject to the proviso

that persons employed on work necessitating continuous production for technical reasons and persons whose work is required for the manufacture or supply of articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day may be employed for not more than 56 hours in any one week. The maximum hours of work permitted for both uncertified adolescents and children have been limited to five per day both in seasonal and in perennial factories.

(d) *Spreadover.*—The principle of "spread-over", i.e., the limitation of the period of consecutive hours during which the daily limits of hours of work may be availed of by the owner or occupier of a factory was introduced in factory legislation in 1934 for the first time. The spreadover in the case of adults is limited to thirteen consecutive hours and in the case of children to seven and a half continuous hours; but the continuous period of eleven free hours in every twenty-four hours in the case of adults and of sixteen and a half free hours in the case of children must include the hours between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. for both women and children. The power to grant exemptions in the case of women where technical reasons require that work should be done at night, e.g. in the fish curing industry, continues to be allowed.

(e) *Artificial Cooling and Humidification.*—The provisions incorporated in the 1922 Act with regard to the control of artificial humidification were expanded. A new principle was introduced whereby power was given to local Governments to authorise Factory Inspectors to call upon managers of factories to carry out specific measures for increasing the cooling power of the air if they are of opinion that it is at times insufficient to secure operatives against danger to health or serious discomfort provided, however, that the cooling power can be appreciably increased without involving an amount of expense which would be unreasonable under the circumstances.

(f) *Welfare.*—The new Act made provision for four matters in connection with workers' welfare: (1) for the maintenance of a suitable and sufficient supply of water for washing for the use of persons employed in processes involving contact with obnoxious or poisonous substances; (2) for adequate shelter for rest in factories employing more than 150 persons; (3) for the reservation of suitable rooms for the use of children of women employed in factories employing more than fifty women; and (4) for the maintenance of adequate first aid appliances.

(g) *Rest Intervals and Holidays.*—The provisions of the 1911 and the 1922 Acts with regard to rest intervals and the weekly holiday were maintained subject only to verbal modifications of a minor character.

(h) *Overtime.*—The old Acts contained no limitations with regard to the overtime hours which could be worked by 'exempted' workers. The new Act places a limitation of hours on the amount of overtime that can be worked by virtue of any exemptions granted under the Act. With regard to overtime rates of pay, the Act lays down that a time and a half should be paid in all cases where a

worker in a seasonal factory is required to work for more than 60 hours in any one week or where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than ten hours in any one day. But where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than fifty-four hours in any one week, he is to be entitled, in respect of the overtime worked less any overtime in respect of which he is entitled to extra pay under the preceding sentence, to pay at the rate of one and a quarter times his ordinary rate of pay. When a worker in any factory works on the weekly rest day, he is to be entitled in respect of the overtime worked to pay at the rate of one and a half times the ordinary rate of pay.

(b) *Certificates of Fitness for Children.*—The 1934 Act gave powers to local Governments to make rules prescribing the degree of fitness to be attained by children and laid down that whenever such a standard has been laid down, no child failing to obtain it can be certified for employment in a factory.

(j) *Security of Factory Structures.*—Another new feature of the 1934 Act is the power which has been given to factory inspectors to call upon managers to carry out such tests as may be necessary to determine the strength or quality of any specified parts of the structure of factories if they are of opinion that, on account of any defect or inadequacy in the construction of any factory, the factory or any part thereof is dangerous to human life or safety. Local Governments are further empowered to make rules for the furnishing, by factories, of certificates of stability.

(k) *Exemptions.*—A frequent cause of complaint against the older Factory Acts was that they gave local Governments very wide powers to exempt certain classes of workmen from all or any of the restrictive provisions of the Act. The new Act limited these powers and prescribed further that no exemptions were to be granted in respect of the provisions for spreadover, prohibition of night work and the limitations of weekly hours for women and persons under the age of sixteen years.

JANUARY 1935 TO MARCH 1937.

The year 1935 opened with the Government of Bombay adopting a new angle of vision with regard to industrial disputes. The attitude of both the Central and the Provincial Governments towards industrial disputes in India during the previous fifteen years was one either of *laissez faire* as long as law and order were maintained or of interference only in such cases where particular disputes resulted in breaches of the peace. Compared to the total number of strikes which had occurred in the country, the number of cases in which committees of enquiry had been appointed to carry out investigations and to submit reports or in which official conciliators had taken the trouble to bring about settlements which would be acceptable to both parties was very small indeed. But, the success which met the efforts of the Labour Officer appointed under the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act for the textile industry in

Bombay City was at once apparent and the Government of Bombay, emboldened by this success, were most anxious to try out the principle of conciliation in industries other than the textile and to bring about settlements which would make for industrial peace of a more enduring character. With this object in view, the Bombay Government instructed their Commissioner of Labour (who is also ex-officio Chief Conciliator under the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act) to attempt conciliation in cases where he thought that Government intervention would be of value. The officials of the Labour Office have successfully intervened in several disputes and have been able to secure agreements acceptable to both sides.

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT.

Perhaps the most advanced and difficult piece of social legislation attempted in India is the Payment of Wages Act which was passed by the central legislature early in 1936. This Act owes its origin to Mr. N. M. Joshi who more than ten years ago, moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly for legislation in India on the lines of the British Truck Acts. The Government of India, at the time, promised to undertake an investigation into the subject and they accordingly asked all local Governments for their opinions in the matter. The Government of Bombay felt that they were not in a position to offer any views without complete information on the extent of the deductions which are made from wages in respect of fines and other matters and they therefore instituted a Presidency-wide enquiry into the matter. All factories, industrial establishments, hotels, shops, offices, etc., were covered and the report of the enquiry was published in April 1926. The results showed that abuses of a sufficiently wide character as to justify legislation for their control were prevalent. Of all the provincial Governments in India, the Government of Bombay alone were in favour of legislation on the subject and the Government of India were considering whether that province alone should be asked to undertake such legislation. In the meanwhile, the Royal Commission on Indian Labour was appointed and the Government of India decided to await their recommendations in the matter. The Royal Commission recommended all-India legislation and the Government of India drew up a draft Bill in 1932 and this was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st February 1933. A motion for the circulation of the Bill was passed on the 14th February and the Bill was then referred to all local Governments for opinion after consultation with the interests concerned. A motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was tabled for the Delhi session of 1934 but was not reached and the Bill lapsed. The Government of India took this opportunity of revising the original Bill throughout in the light of the criticisms which had been received and a new Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 13th February 1935. A motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was adopted on the 18th February. The Select Committee met at Simla from the 27th May to the 1st June and Mr. N. A. Mehrban, Assistant Commissioner of Labour of the Government of Bombay, was

invited by the Government of India to attend its meetings as an Expert Adviser. The Select Committee's report together with the Bill as amended by them was published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th February 1935.

It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to describe the contents of the Government of India's original and revised Bills and the amplifications made in the revised Bill by the Select Committee. All the different drafts dealt with two main principles: (1) prompter payments of wages; and (2) control of the deductions which an employer may make from the wages of his workmen in respect of fines and services. The main differences between the three drafts related to (a) the scope of the proposed measure, (b) the types and extent of the permissible deductions, (c) definition of the term "wages", and (d) the periods during which wages should be paid after they fall due. The original Bill permitted employers to make deductions from wages in respect of the value of material damaged in the process of manufacture and which was handed over to the worker concerned. The practice of handing over damaged material to the worker and of deducting its cost from his wages was widely prevalent in certain centres of the textile industry in India and particularly in Ahmedabad where it was estimated that a total sum of nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees was deducted annually from the wages of about 25,000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damaged cloth handed over to them. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay made an elaborate enquiry into this matter in 1933 and the Government of India acting on a report on the subject submitted to them by the Bombay Government decided to disallow this type of deductions in the revised Bill. Another practice which was widely prevalent in several industries was to grant good attendance and efficiency bonuses in addition to rates. Bonuses offer a wide loophole to employers to evade limitations in respect of fines because if the granting of bonuses were permitted there would be nothing to prevent an employer from setting apart substantial portions of wages as bonuses to be paid conditionally on certain standards of conduct, attendance and efficiency being attained. If a workman failed to attain the specified standards, he would lose the bonus or in other words he would be fined to that extent. It was necessary, therefore, for the Government of India to so amplify the definition of the term 'wages' as to cover all bonuses. At the moment of writing, however, there is still considerable doubt whether the Government of India have achieved their object of preventing substantial portions of wages from being converted into bonuses and eminent lawyers are of opinion that bonuses can still be paid. Textile mills in Sholapur had a practice of granting a certain quantity of grain every month to such of their workers as did not remain absent for more than four days in a month and of deducting Rs. 2 (or more depending on varying quantities of grain supplied) from their wages. The system was introduced during a period of high prices which were prevalent in 1919-20 and was intended to meet a demand for increases in wages. The value of the grain allowance varied with fluctuations in prices and put a part of the wage on the basis of a sliding scale. As such it was not objectionable

but workers who failed to put in the required period of attendance were deprived of this allowance and the loss which accrued to them acted as a fine. In principle the whole system was bad and savoured very much of the old 'Tommy shops' in England which the earlier Truck Acts were intended to kill. The Select Committee accepted this argument and inserted a new provision in the Bill requiring that all wages should be paid in currency notes and/or coin of the realm. As far as this question of bonuses is concerned, the Government of Bombay has taken the lead by notifying all factories and concerns to which the Act applies that in all cases where bonuses were paid for good attendance, good work, good production or matters of that kind, such bonuses become payable whether the conditions governing the earning of the bonus are fulfilled or not.

When the Bill came up for second reading in the Legislative Assembly in February 1936, Sir Homi P. Mody, K.B.E., the representative of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, moved an amendment by virtue of which an employer would be permitted to deduct thirteen days' wages from the due wages of such persons as acting in concert of ten or more remained absent from work without giving due notice. This amendment was intended to prevent lightning strikes and it introduced an entirely new principle into the Bill. As such it was strongly opposed by Mr. N. M. Joshi, the representative of Indian labour, and other labour members in the House. The Legislative Assembly, however, passed Sir Homi Mody's amendment but when the Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly went to the Council of State that body amended this clause by permitting a deduction of only eight days' wages on this account. The Act was finally passed on the 18th April 1936. Early in 1937, the Act was amended in such a way as to extend the provisions relating to ten or more persons remaining absent from work in concert so as to cover "stay-in" strikes as well. The Payment of Wages Act was brought into operation with effect from the 20th March 1937. The more important provisions of the Act are as follows:—

(a) *Scope of Application.*—The Act in the first instance, applies to factories and railways but local Governments are empowered to extend it to tramway or motor omnibus services; docks, wharves or jetties; inland steamer vessels; mines, quarries or oil-fields; plantations; and any other class of workshops or establishments in which articles are produced, adapted or manufactured with a view to their use, transport or sale.

(b) *Wages.*—'Wages' for purposes of the Act "means all remuneration, capable of being expressed in terms of money, which would, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled, be payable, whether conditionally upon the regular attendance, good work or conduct or other behaviour of the person employed, or otherwise, to a person employed in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment, and includes any bonus or other additional remuneration of the nature aforesaid which would be so payable and any sum payable to such person by reason of the termination of his employment but does not include" travelling allowances, employees

contributions to provident funds, gratuities payable on discharge, or the value of any housing accommodation or services rendered to the worker by his employer.

(c) *Wage Periods.*—No wage period shall exceed one month. (Amendments moved by labour members to reduce this to a week and a fortnight were defeated), and all wages are required to be paid in coin and/or currency notes.

(d) *Time of Payment.*—The wages of all persons employed in concerns employing less than one thousand persons are to be paid before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable and in establishments employing more than one thousand persons before the expiry of the tenth day. Where employment is terminated by the employer, all due wages are required to be paid before the expiry of the second working day following that on which the employment is terminated.

(e) *Permissible Deductions.*—Deductions from wages are permitted only in respect of fines, absence from duty, damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person for custody, housing accommodation supplied by an employer, for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over payments of wages, for income-tax, for contributions to or repayment of advances from provident funds, for schemes of postal insurance, for dues to co-operative societies and on orders made by courts of law. Deductions are also permitted in respect of such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Governor-General in Council or a local Government may, by general or special order, authorise.

(f) *Fines.*—No fines are to be imposed on children, i.e., persons below the age of fifteen years. No fines may be imposed save in respect of such acts or omissions as have been exhibited in notices which have received the approval of the local Government or of an authority which a local Government may prescribe in the matter and unless the person who is fined has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine. The total amount of fines which may be imposed on any person during any wage period shall not exceed half an anna in the rupee of wages for that wage period and no fine can be recovered in instalments or after the expiry of 60 days from the day on which it was imposed. All fines are to be recorded in prescribed registers and all realisations from fines are to be expended on objects beneficial to the workers. Local Governments have been empowered to make rules in connection with most of these matters.

(g) *Deductions for Absence from Duty.*—Deductions from wages for periods of absence from duty should be *pro rata* and should not bear a larger proportion than the period of absence bears to the period of duty (i.e., if the wage is Rs. 27 for 27 working days the deductions for 7 days absence must not be more than Rs. 7); provided that "subject to any rules made in this behalf by the local Government if ten or more employed persons acting in concert absent themselves without due notice (that is to say without giving the notice which they are required to give either expressly by their contracts of employment or impliedly by the terms of their service) and without reasonable cause, such deduction from any such person may include such amount not exceeding his wages for eight days as may by any

such contract or terms be due to the employer in lieu of due notice." By an amending Act passed early in 1937 an explanation has been added to the Section dealing with this matter which provides that "an employed person shall be deemed to be absent, from the place where he is required to work if although present in such place, he refuses to carry out his work."

(h) *Deductions for Recovery of Advances.*—Recovery of an advance of money given before employment began are to be made from the first payment of wages in respect of a complete wage period, but no recovery is to be made on advances given for travelling expenses; and recovery of advances of wages not already earned are to be subject to rules to be made by local Governments.

(i) *Contracting-Out.*—No contracting-out is permitted.

(j) *Procedure.*—Local Governments are empowered to appoint Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation or any other persons with judicial experience as the authority to hear and decide all claims arising out of deductions from or non-payment of wages. Penalties have been laid down for malicious or vexatious claims. Appeals to courts of small causes are permitted and an elaborate procedure has been laid down with regard to trials for offences under the Act.

(k) *Administration.*—Inspectors of factories are to be responsible for the administration of the Act as far as factories are concerned and powers are reserved to the Governor-General in Council and to local Governments to appoint such other persons as they think fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act for railways.

C. P. UNREGULATED FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The Legislative Council of the Central Provinces and Berar passed an Unregulated Factories Act early in 1937. This Act seeks to regulate the labour of women and children and to make provision for the welfare of labour in factories to which the Factories Act 1934 does not apply. "Unregulated Factory" has been defined as "any place wherein fifty or more workers are employed or were employed on any one day of the preceding twelve months and to which the Factories Act 1934 does not apply and wherein the following industries are carried on:—(i) bidi making, (ii) shellac manufacture, and (iii) leather tanning." A "child" has been defined as a person who has not completed his fourteenth year. The provisions with regard to health and safety, notices and registers, penalties and procedure closely follow the similar provisions in the Factories Act. Children's hours are restricted to seven in any one day and no child can be employed in any unregulated factory except between 8 a.m. and noon, and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. The double employment of children is prohibited and a child who has worked in any unregulated factory on any one day is prevented from working overtime or taking work home. The hours of work of adult males are limited to ten per day and provision has been made for the grant of a holiday after every period of six consecutive days. Women's hours are restricted to nine per day and they are prohibited from working in any unregulated factory before sunrise or after sunset.

LABOUR UNDER THE NEW AUTONOMOUS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

With the advent of the new reforms under the Government of India Act, 1935, full provincial autonomy was established in all Provinces in India with effect from the 1st April 1938. The Indian National Congress which is the largest, the most influential and the most well organised political party in India contested most and won the majority of the seats for the Legislative Assemblies in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Orissa; but, for reasons set out elsewhere in this volume, it refused to accept office forthwith and interim ministries had to be formed in these Provinces. These interim ministries, however, resigned in July 1937 and full Congress Ministries were formed in all these Provinces in that month. The Labour Policy of the Indian National Congress, as set out in its election manifesto is "to secure to the industrial workers a decent standard of living, hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity, as far as the economic conditions in the country permit, with international standards; suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen; protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment; and the right of workers to form unions and to strike for the protection of their interests." The earlier resolution of Congress on fundamental rights, generally states in addition, that "the state shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers" and makes special reference to women workers and children. During the last one year, this policy has been amplified in some of the Congress Provinces either by the issue of Press Notices outlining Government's policy in respect of the industrial worker or by reference to that policy in public speeches made by the various Ministers in charge of the Labour portfolio. For example in addressing a meeting of the representatives of the workers on the 19th February 1938, the Honourable the Minister for Finance in the Central Provinces declared that "the Congress Policy in regard to labour will be uniform in all Congress Provinces and it will be the aim of the Congress to secure you your rights without any struggle as far as possible." The most comprehensive statement with regard to this policy is contained in a press note issued by the Government of Bombay in August 1937 which owing to its importance, and at the cost of some repetition, is reproduced in full below :—

"Government are aware that they are in a special sense responsible for the welfare of the industrial worker. The process of industrialisation, which has gone furthest in this Presidency as far as India is concerned, takes away the independence of the worker, places him in a difficult environment and creates social and political problems of a peculiar and complicated character. Keeping these circumstances in view, the Indian National Congress has envisaged in its election manifesto a policy and a programme in respect of industrial workers, which constitute an undertaking to "secure to them a decent standard of living, hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity, as far as the economic conditions in the country permit, with

international standards, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen, protection against the economic consequence of old-age, sickness and unemployment and the right of workers to form unions and to strike for the protection of their interests." The earlier resolution of Congress on Fundamental Rights, generally states in addition, that "the State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers" and makes special reference to women workers and children.

"This Government has therefore accepted it as its duty to endeavour to work out this programme using all the means at its disposal. Government will try to adjust the social and economic mechanism in such a way as to assure to the worker the satisfaction of at least his minimum human needs, security of service, provision of alternative occupations in periods of inevitable unemployment and maintenance during periods of unavoidable incapacity for work. It is also an acknowledged obligation of Government to secure working and living conditions which are favourable to the worker's physical and moral health and to ensure for him opportunities for the advancement of his status and a full measure of freedom of action consistently with his obligations to industry and society. The pace at which a programme to achieve these ends can be prosecuted will depend upon various factors foremost among them being the co-operation of the working classes and of the employers, the state of the industries concerned and economic conditions generally.

"Government are examining the possibility of devising measures for setting up minimum wage fixing machinery to meet special requirements, for promoting the provision of better housing conditions, for control of house rent in cities and for the relief and avoidance of working class indebtedness. With regard to Industries and Industrial centres which fall to provide a living wage to the employees, Government have decided to institute exhaustive enquiries with a view to determining how far wages in these cases fall short of the minimum budgetary needs of the workers, to discover what circumstances are responsible for the inadequacy and to ascertain the ways and means of improving wages to a satisfactory level.

"For the protection of the industrial population, Government visualize the development of a comprehensive system of social insurance. The requisite statistical and actuarial basis for the various forms of social insurance is totally lacking at present. Government have already set in motion the machinery of the Labour Department for the collection of material which within a reasonable distance of time should enable the Government to decide what can be done to frame sound and workable schemes conforming to Indian conditions. Government have under their consideration the feasibility of legislating for leave with pay during periods of sickness. It is hoped that the action taken in this direction would pave the way for a scheme of sickness insurance.

"In the matter of unemployment relief, Government propose to explore the possibilities of alternative employment in home industries and with that end in view are considering a scheme for extensive training of the employed and the unemployed for the pursuit of secondary occupations. Collection of statistics of unemployment and registration of the employed as well as the unemployed will soon be undertaken, and it is expected that the arrangement would facilitate the setting up of Employment Exchanges in important industrial centres.

"Government contemplate an immediate extension and improvement of the Factories Act in several directions. Provisions of the Act relating to the weekly holiday, the interval of rest and spreadover of the hours need amendment. Satisfactory dining accommodation and adequate medical aid will be made a legal obligation. The position regarding the maximum hours of work will be reviewed. Government find that some regulation of night-shift work in general will have soon to be considered.

"With regard to trade disputes, Government are determined to pursue an active policy with a view to maintaining industrial peace in the Presidency, endeavouring all the time to see that the workers obtain a fair deal. It is the intention of Government to promote legislation aiming at the prevention of strikes and lockouts as far as possible. The basis of this legislation would be the requirement that no reduction in wages or other change in conditions of employment to the disadvantage of the worker should take effect till they have had sufficient time and opportunity for having the facts and merits of the proposed change examined and all avenues of peaceful settlement of the dispute explored either through the channel of voluntary negotiation, conciliation, or arbitration or by the machinery of the law. A corresponding obligation would rest on the workers in respect of demands on their behalf.

"Government are also considering the practicability of legislation enabling the general application in any centre of industry of suitable standards of pay and other conditions of work regarding which there is found to be agreement between substantial and representative sections of the employers and the employees of a particular centre. As a step in this direction, it will be necessary to provide for the registration of collective agreements. While Government propose to do all that is practicable for the amelioration of the conditions of the working classes, they are convinced that no legislative programme can be a substitute for the organised strength of the working class and till organisations of workers, run on genuine trade union lines grow up in the various fields of employment, no lasting good can accrue. Government are therefore anxious to assist in removing real hindrances in the way of the growth of labour organisations and to promote collective bargaining between the employers and the employees. Means will be devised to discourage victimization of workers for connection with a labour organisation and participation in legitimate trade union activity.

"In the sphere of education, Government realise that the working class has its special needs and that illiteracy in its case constitutes a very

serious handicap to itself and a grave danger to society. The educational policy of Government will therefore be designed to meet these special requirements. Government's policy of prohibition has also a special bearing on the well-being of the industrial community and it is Government's intention to select important industrial towns for the early application of this policy.

"Government have in mind the need and utility of statistical and other information for the proper discharge of their functions in these and other matters. The Government Labour Office is well equipped for the purpose. Government are considering the advisability of extending the scope of the work of the Labour Office and of facilitating the work of collection of statistics by suitable legislation."

In Bengal, where a popular Ministry was formed with representatives from the Proja, the Muslim League, the Independent Hindu and the Independent Muslim parties, the policy of the Government with regard to labour is contained in a statement made by the Honourable Minister in charge of the Department of Commerce and Labour to representatives of the Press in September 1937. He stated that some of the important items which the Government of Bengal were considering for the amelioration of labour were the establishment of industrial tribunals, employment exchanges, decasualisation of labour, schemes for health insurance, adequate housing, regulation of employment in shops, conciliation of debts, penalising of illegal gratification and the institution of enquiries into conditions of living by means of collecting family budgets with a view to ascertaining whether it would be possible to introduce minimum wage-fixing machinery and schemes of unemployment insurance. With regard to the policy of the Government of Bengal towards trade unions and the question of their recognition by employers, the Commerce and Labour Minister passed some very cogent and apposite remarks.

He said :—

"It has been suggested that my policy of encouraging trade unions and giving recognition to them is merely a subterfuge to destroy the trade unions of the red flag. The question of subterfuge does not arise. I do not consider the so-called trade unions of the red flag to be genuine trade unions at all. I would welcome the flag of the labourers whether it is red, white or blue so long as it is the flag of a genuine labour movement, but when the red flag is invariably coupled with revolutionary slogans, and by a ferocity and a hatred which is undermining the very foundations of the social structure, when it is almost invariably coupled with incitement to violence either overtly or covertly, it is impossible for me to consider it as the flag of a genuine labour movement until its sponsors enter the field as responsible labour leaders and not as politicians exploiting labour for personal, political or revolutionary motives. Hitherto the trade unionism of that flag has been nothing else but the creation of a conglomeration of workers for fighting employers on the basis of class warfare and disseminating class hatred. I wish to make it clear that I will under no condition give the slightest encouragement or privilege to any communist organisation, with its anti-God, anti-religions campaign and its

appeal to hatred, violence and insurrection on a mass scale and I am sure that in this pronouncement I have the support of the vast majority of the thinking public. A trade union that advises lightning strikes or does not formulate its demands or acts in an immoderate manner, or makes obviously extravagant or stupid claims, that makes no attempts to settle disputes, that discards offers of mediation and conciliation, is obviously not a genuine trade union. . . . While therefore encouraging the establishment of sound trade unions and giving them recognition in accordance with the principles I have outlined I shall insist on fair-play on either side. Recognition will confer on the unions valuable rights. I will expect the trade unions to act in a responsible manner; if they do not do so, I shall be under the painful necessity of withdrawing recognition. I would expect employers to give the representations of the trade union proper consideration and to do everything in their power to encourage them and save them from destructive forces. If they do not do so, I shall appeal to the legislature for powers and to public opinion for support. I earnestly hope that trade unions will make every effort to obtain recognition. It is obvious that they will get more advantages through sympathy and co-operation than by a barren and fruitless opposition. I impress upon the employers the necessity of recognising these facts and discharging their duty towards their labour."

The Governments of Punjab, Assam and Sind had, at the moment of our going to Press, made no official pronouncements with regard to their policy in matters connected with labour.

At the moment of writing, it is not possible to make any forecast with regard to the period of time within which the ambitious labour programmes of the Bengal and the seven Congress Governments will be put into full legislative effect. The Governments of Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and the Central Provinces appointed Committees to make comprehensive enquiries into wages and conditions of labour, in the case of Bombay and the Central Provinces in the cotton textile industry and in Bihar and in the United Provinces in all industries. The Bombay Committee published an interim report in February 1933 but their main and final report will probably not be ready much before the beginning of 1939. The Cawnpore and the Central Provinces Committees published their reports in April and May 1938. The Bihar Committee had only issued their questionnaire by the time we finally went to press for this edition of the Year Book. The terms of reference and the findings of these various Committees are dealt with in some detail below but it is fairly certain that the recommendations of all these various Committees will involve much legislation of a fairly far reaching character. Perhaps the greatest progress in this direction is that which has been made in the Province of Bombay where the Government has already issued to the various interests concerned for opinion draft proposals for the conditions to be fulfilled for the recognition by employers of unions of their workers; for the grant of holidays with pay during periods of sickness; for the regulation of hours of work, rest periods and the grant of holidays in commercial offices,

shops, hotels, theatres, cinemas, etc.; and for the investigation and amicable settlement of industrial disputes. The last is a very wide and comprehensive measure providing for the special registration of unions for the purposes of this legislation; for the appointment of Labour Officers and Conciliators and for the appointment of permanent and *ad hoc* tribunals to act as industrial courts and conciliation and arbitration boards. No changes are to be permitted in wages, hours of work and other conditions of employment until due notice has been given and all strikes and lockouts are to be made illegal until such time as the full machinery provided for by the measure has been made use of in bringing about a friendly settlement of the matters under discussion or dispute between the parties. Provision is to be made for the registration of joint agreements; and the growth of conciliation and arbitration machinery outside the Act is to be encouraged by the registration of any special arrangements that may be made between groups of associations of employers and representative unions of workers. Proposals are also under examination by the Government of Bombay for the establishment of employment exchanges and for the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery in such unorganised industries in which enquiries to be made reveal the existence of 'sweated' conditions. Committees have also been appointed in Bombay to make recommendations regarding the housing conditions of the middle and the working classes and for adult education.

Employers rightly feel that labour legislation of the comprehensive character which has been outlined above should not be carried through in one or two Provinces alone but that all labour legislation which increases the cost of production should be uniformly and concurrently introduced in all Provinces in India so as to prevent certain territories and areas from being placed in a more favourable position than the others. This has been recognised by the All-India Congress Working Committee and it is understood that every endeavour will be made to introduce concurrent legislation in all the Congress Provinces as far as possible.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

In October 1937, the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee with Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram as Chairman to investigate into the question of the adequacy of wages and kindred matters in connexion with the textile industry in the Province of Bombay. The other members of the Committee were Messrs. Vaikunth L. Mehta, D. R. Gadgil and S. A. Brelvi. Messrs. Sakarlal Balabhai, M.L.A. and S. D. Saklatvala, M.L.A., representing the employers' interests and Messrs. Khandubhai K. Desai, M.L.A. and R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A., representing the workers' interests were appointed Associate Members of the Committee to assist them in the proper presentation of the cases of their respective sides but with no power to partake in the final deliberations or to vote with regard to the decisions or recommendations which the Committee might make. Mr. S. R. Deshpande, B.Litt. (Oxon.) was appointed Secretary. The

terms of reference which the Committee were asked to consider were as follows :—

(1) To examine the wages paid to workers having regard to the hours, efficiency and conditions of work in the various centres of the textile industry in the Province and to enquire, in this regard, into the adequacy or inadequacy of the wages earned in relation to a living wage standard and, if they are found in any occupation, centre or unit of the industry to be inadequate, to enquire into and report upon the reasons therefor, and to make recommendations regarding :—

- (a) the establishment of a minimum wage;
- (b) the measures which the employers, the employees and the Government should take to improve the wage level;
- (c) the remuneration of workers engaged on night-shift, and the regulation of night-shift work;
- (d) standardisation of wages and musters; and
- (e) the methods of automatic adjustment of wages in future.

(2) To report whether in view of the present condition of the industry an immediate increase in wages can be given in any occupation, centre or unit of the industry, pending the conclusion of the Committee's work and the preparation of its Report and to make recommendations in this behalf.

(3) To report on any matters germane to the above.

In accordance with para (2) of the terms of reference the Committee published an interim report in February 1938. After making a careful survey of existing conditions in the cotton textile mills in the Cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, especially with regard to the prices of raw cotton and the manufactured article, the Committee reached the conclusion that the depression which had been adduced as the principal justification for the wage cuts which had been effected in the textile mills in the Province of Bombay mainly during the years 1933 and 1934 had lifted and that the capacity of the industry to earn profits was distinctly better than it was when the cuts were imposed. They were of the opinion, therefore, that it was not inappropriate for labour to entertain the hope of being able to participate in the relative prosperity which the industry now enjoyed. It was because of the reassuring position of the industry that the Committee held that the cotton textile industry could well face the future in a spirit of confidence and that it could meet, out of the substantial betterment that had already accrued and which would continue to accrue for the greater part of the year 1938, additional charges of a reasonable magnitude for raising the wage level. They accordingly recommended that the increases set out in the following schedule should be given :—

SCHEDULE.

Category of earnings.	Rate of increase.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
Below Rs. 13-8-0	3 Annas in the Rupee ..	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 15-8 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 13-8-0 and below Rs. 25 ..	2½ Annas in the Rupee ..	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 28 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 25 and below Rs. 35	2 Annas in the Rupee ..	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 30-4 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 35 and below Rs. 40	1½ Annas in the Rupee ..	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive more than Rs. 43 as a result of the increase.
Rs. 40 and below Rs. 75	1 Anna in the Rupee ..	Provided that no person falling in this category shall receive an increase in earnings of less than Rs. 3.
Rs. 75 and over	NIL.	....

(1) The basis on which the increase will be calculated shall be the net earnings of each individual worker for each pay-period.

(2) (a) In the case of time workers, the rate of increase for an individual worker in any occupation is indicated by the rate shown in the Schedule against the category of earnings within which may fall the wages to which a

worker in that occupation working for the full pay-period is entitled.

(b) In the case of piece workers, the rate of increase to which an individual worker will be entitled is indicated in the Schedule by the rate shown against the category of earnings within which may fall his net earnings during the pay-period.

(3) The earnings shown in the Schedule above relate to a pay-period of 26 working days.

(4) In pay-periods containing less or more than 26 working days, the categories of earnings shown in the Schedule should be adjusted in the proportion which the number of working days in the pay-period bears to 26. The maximum and the minimum limits shown in column 3 of the Schedule should also be adjusted in the same proportion.

(5) These recommendations apply to the entire body of workers (as defined in the Indian Factories Act but excluding all persons employed in a clerical capacity) employed in the cotton textile industry in the Bombay Province.

The Committee calculated that, on the basis of the figures given in the above Schedule, the percentage increase in the wages bill would amount to 9.0 for Ahmedabad, 11.9 for Bombay and 14.3 for Sholapur. It is calculated that the Committee's interim recommendations will increase the wages bill of all cotton textile mill workers in the Province of Bombay by about a crore of rupees per annum. In recommending the above increases, the Committee have taken into consideration one contingent factor which was brought to their notice by Government, viz., the provision that may have to be made for paying sickness benefits to workers as a result of social legislation which Government propose shortly to undertake. The Government of Bombay published the interim report with a resolution which stated that the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee, in the view of Government, were entitled to the weight and authority which should be attached to the award of an Industrial Court or a Court of Arbitration; and as such should be carried out and accepted both by employers and labour. Government further recommended that the increases in wages suggested by the Committee should be given commencing from the date of the disbursement of the wages due for the month of February 1938 or for the last pay period in that month. As we go to Press, we understand that, except for a few small concerns, all cotton textile mills in the Province have accepted the Committee's interim findings and have given their workers the increases in wages recommended by them.

THE CAWNPORE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Few cities in India have expanded industrially so rapidly as Cawnpore. In 1901 its population was 172,694. In 1931 this had increased by over a quarter to 219,819. Today it is variously estimated at being somewhere between 285 to 310 thousand. Besides having a large number of cotton spinning and weaving mills, Cawnpore is also an important centre of the tanning industry and it has a large number of engineering and other factories as well. The total factory population of the city in 1937 was over 75,000. Since the advent of the Reforms, Cawnpore has been a storm centre of conflict between capital and labour. With the exception of a few employers who were members of the North India Chamber of Commerce and some hundreds of workers who were members of two loosely knit trade unions known as the *Mazdoor Sabha*, a communist ridden body, and

the *Dalit Mazdoor Sangh* there was, at the beginning of the year 1937, little organisation either between the employers or the employed. Representatives of various political groups standing for election to the United Provinces Legislative Assembly consequently found a rich virgin field among the ranks of the workers in this city and they endeavoured to enlist support for their candidature by making all sorts of wild and rash promises as to what they would do to ameliorate working conditions. Popular imagination was excited to fever point and even before the taking up of office by the Congress in July 1937 a large number of strikes had occurred in individual units. When Congress did take up the reins of Government industrial strife culminated in a complete stoppage of work in almost all cotton textile mills and several units in many other industries were also affected. The main demands centred round an immediate and an all-round increase in wages. Employers, alarmed at the turn events were taking, formed themselves into an association which was called *The Employers' Association of Northern India*. *The Mazdoor Sabha* had at the same time succeeded in widening its membership. Several deputations representing the interests of both the employers and the workers waited on the Hon'ble the Prime Minister, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and as a result of his eventual intervention in the dispute an agreement was concluded between the parties in the month of August 1937 by virtue of one of the terms of which Government agreed to appoint a Committee to examine and report on the conditions of life and work of labourers employed in factories in Cawnpore. The Committee as originally appointed in November 1937 consisted of Sryant Rajendra Prasad Sahab (Chairman) and Sir Tracy Govin Jones, Mr. Harilal Nath Shastri, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and Professor S. K. Rudra. Sir Tracy Govin Jones and Mr. Shastri who represented the employers' and the workers' interests respectively mutually agreed to withdraw from the Committee in December. The services of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda could not be spared by the Government of Bombay and Mr. B. Shiva Rao was appointed in his place on the 18th January 1938.

The terms of reference to the Committee were as follows:—

- (1) Whether wage cuts have taken place direct or indirect, and if so, where and to what extent?
- (2) In case any such wage cut is established, whether there should be any increase in wages, and if so, what?
- (3) How do the present rates of wages in Cawnpore compare with those prevailing elsewhere in India and whether, taking also into consideration the profits made by the mills and the cost of living in Cawnpore they should be increased and if so, to what extent?
- (4) Is it desirable to prescribe any minimum rate of wages for any class of labour at Cawnpore and if so, what should such rate be?
- (5) What is the most suitable arrangement for shifts to enable a factory to continue working as long as it desires to do so without unduly inconveniencing the labourers?

(6) Whether schemes of rationalization and intensification of labour have been, or are being or are intended to be introduced, and if so, on what lines? What are the effects of such schemes on the labourers as regards their earnings, health, efficiency, etc.?

(7) What abuses, if any, are associated with the present system of supervision, recruiting, suspending and dismissing labourers and what steps should be taken to remove the same?

(8) What days, if any, should be observed as holidays in factories in addition to or in lieu of Sundays?

(9) On what terms should emergency leave be granted in the case of (a) piece workers and (b) time workers?

(10) Are the general conditions of labour in factories satisfactory and what, if any, improvements are needed?

(11) What improvements are required in the conditions in which the labourers live in Cawnpore especially as regards housing, sanitation, etc., and what steps should be taken to effect the same?

(12) What welfare activities are desirable and through what agencies should they be carried out?

(13) What statistical data should be maintained in regard to labour conditions and welfare and by what agency?

The Committee submitted their report to the U. P. Government early in April 1938. Government released the report for publication towards the end of that month with a Press Note expressing the hope that the suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee would lead to an amicable settlement of the pending differences between employers and workers, falling which Government would proceed to take the report into consideration and reach their own decisions. It was also announced that all representations in the matter should be submitted to Government by the 10th May. The report covers a very wide field of subjects and includes a host of recommendations among the more important of which are the following:—

(1) Wage increases which are estimated to increase the wages bill by 10 to 12 per cent. The method to be followed in giving the increases is the same as that recommended by the Bombay Committee, *viz.*, to divide the worker into different wage groups and to increase their monthly earnings on a sliding scale which ranges from 2½ annas in the rupee for those earning between Rs. 13 and Rs. 19 per mensem to half an anna in the rupee in the case of workers getting between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50.

(2) Consolidation of bonuses with wages.

(3) The establishment of a wage fixation board to function on the lines of the British Trade Boards for the adjustment of wages from time to time.

(4) A minimum wage of Rs. 15 per month of 26 working days.

(5) Standardisation of wages in cotton textile mills.

(6) The adoption of two straight shifts and the abolition of overlapping and multiple shifts.

(7) Complete dissociation of jobbers in connexion with recruitment.

(8) Abolition of methods of punishments such as suspension, the fixing of different piece rates for different quantities of production, etc.

(9) The payment to discharged workers of compensation either at the rate of 15 days' wages for every year of service or a lump amount not exceeding six months' wages.

(10) Fifteen days leave with full pay for workers with not less than two years' continuous service to their credit, and, in addition, 15 days' sick leave with half pay and 60 holidays per year.

(11) Provision of resting places and dining sheds.

(12) Flotation of a loan of fifty lakhs of rupees by Government for the provision of 12,000 decent houses; the scheme to be completed by the Improvement Trust within a period of five years.

(13) Establishment of a welfare council and organisation of maternity and child welfare.

(14) Provision of a sickness insurance scheme on a contributory basis.

(15) Provision of contributory Provident Fund schemes on the basis of equal contributions of half an anna in the rupee of earnings for both employers and workers.

(16) The creation of a Labour Office on the lines of the Bombay Labour Office.

The Committee estimated that the financial effect of the various recommendations and suggestions which they make, if accepted *in toto*, would be to raise the wages bill by about 21 per cent. per annum.

The Employers' Association of Northern India in the course of a lengthy statement which they submitted to Government and which they also released to the Press about the middle of May 1938 stated that the recommendations of the Committee were unacceptable to employers in Cawnpore because their findings were based, firstly on various inaccuracies and discrepancies, and, secondly, were heavily biased in favour of the employees and were based on many wrong constructions of the facts. They stated that if the recommendations were accepted, the cotton textile industry in the city of Cawnpore would be saddled with a dead loss of over three lakhs of rupees per annum and that it would have to close down forthwith. For example, the Association stated that unlike Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur where cotton textile mills had effected large reductions in wages between 1933 and 1936, no mill in Cawnpore had effected wage cuts between 1929 and 1937 and

that earnings had actually risen in several categories of occupations during this period. Real wages were, consequently on the fall in the cost of living, very much higher and that the Committee had no justification in comparing wage levels between Cawnpore and Bombay where both efficiency and the cost of living were much higher. The workers' representatives and unions, on the other hand, stated that the Committee's recommendations fell far short of the workers' demands but that their acceptance *in toto* by the employers would be the minimum acceptable.

As soon as the statement of the Employers' Association was published, 25,000 workers in textile mills in Cawnpore downed tools and by the time we went to Press, over 40,000 workers in both textile and other factories were affected by the strike. Both the report of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee and the general strike in Cawnpore which resulted from the publication of that report are likely to have very serious repercussions not only in the United Provinces but in all the other industrial Provinces in India.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TEXTILE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Following the example of Bombay and the United Provinces, the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar also appointed a Committee in February 1938 to examine and report on the wages question of the workers in the cotton textile mills in that Province. The terms of reference of the C.P. and Berar Committee were, however, restricted to an examination of the Interim report of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee with a view to reporting on (1) the extent to which the conditions in the cotton mills in the Central Provinces and Berar differ from those which formed the basis of the Bombay Committee's recommendation; (2) the changes that would, as a consequence, be necessary in these recommendations in their application to conditions in the Central Provinces; and (3) the date from which the modified recommendations should take effect. The Committee was composed of Mr. N. J. Roughton, I.C.S., (Financial Commissioner) as Chairman and Messrs. A. G. Sen Gupta (Principal, Morris College, Nagpur), V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A. and C. C. Desai, I.C.S., (Director of Industries), who was also to be Secretary to the Committee. The Committee was to be advised on technical matters by Mr. S. H. Batliwala, Manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpur and Mr. R. S. Reikar, General Secretary, Nagpur Textile Union. The Committee submitted their report to Government at the end of April and the report was published in the middle of May.

The Committee found that the condition of the textile industry in the Central Provinces and Berar was more like that of the mills in Bombay City rather than of either Ahmedabad or Sholapur and the proposals for wage increases should accordingly be based on those adopted for Bombay City. Owing, however, to the lack of uniformity in the wage cuts, the Committee were of the opinion that it would not be equitable to adopt a scheme of graduated rates of increases

similar to that recommended by the Bombay Committee. The objection to the Bombay method, the Committee found, was that it gave an advantage to those mills which succeeded in introducing the largest wage cuts and which were now paying the lowest wages. Conditions in the Central Provinces were not the same as in Bombay in such important matters as the cost of living, the level of wages and efficiency of textile labour and therefore the Bombay schedule could not be adopted bodily for the mills in that Province and would have to be so modified as to suit local conditions. It was for these reasons that, in spite of the attractiveness of the Bombay method in that it gave greater relief to the lower-paid workers, the Committee preferred the system of restoring a fixed percentage of the wage cuts and they accordingly recommended that in all cases where wage cuts had been effected, 60 per cent. of the actual wage cut should be restored; and that, in addition, where new rates had, since the cut of 1933, been adopted for new employees, 60 per cent. of the difference between the new rates and the old rates should be added to the new rates. The Committee recommended that the restoration in the wage cuts proposed should be given with effect from the 1st May 1938. In a minute of dissent, Mr. Kalappa recommended the adoption of the Bombay schedule with such modifications as might be necessary to secure the restoration of 75 per cent. of the wage cut as an immediate measure and the restoration of the full wage cut at the earliest possible opportunity. As we go to Press we understand that although textile employers in the Central Provinces were bargaining with Government for a restoration of 50 per cent. of the cut it was possible that the majority recommendations of the Committee would be accepted.

THE BIHAR LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Early in March 1938, the Government of Bihar appointed a Committee of Inquiry to enquire into the conditions of labour prevailing in the industrial centres as well as in the industries of the Province with particular reference to each important industry. Mr. Rajendra Prasad, who was also appointed Chairman of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee, is Chairman of this Committee as well. The other members of the Bihar Committee are Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Professor Abdul Bari, Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, Dr. Mukherjee, Mr. H. B. Chandra and Professor S. K. Saran who is also to act as Secretary to the Committee. The Committee has powers to co-opt one or more representatives of capital and labour. By the time we went to Press, the Committee had issued a very comprehensive questionnaire to all the interests concerned in the Province and it is most unlikely that it will be able to publish its report much before the end of the year 1938.

This concludes our historical survey of the growth of the Labour Problem in India. In this survey factory legislation and legislation in connection with payment of wages has been dealt with as exhaustively as space permitted. We now deal more briefly with other important phases connected with labour in India.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN INDIA.

In 1922 India obtained recognition by the League of Nations as one of the eight chief industrial countries of the world. As such she is entitled to a permanent seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation. In the memorandum prepared by the India Office of the British Government for the substantiation of India's claims as such the following figures were given to illustrate the industrial importance of the country:—

"Twenty-eight million agricultural workers excluding peasant proprietors; 141,000 maritime workers, lascars, etc., a figure second only to that of the United Kingdom; over twenty million workers in industry, including cottage industries, mines and transport; railway mileage in excess of that in every country in the world except the United States of America."

The figures for the 1931 population census show that the number of agricultural workers has increased to nearly thirty-one and a half millions. This figure excludes cultivating owners (27 millions), cultivating tenants (34 millions), landlords (over three millions) and 'others' (six and a half millions). The number of earners plus working dependants in industry, trade, transport and mines amounts to twenty-

six millions. Domestic servants number eleven millions. These figures, at the best, must be considered as estimates, because even to-day no reliable statistics are available in India to show approximately correct figures of the numbers employed in each branch of industry in India. The statistics contained in the annual administration reports for factories and mines show the numbers of persons employed in factories and mines which are subject to the control of the Factories and the Mines Acts. As far as factories are concerned, it is known that there are thousands of small factories in India which are not subject to any control and no statistics are therefore available to show the numbers employed in such concerns. All that the annual factory statistics show are the numbers of factories which are controlled by the Indian Factories Act in any particular year and the numbers employed in such factories. With each expansion in the definition of the term 'factory' more existing factories come under control and are therefore included in the statistics but such expansions only occurred in the years immediately following the passing of the 1891, 1911, 1922 and 1934 Acts. Subject to these provisos, the following figures show the growth of the factory population in India during the last forty years.

Factory Statistics, 1894-1935.

Year.	Number of factories.	Average daily number employed.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1894 ..	815	275,806	53,127	20,877	349,810
1898 ..	1,098	334,594	60,603	27,532	422,729
1902 ..	1,533	424,375	85,882	31,377	541,634
1906 ..	1,855	546,693	102,796	41,223	690,712
1910 ..	2,350	624,945	115,540	52,026	792,511
1914 ..	2,936	746,773	144,157	60,043	950,973
1918 ..	3,436	897,469	161,343	64,110	1,122,922
1922 ..	5,144	1,086,457	206,887	67,623	1,361,002
1926 ..	7,251	1,208,628	249,669	60,094	1,518,391
1930 ..	8,148	1,235,425	254,905	37,972	1,528,302
1934 ..	8,658	1,248,009	220,860	18,362	1,487,231
1935 ..	8,831	1,360,131	235,344	15,457	1,610,932
1936 ..	9,323	1,400,210	239,875	12,062	1,652,147

"Adolescents" are a new class created by the Indian Factories Act, 1934, to cover persons between the ages of 15 and 17 who have not secured certificates of fitness for employment as adults and who must continue to be employed as children. In the above table, however, the figures for male and female adolescents which have been shown separately in the Factory Statistics for the years 1935 and 1936 have been included in the figures for adult males and adult women.

The average daily number of children employed in factories shows a steady fall since

1922. This is due to stricter administration and better inspection and certification after the passing of the Amending Act of 1922. As against 67,628 children employed in 5,144 factories, in that year, the number employed in 9,323 factories in 1936 fell to 12,062. It is noteworthy that the Millowners' Association, Bombay, reached a decision in 1922 that no children should be employed in any textile mill in Bombay City after that year. The following table gives the detailed factory statistics for the year 1936 by provinces and age and sex groups.

Detailed Factory Statistics for 1936.

Province	Number of Factories.	Average daily number of Workers employed.				
		Adult Males.	Adult Women.	Adolescents.	Children	Total.
Madras	1,584	113,844	44,115	7,584	5,257	170,800
Bombay	1,611	324,027	62,652	4,170	922	391,771
Sind	282	20,078	4,552	498	161	25,289
Bengal	1,067	460,742	59,271	9,360	1,862	531,235
United Provinces	527	140,209	5,641	1,288	364	147,502
Punjab	747	53,309	8,155	1,416	992	63,962
Burma	985	76,821	11,447	867	95	89,230
Bihar	274	80,571	5,565	332	208	86,676
Orissa	64	2,411	918	5	12	3,346
Central Provinces and Berar	718	42,492	20,294	245	155	63,186
Assam	710	32,068	9,583	3,815	1,003	47,069
North West Frontier Province	27	1,061	16	72	..	1,149
Baluchistan	10	1,636	..	..	54	1,750
Ajmer-Merwara	40	12,455	1,124	4	108	13,731
Delhi	66	13,114	343	33	153	13,643
Bangalore and Coorg	17	1,197	530	5	26	1,758
Total	9,323	1,376,185	234,206	29,694	12,062	1,652,147

The annual all-India reports give detailed figures of numbers employed, by age and sex groups, only for cotton spinning and weaving mills and for jute mills and not for the other industries. It is not possible, therefore, to give a table similar to the one above by industries. It is interesting, however, to observe that of the total numbers employed as given in the above table, 354,386 men, 59,837 women, 8,975 adolescents and 4,740 children were employed in cotton mills and 246,740 men, 39,673 women, 2,386 adolescents and 252 children were employed in jute mills. Out of the total number of 427,920 persons employed in all cotton mills in India, 266,002 or nearly 62 per cent. were employed in cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency and out of a total number of 289,136 persons employed in all jute mills in India,

271,746 or over 94 per cent. were employed in jute mills in Bengal. The next most important factory industry is that of "engineering." This group covers engineering concerns proper railway workshops, dockyards, metal ware factories, fine woodwork factories and saw mills, etc., and it covers between 25 to 30 per cent. of the total number employed in all factories.

MINING STATISTICS.

The collection of full statistics with regard to the number of persons employed in mines in India dates from 1924, that is to say, after the passing of the Indian Mines Act, 1923. The following table contains the statistics for the period 1924-1936 :—

Mining Statistics, 1924-1936.

Year.	Total number of mines which came under the Act.	Number of persons employed.		
		Underground and open workings.	Above ground.	Total.
1924	1,804	167,779	90,498	258,277
1925	2,011	168,554	84,303	253,857
1926	1,897	189,371	70,742	260,113
1927	1,992	196,341	72,949	269,290
1928	1,948	197,398	70,273	267,671
1929	1,732	199,908	69,783	269,701
1930	1,669	191,915	69,752	261,667
1931	1,471	170,638	60,144	230,782
1932	1,281	151,924	52,734	204,658
1933	1,424	153,942	52,565	206,507
1934	1,675	170,820	58,561	229,381
1935	1,813	189,263	64,707	253,970
1936	1,973	199,917	69,676	269,593

MIGRATION.

The principal industry of India being agriculture there are naturally no large movements of population from one part to another. Where the migration figures are high it is generally in the small units. Thus, Delhi has 41 per cent. of immigrants and Ajmere-Merwara 19 per cent. while Ajmere City itself has as many immigrants as natives. Immigration influences the population of India very little. The 1931 Census shows only 730,562 persons as born outside the country as against 603,526 in 1921. The total emigration from the country is estimated at a million during the decade 1921-1931. The most important inter-provincial streams of migration are those between Assam and the other provinces in India, particularly Madras and Bihar and Orissa. At the last Census, Assam showed a net gain of nearly a million and a quarter due largely to the influx of immigrant labour on plantations. The greatest loss was shown by Bihar and Orissa which suffered to the extent of 1,291,587 persons. As between British India and the Native States, the tendency prior to 1921 was for migration into British India but the position during the decade 1921-1931 was reversed. The most striking example of this in 1931 was Bikaner State which showed a net gain of 161,303.

As far as labour is concerned, the greatest fluidity is to be found in Assam and the greatest immobility in Bihar and Orissa where 959 out of every 1,000 persons in the province in 1931 were born therein. The emigration of labour from Madras is mainly overseas particularly to Malaya but recruiting of Indian labour for

Malaya was stopped in 1930. None the less, considerably over half a million Indians were found in that country in 1931. As far as the main industrial cities are concerned, Bombay draws the bulk of its labour from Ratnagiri and the Konkan; Calcutta draws an appreciable part from Bihar and Orissa and the greater part of the *pardeshi* labour in the Ahmedabad cotton mills comes from the United Provinces.

METHODS OF RECRUITMENT.

One of the most difficult problems connected with industrial labour in India is the method followed for its recruitment. Minor variations in the method may be found as between industry and industry but the cardinal principle is the same in all industries, and that is, recruitment through the medium of a recruiting agent, a *sardar*, a *mukkadam* or a jobber.

The methods by which the jobber or recruiting agent is remunerated by the employer vary. It is reported that in the Central Provinces labourers are purchased from private contractors at so much per head. In Bengal the recruiting agent receives a lump sum payment from which he pays his men and retains the balance himself. In the textile mills in the Bombay Presidency the jobbers receive fixed salaries. Recruitment through contractors is most prevalent in Burma owing to the scarcity of labour in that province.

The system of recruitment followed in the case of the better paid and the more skilled jobs—especially in the engineering industry and on railways—is different. Here also, recommendation by a foreman or a headman is an important

factor but in most cases the recruitment is direct because the type of man required is generally available on the spot. On railways, a contract for a period of apprenticeship is almost always entered into. The terms of these contracts vary according to the types of apprenticeship. The periods of apprenticeship vary from two to five years according to the jobs for which the apprentices are trained.

As far as recruitment of the ordinary unskilled worker is concerned, the rapid industrialisation of many towns is creating a nucleus of permanent town dwellers and such of these as are out of employment have got into the habit of invading mill and factory gates in the mornings in the hope of securing substitute employment or of getting into a permanent vacancy. This labour is somewhat independent of the jobber but not entirely because they must keep in his good graces in order to continue in the employment which they are able to secure.

Existing methods of recruitment in Indian industries have received general condemnation on all sides and the Royal Commission on Indian Labour have devoted much space in their report to this question. For the guidance of employers, the Commission made the following recommendations:—

(a) Jobbers should be excluded from the engagement and dismissal of labour;

(b) Whenever the scale of a factory permits it a labour officer should be appointed directly under the general manager. His main functions should be in regard to engagements, dismissal and discharge;

(c) Where it is not possible to appoint a whole-time labour officer, the manager or some responsible officer should retain complete control over engagements and dismissals;

(d) Employers' associations in co-operation with trade unions should adopt a common policy to stamp out bribery;

(e) Where women are engaged in substantial numbers, at least one educated woman should be appointed in charge of their welfare and supervision;

(f) Workers should be encouraged to apply for definite periods of leave and should go with a promise that on their return at the proper time they will be able to resume their old work. Whenever possible an allowance should be given to the worker who goes on leave after approved service.

In pursuance of the Royal Commission's recommendations in the matter, several large organisations in India have appointed special labour officers to recruit and to look after the welfare of the labour force and from such reports as are available it is gathered that the system wherever introduced has been an unqualified success. It may therefore be anticipated that appointments of labour officers will be more widely resorted to in the near future. The Bombay Millowners' Association, in anticipation of the Commission's recommendations in the matter instructed their affiliated mills in January 1930 to introduce wherever possible, a policy of direct recruitment of labour instead of the existing practice of recruitment through jobbers. They also recommended the introduction of a system of

granting discharge certificates to contain a complete record of a worker's service and to demand the production of such certificates before engaging new men. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited, in 1933, introduced a system of decasualisation in connection with their substitute labour for the eleven mills which they control in Bombay City. Each mill makes a monthly estimate of the number of temporary men which it is likely to engage during the month and issues employment cards to the required number. These men present themselves at the gates of their respective mills every morning and substitutes are engaged only from such men as have had these employment cards issued to them. There has been a rapid development of this system in most of the other cotton textile mills in Bombay City.

RECRUITMENT OF PLANTATION LABOUR FOR ASSAM.

One of the earliest pieces of labour legislation in India was the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 which was designed mainly to regulate the recruitment and engagement of indentured labour for the tea plantations in that province. Owing to altering conditions, it had not been possible for many years to subject plantation workers to penal contracts and although several attempts had been made to improve the law by amendments of the main Act in 1908, 1915 and 1927 and by the issue of rules and regulations, these proved to be abortive and ineffective and the law on the subject became extremely confused. The whole question was subjected to a thorough examination by the Government of India and the provincial Governments in 1923-28 and by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30. The Commission recommended that the existing legislation should be replaced by a new enactment which should provide: (a) that no assisted emigrants from controlled areas should be forwarded to the Assam tea gardens except through a depot maintained either by the tea industry or by suitable groups of employers and approved by the local Government; (b) that the Government of India should have power to frame rules regarding transit arrangements, in particular for the laying down of certain prescribed routes to Assam and for the maintenance of depots at necessary intervals; (c) that the power conferred by section 3 of the 1901 Act to prohibit recruitment for Assam in particular localities should be withdrawn immediately (d) that the existing Assam Labour Board should be abolished and that in its place a Controller of Immigrants in Assam should be appointed to look after the interests of emigrants from other provinces; (e) that every future assisted emigrant to an Assam tea garden should have the right after the first three years to be repatriated at his employer's expense, and that the Controller should be empowered to repatriate a garden worker at the expense of the employer within one year of his arrival if it is found necessary on the ground of health, unsuitability of the work to his personal capacity or for other sufficient reason; and (f) that in the event of the recurrence of abuses, Government should have power to reintroduce in any area the prohibition of recruitment otherwise

than by means of licensed *garden-sirdars* and licensed recruiters. The Government of India implemented these recommendations in the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act which was passed in September 1932 and brought into effect from the 1st April 1933.

THE TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR ACT, 1932.

The first object of this Act is to make it possible, on the one hand, to exercise all the control over the recruitment and forwarding of assisted emigrants to the Assam tea gardens as may be justified and required by the interests of actual and potential emigrants; and, on the other hand, to ensure that no restrictions are imposed which are not justified. Local Governments are empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India, to impose control over the forwarding of assisted emigrants (chapter III) or over both their recruitment and their forwarding as occasion may dictate (chapters III and IV). Employers are prevented from recruiting otherwise than by means of certificated *garden-sirdars* or licensed recruiters. It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to migrate unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians. Full effect was given to the Royal Commission's recommendations regarding repatriation (sections 7 to 11) and it is further provided that where an employer fails to make all the necessary arrangements for the repatriation of a worker within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer, the Controller may direct the employer to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (sections 13 and 15). Section 3 of the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Controller of Emigrants with some staff and possibly one or more Deputy Controllers for supervising the general administration of the system which the Act seeks to establish. The charges for this establishment are to be met from an annual cess called the Emigrant Labour Cess which is to be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs. 9 per emigrant as the Governor-General may determine for each year of levy. The provisions of this Act were intended, in the first instance, to apply only to emigration for work on tea plantations in eight specified districts in Assam, but power is retained to extend its application to other industries and to other districts in Assam if necessary.

Statistics and information with regard to the number of emigrants, conditions of life, health and work and wages of labourers working on tea plantations in Assam are contained in the Annual Administration Reports on the working of the Assam Labour Board until 1933 and of the Controller of Emigrants after 1934.

A good state of affairs is shown to exist in Indian plantations by the 1936 Annual Report on the working of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act.

As there was a surplus of labour, the tea gardens were able to stipulate that only married couples would be accepted, and, in many cases, that the number of children per couple should be limited to two. The licensing system under

which labour was recruited from different parts of India worked satisfactorily. From various centres there are reports of improved accommodation for labourers on the long journey from their homes to the tea gardens.

The death and birth rates among the labourers showed a reduction, while the number of crimes was creditably small for a migrant population with a mean annual strength of 1,132,857.

Special facilities were given for the observance of different rites and religious festivals. Games such as football and hockey, were encouraged.

LABOUR IN INDIAN MINES AND THE MINES ACTS.

The conditions of employment of labour in Indian mines are governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, as amended by the Amending Act of 1935. The Act of 1923 which came into force from the 1st July 1924 replaced the earlier enactment of 1901. The Act of 1901 contained provisions designed to secure safety in mines and it provided for the maintenance of an inspecting staff but it contained no provisions regulating the employment of labour. This defect was first remedied by the 1923 Act, section 23 of which prescribed maximum limits of 54 hours per week for underground and 60 hours per week for aboveground workers. No limits were prescribed for daily hours. As some mining managements preferred to have longer week ends off and others to work their mines by shifts, the maximum weekly hours were crowded into a few days as possible and excessive daily hours continued to be worked. There were consequently insistent demands from the representatives of the miners for the fixation of a daily limit and the Government of India therefore introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly in March 1927 to fix a maximum limit of daily hours at twelve. There was a considerable body of opinion in favour of enforcing an eight-hour day and this was also the opinion of a minority of the Select Committee appointed to examine the Bill. The majority of the Committee, however, adhered to the principle of a twelve-hour shift as proposed in the Bill but agreed that an eight-hour shift should be gradually worked up to and they recommended a re-examination of the whole question after the new provisions had been in operation for a period of three years. A daily limit of 12 hours was thus imposed by the Amending Act of 1928 which was brought into effect from 1st April 1930.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour which reviewed the whole position came to conclusions similar to those reached by the Select Committee. A minority of the Commission advocated an 8-hour day while the majority favoured a 12-hour day but they suggested that weekly hours aboveground should be reduced to 54. In the meanwhile, the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference adopted a Draft Convention concerning hours of work in coal mines, framed solely with reference to conditions in European countries, and this Convention prescribed that the hours of work should be limited to 7½ per day in underground coal mines and to 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week in open coal mines. The Convention was placed before the

Legislative Assembly on the 24th February and before the Council of State on the 22nd March 1932 and resolutions were adopted by both chambers to the effect that Government should re-examine the whole position. The Government of India accordingly referred the matter to all local Governments and on receipt of their replies introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd January 1935 for a further limitation in mining hours. It was passed in the same session and was brought into effect from the 1st October 1935. The main provisions of the 1935 Amending Act are as follows:—

(a) No person is to be employed in a mine for more than six days in any one week.

(b) No person employed aboveground in a mine is to be permitted to work for more than 54 hours in any one week or for more than ten hours in any one day; and the periods of work of any such person are to be so arranged that along with any intervals of rest they shall not on any one day spread over more than eleven hours.

(c) The periods of work of a person employed below ground in a mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are not in any one day to spread over more than nine hours. No person is to be allowed to remain below ground except during his periods of work and where work below ground is carried on by a system of relays, the periods of work of all persons employed in the same relay are to be the same and are to be reckoned from the time the first person of the relay leaves the surface to the time the last person of the relay returns to the surface.

(d) The employment in any mine of children under fifteen years of age is prohibited.

(e) Accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for more than seven days are to be recorded in the prescribed manner.

PROHIBITION OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN MINES.

The Government of India promulgated regulations under section 29(f) of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, on the 7th March 1929 prohibiting the employment of any woman underground in the coal mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and the salt mines in the Punjab with effect from the 1st July 1930 and in all other mines with effect from the 1st July 1929. As the summary exclusion of women in the main coal fields would have resulted in a very serious dislocation in the industry, a principle of gradualness was laid down and it was prescribed that in mines in certain provinces women may still be employed underground up to 1930 provided that the total number of women so employed at any time in any mine does not exceed a gradually decreasing percentage of the total number of both men and women employed underground. The annual decrease was to be 3 per cent. in coal and 4 per cent. in salt mines. The number of females employed underground in mines since 1929 have been as follows:

1929-24,089;	1930-18,684;	1931-16,841;
1932-14,711;	1933-12,799;	1934-11,193;
1935-9,551;	1937-7,301.	

HOURS OF WORK AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

If one is asked what is the most remarkable feature in Indian industry the unhesitating answer would be, 'the existence of a bewildering variety of conditions of work and employment.' These vary widely not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry and in the same centre. One would imagine that it should be possible to find some standardisation of conditions in units which are under the same administration such as in Government railways which are under the control of the Railway Board; or, in concerns of a type which are affiliated to a large and influential association such as in textile mills which are members of the Millowners' Association, Bombay. If a similarity of conditions is to be found in two or more units this would be due more to coincidence than to intention. The assertion of individuality and a strong dislike of change are the keystones to the proper understanding of the lack of standardisation in industrial conditions in India, and old customs die hard. To attempt an adequate description of conditions of work and employment under the thirty odd heads into which this chapter is divided for each of the scores of industries which exist in India would require space greater than that given to all the subjects which have been dealt with in this volume. The situation is further complicated by the fact that conditions

vary widely between organised and unorganised concerns and also as between concerns conducted on the one hand by Government, local and public bodies and on the other by private individuals and companies. At the best, therefore, it can only be possible to give broad generalisations for the more important industries and indications as to where further information can be found. As far as the latter is concerned, we may at once state that the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the various appendices to that report containing the oral and written evidence of the Government of India, the Railway Board, the various provincial Governments and other bodies and persons contain a great deal of information on a host of subjects. The descriptions of the conditions existent in 1928-29 which are contained in this report are, however, somewhat out of date. As far as conditions in factories are concerned, the various provincial annual factory administration reports and the summaries annually compiled by the Government of India on the basis of these reports give valuable information on hours of work, etc. Information on conditions in Indian mines is contained in the annual all-India mines administration reports. The last word on almost all phases of conditions of work and employment is, however, contained in the series of four admirable reports published by the

Government of Bombay in connection with the General Wage Census conducted by the Bombay Labour Office in all the perennial factories of the Province of Bombay in 1934. These four reports cover (1) the engineering, (2) the printing, (3) the textile (cotton, silk, wool and hosiery) and (4) all the remaining perennial factory industries. It is true that these reports are of a somewhat limited character in so far as territory is concerned, but owing to the existence of innumerable variations, the reports are fully indicative of conditions in the whole of India.

HOURS OF WORK.

The existing restrictions in hours of work in factories and mines subject to the Indian Factories and Mines Acts have been described in the sections dealing with those Acts. Speaking broadly, hours in perennial factories are limited to 10 per day and 54 per week and in seasonal factories to 11 per day and 60 per week. The cotton textile industry in almost all centres works a uniform 9 hour day except in a few concerns which work a 9½ or 10 hour day from Mondays to Fridays and a 5½ hours or 4 hour day on Saturdays. As far as the jute mill industry is concerned, it is understood, at the moment of writing, that jute mills, representing 98 per cent. of the total number of looms in operation in Bengal and almost 95 per cent. of the total number of looms in India, have agreed to enter into an agreement of five years' duration, during the first year of which the weekly loom hours will be 45. The contemplated agreement lays down that there should be no extension of jute mill machinery and provides for a variation in hours to meet increased demand when it arises. The agreement in itself is flexible enough to permit of any untoward and unpredictable happenings being successfully met. All the dockyards, many of the larger engineering and almost all the railway workshops work a 48 hour week but the daily hours vary according to the number of hours worked on a short Saturday. The hours in many of the mechanic shops of textile mills and in the larger non-engineering factories are usually half an hour to an hour less than those for process workers and approximate more closely to those in large engineering plants. Factories engaged in the production of metalware, however, work the full number of hours permissible under the Factories Act.

The hours of work in Indian Mines vary widely and range from 38 to 54 hours per week. The following table sets out the average hours worked per week in underground workings in some of the more important mining fields in India during the year 1936.

Mineral Field.		Over-seers.	Miners.	Loaders.	Skilled Labour.	Un-skilled Labour.	Women.
Jharia	Coalfield (Bihar)	49	44	44	47	40	44
Ranikang	" (Bengal)	50	46	45	47	47	45
Geridh	" (Bihar)	42	39	39	45	46	41
Assam	"	42	34	38	38	34	..
Punjab	"	43	40	41	44	45	..
Baluchistan	"	38	38	38	38	38	..
Pench Valley	" (C.P.)	51	48	49	50	50	49
C. P. Manganeese	"	48	48	..	..	48	..

In open workings and on surface the weekly hours are slightly higher.

as also do oil and sugar mills. Almost all seasonal factories work a uniform 10 hour day for all the days in the week except on the compulsory rest day which is not always on a Sunday especially in the districts where factory owners endeavour, as far as possible, to close on the local bazaar day. The "Statistics of Factories" compiled by the Government of India for the year ending 31st December 1936 for all factories subject to the Factories Act, 1934 gives the following summary table regarding hours of work in all factories in India:—

Percentage of factories in which normal weekly hours are:—

	Not above 42	Between 42 & 48	Above 48
<i>Perennial.</i>			
For Men ..	5	23	72
For Women ..	12	18	70
	Not above 48	Between 48 & 54	Above 54
<i>Seasonal.</i>			
For Men ..	27	12	61
For Women ..	35	10	55

No child can be employed for more than 30 hours in any one week. The decrease in working hours under the 1934 Act was at first resented by piece rated workers in textile mills in the Punjab, but before the close of the year 1936 so much improvement in their efficiency had occurred that ultimately no reduction in their wages resulted.

In all cases where continuous production is necessary such as in electricity generating plants and certain water pumping stations, work is arranged on a system of three shifts—the different shifts changing over every week or fortnight. The change-over is so arranged that every workman gets a rest period of at least twenty-four continuous hours once in one week.

As far as railways are concerned, hours of work in railway workshops are controlled by the Indian Factories Act. Most of the larger running sheds have also recently been classified as factories and work in these large sheds is arranged on the basis of three shifts of eight hours each. In the smaller sheds where work is of a fairly intermittent character, systems of two shifts of twelve hours each obtain but the work of the individual is so arranged as not to work each operative for more than 8 hours. As far as the hours of work of other classes of Railway servants are concerned, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, was so amended in 1929 as to empower the Governor-General in Council to make rules for the limitation of hours of work of and of grants of periodical rests to certain classes of railway servants. Under the new powers, the Railway Servants Hours of Employment Rules, 1931, were promulgated and put into effect. These provide a 60-hour week for persons engaged in continuous work and an 84-hour week for employees whose work is of an essentially intermittent character. Persons in positions of supervision and management or who are already subject to the limitations imposed by other Acts such as in railway workshops, running staffs and watchmen, watermen, sweepers and gatekeepers whose work is both intermittent and of a specially light character are excluded from the operation of the rules.

There is at present no legal restriction on the hours of work of dock labourers in India and the Royal Commission who examined the question recommended that the normal daily hours prescribed by law should be fixed at nine and that overtime should be allowed up to a maximum of three additional hours on any one day, overtime being paid for at 33½ per cent. over ordinary rates. On circulation of these proposals by the Government of India, most of the provincial Governments affected were of opinion that under the existing organisation of dock labour in India, legislation for the control of hours was not practicable owing to the insurmountable difficulties which would be experienced in enforcement. The authority of the Karaehl Port were thereupon advised to try out an improvised method of declassification which would involve registration of all dock workers. Stevedore labourers have however, as a result of considerable agitation by their unions, succeeded in securing a reduction in their hours of work from 12 to 14 hours per day to nine to eleven hours per day.

As far as the industries not specifically dealt with here are concerned, the hours of work in the case of certain individual units may, by the standards of to-day, be considered excessive but the existing regulation of the hours of a large percentage of industrial labour in India has had a very salutary effect in bringing about a general reduction to more normal standards in the case of the non-regulated industries and concerns.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

The question of allowing industrial workers the right of having annual holidays with pay has recently become of international interest owing to the twentieth session of the International Labour Conference held in June 1936

having adopted a draft Convention on the subject of annual holidays with pay. The application of this Convention is of an exceedingly wide character and it is intended to cover almost every class and type of industrial and commercial worker. By virtue of Article 2 of the Convention, "every person to whom this Convention applies shall be entitled after one year of continuous service to an annual holiday with pay of at least six working days." The Indian Legislative Assembly by a resolution adopted on the 26th January 1937 decided that India should not ratify this Convention.

In India, holidays with pay are enjoyed only by a very small percentage of the population; but, owing to the preponderance, in numbers employed, of the workmen in Government and railway factories and in the factories owned by public and local bodies and public utility companies, the engineering industry in India easily outstrips all other industries in the leave with pay privileges which are enjoyed by its workers. The leave rules of different administrations vary widely, and different sets of rules are adopted not only for different classes of employees of the same administration but also for the same or similar types of employees, according to the dates when they first joined service.

All permanent monthly rated employees in Government factories in all industries are entitled to leave with pay—in the case of the concerns under the Government of India, according to the Fundamental Rules; and for the factories owned and controlled by the local Governments according to the Civil Service Regulations in force at the time in the different provinces. Daily rated employees and certain categories of menials and piece-rated workers are governed by special orders suited to each case. The leave rules which were in operation up to a few years ago have, in many provinces, been regarded as too liberal and for new entrants substantial changes have been made with the result that different systems are in operation for different classes of Government employees according to the dates when they first joined service. Leave with pay to permanent monthly rated industrial employees of Government is granted in terms of ordinary earned leave on average pay or double the period on half average pay, "not due" leave on half average pay and casual leave. All leave other than on medical certificate must be "earned", and the maximum period of continuous leave that may be enjoyed at any one time is limited, in the case of ordinary leave on average pay up to four months according to the date on which a Government employee first joined service; and, in the case of leave on medical certificate, up to eight months. Casual leave is intended to meet cases of short absences from duty. According to the rules which are in operation at present, the minimum period of leave with pay which can be earned by all permanent Government servants is more than one month for every eleven months of duty plus ten to twenty days casual leave in every calendar year. To cite an example of special leave rules for certain categories, reference may be made to daily rated workmen and piece workers in all Ordnance and clothing factories of the Army Department of the Government of India who

since 1931 get 10, 15 or 20 days leave with pay every year according to whether they have put in three to ten, ten to twenty or over twenty years' service.

The leave rules for railway workmen who joined before the 1st September 1928 vary not only between railway and railway but also according to the dates when the men were first engaged. As far as the workmen who joined after 1st September 1928 are concerned, all railway systems appear to have accepted the principle of a standardisation of conditions on the basis of those laid down by the Army Department. Leave rules for those employees who joined before the date mentioned are more liberal. One big company-owned railway grants fifteen days annual leave in a calendar year plus Empire Day and King's Birthday or any 17 paid holidays in addition to the above privileges to all workshop employees irrespective of a qualifying minimum period of service.

The information collected on the question of leave with pay by the Government of Bombay for the purposes of its General Wage Census in perennial factories in the Bombay Presidency showed that out of 221 engineering concerns in the Presidency, 72 employing 23,502 workers or nearly 60 per cent. of the total number employed grant leave with pay to most of their workers and that another 16 employing 6,800 workers or 14.09 per cent. employed in the industry grant leave with pay to certain categories only.

In cotton textile and jute mills certain categories of workmen on the mechanical and subordinate supervisory establishments are granted varying periods of leave in most units. Leave with pay to workmen is granted by a few large corporations such as the Burma-Shell Corporation, General Motors (India), Ltd., and the Tata Hydro-Electric and Power Companies, etc. Taking all Indian industrial workers as a whole, it would perhaps not be incorrect to say that barely five per cent. enjoy leave with pay privileges.

PRINCIPLES OF WAGE FIXATION.

Wage rates in the industrial countries of the West are mostly based upon union rates—accepted both by employers and employees—trade agreements, awards by arbitration or conciliation boards or, in countries which have Trade Boards Acts for the fixation of wages in unorganised industries where association of workmen is weak, upon the decisions of Trade Boards. In India, none of these methods of wage fixation obtain and the employer is more or less free to fix any wages which he likes or, at the most, to bargain with his prospective workman. The labour costs in all Government and railway concerns and in the establishments run by local or public bodies, however, have to be accurately budgeted for and in such concerns wage rates are fixed. Each occupation is divided into a number of grades or classes and the number of posts in each grade is fixed; but the basis of grading varies widely between the different administrations. Promotion from a lower grade to a higher usually depends both upon merit and the passing of trade tests and is not automatic. The rates for the different grades are determined by "professional officers" as in the case of His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard or on information published by Government departments

of industries and labour. In privately owned concerns, the governing factors in wage fixation are the demand for and the supply of the type of labour required, personal efficiency and current rates in the locality where a concern is situated but once a worker's rate has been determined, it is not varied unless a general increase or cut is applied to a whole establishment or a department of the establishment.

TYPES OF RATES AND ALLOWANCES.

Wage rates in the West are generally either consolidated hourly time rates or piece rates and the calculation of earnings from such rates is both simple and easy. Some progress has been made in India during recent years in the direction of payment of wages on the basis of hourly rates in a few large engineering concerns but this form of payment is very rare. The most common types of payment of time rates are daily rates or monthly rates; and, in some cases, where wages are paid weekly or fortnightly, or weekly or fortnightly rates. The calculation of earnings from hourly or daily rates does not offer any difficulty except in the case of daily rates in concerns which work a short Saturday. Here, some concerns pay half the daily rate or *pro rata* the daily rate for number of hours worked or the full daily rate provided that all the days from Mondays to Fridays or the Thursday and the Friday have been put in. Calculation of earnings from monthly rates are on the other hand, so devised as, generally, to deprive the monthly paid worker of a part of his dues. Some concerns calculate earnings from monthly rates on the basis of all the days in the month and deduct pay for the weekly holiday. Others make payment for the weekly holiday conditional on the Saturday or Monday or both having been put in. Still others pay wages for one, two or three Sundays (but not for all) on the condition that certain specified numbers of working days in the month concerned have been put in. A few calculate earnings *pro rata* the number of working days in the month. Thus a worker on Rs. 27 per month will receive Rs. 24 for 24 days work in a 27-day month. The Payment of Wages Act makes the last method obligatory on all concerns which pay on monthly rates of wages. In certain cases monthly rates are for the Hindu calendar month or a month of so many hours, as in the case of the G. I. P. Railway where monthly rates are for a month of 208 hours, or for a 'look month' of so many complete weeks.

Calculations of earnings from piece rates offer no difficulty in cases where they are based on number of articles produced but they are exceedingly complicated in cotton weaving. Some mills pay on the basis of weight, others on length. The rates vary according to reed space and picks to an inch and are further complicated by allowances for different types of borders and dobby designs. Certain units, especially in the printing industry have task rates which are a combination of time and piece rates. Certain engineering concerns in India have introduced the Halsey Weir or the Bedaux point systems of payment.

Allowances.—The textile industry in the Bombay Presidency still adheres to the principle of granting war or dearness allowances over basic rates prevalent in some year between 1914 and 1918. Up to 1933, all mills in Bombay City paid a *moghlaari* or dearness allowance of 80 per cent. for piece rated men and of 70 per cent. for time rated men and all time and piece-rated women. In that year the Mill owners' Association, Bombay, permitted its affiliated members to take independent action in the matter of wage reductions. Certain mills reduced basic rates, others reduced the allowances and still others effected reductions in both basic rates and allowances. Although up to 1933 the rates of allowances were universal, basic rates varied widely between mill and mill. To-day, both basic rates and allowances vary although the Association has successfully attempted to standardise basic time rates in certain of the more numerically important unrationalsed occupations on the basis of consolidation. The allowances in textile mills in the Bombay Presidency outside Bombay City vary both between centre and centre and occupation and occupation. The tendency in industries outside the textile has been towards consolidation but certain railway systems grant grain allowances in addition to rates of pay for certain categories of employees with low rates of wages.

Bonuses.—The system of paying good attendance bonuses was widely prevalent in several industries in India up to a few years ago but they were tending to disappear during the last few years. In November 1937, the Government of Bombay held that the effect of the definition of "wages" in the Payment of Wages Act is to incorporate into wages any bonus that may be offered by the employer for good attendance, good work, good production or matters of that kind and that such bonuses become payable whether the conditions governing the earning of the bonus are fulfilled or not.

Overtime.—The term "overtime," in general parlance, is applied to all extra time put in by a worker outside his normal specified daily hours of work, and in England and many other industrial countries is remunerated at higher rates which vary according to whether the overtime was worked immediately prior to normal starting or after normal closing, during the luncheon hour, at night, on a Saturday afternoon or on a Sunday or a holiday; and often go up to more than double ordinary rates. In India, the Factories Act, 1934, requires that the overtime rate for hours in excess of the statutory weekly hours shall be a-time-and-a-quarter for hours in excess of 54 and a-time-and-a-half for hours in excess of 60. These provisions are, however, applicable only to those workers in respect of whom exemptions from the restrictive regulations have been allowed. Legally, as long as the daily or weekly statutory hours are not exceeded, an employer need pay nothing extra for overtime work outside normal hours, and in practice very few employers do so. On certain railways where monthly rates are for a month of 208 hours, all time—both ordinary and overtime—is credited to the normal hours' account and payment at overtime rates does not come into

consideration until such time as the monthly hours are exceeded. Where overtime rates outside the requirements of the Act obtain, these are generally a time-and-a-quarter the ordinary rates, but very few concerns indeed pay enhanced overtime rates for extra time beyond normal daily hours. In many cases workers are called upon to put in compensatory time after normal hours for time lost owing to late attendance or absence and in others workers who put in overtime are asked to take compensatory time off during specified working hours on the day following that on which overtime was worked. These methods mean that the same rate is given for both normal and overtime work. In many other cases, no additional remuneration whatever is paid for overtime outside normal hours.

PAY PERIODS AND WAITING PERIODS.

There is a complete absence of uniformity as regards the periods for which payments of wages are made in the various branches of industry in India. In scarcely any industry is there a single period of payment. Different systems are found in establishments belonging to the same industry and in the same district; and within the same establishment different classes of workers are paid for different periods. If generalisations may be attempted, the jute industry in Bengal, coal mines, tea plantations, seasonal factories, oil mills, rice and flour mills and certain classes and groups of workers in Government establishments such as the Security Printing Press at Nasik pay wages for periods of a week. Payments on a fortnightly basis range between payments for *haptas* or wage periods of fourteen and sixteen days for weavers and spinners respectively in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad to bimonthly payments for periods from the 1st to the 15th and from the 16th to the end of the month in textile mills in Broach and various other centres in India. The month is the accepted wage period for the railways (including railway workshops), cotton textile mills in Bombay, Solapur and several other centres, engineering workshops, dockyards, printing presses and for the persons employed in the mechanical and maintenance departments of almost all concerns which pay wages to process operatives weekly or fortnightly. Wages are calculated on both the monthly and the fortnightly bases in the iron and steel industry and in sugar mills and tanneries. The most general system of payment in the case of casual labour is that of daily payment. Supervisors and clerical staffs in all industrial establishments are paid on a monthly basis.

The question of shortening the wage period universally in India by law to a week or a fortnight has been considered by the Government of India, in consultation with the provincial Governments and interested persons and bodies, on three different occasions within the last ten years. Attempts were also made to amend the Payment of Wages Bill in such a way as to achieve this object. The proposals, however, fell through owing mainly to the opposition of the monthly paid workmen who appeared to prefer the system of monthly to fortnightly or

weekly payments. Their argument was that if rents and bills were to be settled monthly they would be in difficulties if they had frittered away their weekly earnings.

Periods elapsing before Payment.—The 'waiting period' or the time which elapses between the end of the period for which wages are earned and the date of payment varied considerably as between industry and industry and between establishments in the same industry. The longest delays were associated with concerns which paid wages monthly and in some cases extended to as many as 30 to 40 days following the date on which wages fell due. The Payment of Wages Act prescribes that wages in all factories employing 1,000 or more persons must be paid within ten days and in factories employing less than 1,000 persons within seven days of the end of the period for which wages fall due.

SUPERANNUATION BENEFITS AND FINANCIAL AID.

The subjects which fall under this section are pensions, gratuities, provident funds, co-operative societies, grain and cloth shops, advances and loans.

Pensions.—All monthly and time-rated workmen in the industrial establishments of Government are entitled to pensions on retirement provided that a minimum of nine years' service has been put in. The amount of the pension due is arrived at by multiplying the average monthly pay for the three years preceding retirement by the actual period of active service less one year and dividing the product by 48. Where permanent monthly paid workers on piece rates are admitted, the average monthly pay is arrived at on the basis of the earnings for 72 months and the divisor in the above formula is 72. Commutation up to 50 per cent. of the amount of the monthly pension is permitted in certain cases. Outside Government concerns, pensions on retirement are almost non-existent although many concerns give small pensions to old employees who have put in long periods of trusted and faithful service but these are mostly *ex gratia* and cannot be claimed as of right.

Gratuities.—All railway employees and the employees of local and public bodies and a few of the larger public companies receive gratuities on retirement. Gratuities are also paid to non-pensionable workers who have put in not less than thirty years' service in Government concerns. In all cases specified periods of qualifying service have to be put in before gratuities can be earned. The rules of individual administrations vary widely but the most generally accepted principle is half a month's pay for each year of service limited to fifteen months' pay in all. Permanent Government servants who have put in less than nine years' active service are entitled to gratuity if they are compelled to retire on medical certificate.

Provident Funds.—These are of two kinds: (1) contributory, where both the employer and the employee subscribe to them; and (2) non-contributory where the employee alone subscribes to them. Certain Government servants who by the terms of their contracts are not eligible for pensions are compulsorily required to subscribe to the contributory section of the General Government Provident Fund. In such cases both Government and the Government servant

concerned subscribe one month's pay each per year to the fund. All pensionable Government servants except certain classes of industrial workers and menials have the option of subscribing to the non-contributory section of the fund, subscriptions to which vary from 12 to 30 pios to the rupee of income at the option of the subscriber. Very few industrial workers of Government, however, take advantage of this section of the fund mainly because, apart from the compound interest which his subscriptions earn, the worker does not stand to gain anything on his outlay.

In cases where large bodies of non-pensionable Government servants are brought under the operation of contributory provident fund schemes, special funds such as the State Railways Provident Fund and the Indian Ordnance Factories' Workmen's Provident Fund, which are governed by special rules, are formed. Company owned railways have schemes similar to that for State railways. Whereas it is obligatory for most categories of permanent non-workshop railway staffs with monthly pay over specified limits to join the provident fund, workshop employees with monthly and daily rates over specified limits are permitted to exercise an option. Once the option to join has been exercised, no withdrawal is permitted.

Compulsory contributory schemes are provided for all permanent workmen in the factories owned by certain public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust; whilst both compulsory and optional non-contributory and contributory schemes obtain for permanent workmen in the factories owned by most municipalities. Most of the larger public utility companies and corporations such as the Tata electricity generating and distributing plants, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., and the Burma Shell Corporation, to mention only a few of many, provide contributory schemes for the benefit of the majority of their workmen. Several others have schemes for their supervisory and clerical establishments but not for their workmen. The most usual amount of deduction from pay is one-twelfth of the monthly pay but the amount contributed by employers varies from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the amount put in by the employee. The rate of interest may be fixed or it may fluctuate with the rate at which Government or the employer borrows money. All provident fund rules make provision for loans to subscribers from the balances standing at the credit of their accounts in respect of their own subscriptions, and for the compulsory repayment of these loans. Subscribers are entitled to withdraw their own subscriptions at any time on retirement or on relinquishing their posts but the payment of that share of a contributory provident fund account which represents the employer's subscriptions depends on the putting in of specified periods of qualifying service—periods which show considerable variation.

Co-operative Societies.—The co-operative movement has made very rapid progress in industrial establishments all over India during recent years, and a very fair percentage of concerns employing 500 or more workers have co-operative credit societies for their employees. Almost all railway systems in India have co-operative banks and savings banks in addition to credit societies and full information on the whole subject is

available in the different annual administration reports of Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the various provinces. It is impossible to attempt even a brief summary of the movement here but a few details regarding one of the best of such societies would be of interest.

The Jackson Co-operative Bank on the B. B. & C. I. Railway is perhaps the biggest and the best managed co-operative credit society of industrial workers in India. During the year ending 30th June 1937 it had a membership of 35,777 with a share capital of Rs. 4.21 lakhs and a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 3.39 lakhs. It receives both fixed deposits and ordinary deposits in its savings bank branch; and it also issues cash certificates to all railway employees earning Rs. 125 or less per month. Fixed deposits for the year ending June 1937 amounted to Rs. 26.53 lakhs and savings bank deposits to Rs. 29.17 lakhs which, together with capital, gave the society a working fund of Rs. 63.30 lakhs for the year. The number of new loans issued during the year amounted to 15,900 and involved a sum of Rs. 63.54 lakhs. The bank has been declaring a 10 per cent. dividend (which is the maximum payable under the Co-operative Societies Act) for the last ten years. A special feature of the activities of the Bank is a new scheme which it has recently introduced for redemption of debts. Members of the society who are in debt are encouraged to bring a complete list of their debts to the Bank which, with the assistance of the Staff Officer of the Railway, interviews all creditors and arranges with them to compound the debts for much lesser sums in return for ready payment. The total amounts so paid to members' creditors are treated as loans and recovered in easy instalments spread over 72 months. The Bank also contributes an amount of Rs. 10,000 annually to a special Staff Welfare Fund started by the railway administration at the instance of the Bank "to look after the welfare of the staff in general and of low paid staffs and their families in particular." Welfare centres which have been opened at various stations on the line render help by way of supplying milk to the children of the needy, by nursing the sick and by opening hygiene clinics.

Grain and Cloth Shops.—During the period of high prices in India in 1919-22, several large industrial establishments all over the country, and particularly the cotton textile mills in Bombay City, conducted cheap grain shops for the benefit of their work-people. In addition to supplying grain at cost price (the mills concerned bore the cost of management) these shops had the advantage of offering sales on credit to be liquidated by deductions from due wages. With the fall in prices the majority of these shops disappeared and last year a very few establishments indeed had them. Many textile mills all over the country, however, had cheap cloth shops for their workers. It was thought that all types of these shops would have to cease functioning because the Payment of Wages Act prohibits employers from making deductions from pay due or receiving payments from their employees for purchases from employers' shops. This is in accordance with one of the main cardinal principles of Truck legislation. At the moment of writing, however, it is understood that certain provinces are permitting such shops as

"amenities" for sales for which deductions from wages may be made.

Loans and Advances.—Speaking generally most industrial concerns in India do not grant loans to their workers except during periods of an acute shortage of labour when recruiting agents are empowered to liquidate debts in order to attract the required workers to join industry. But, all workers who subscribe to provident fund schemes in such concerns as have them or who are members of co-operative credit societies can secure loans on easy terms both as to interest and to repayment. A few concerns, however, have set apart special funds for the purpose. 'Advances'—applying the term to the small sums of money advanced against earned wages—on the other hand, are more widely prevalent, and give rise, in certain centres, to widespread abuses. For example, the cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad used to charge interest at rates varying from 30 to 150 per cent. per annum on all such advances given. The Payment of Wages Act empowers local Governments to frame rules for the regulation of these advances but no interest on such advances is now permitted.

MEASURES FOR ENFORCING DISCIPLINE.

The measures adopted by Industrial employers in India for enforcing discipline have engaged the earnest attention of both the Central and the Provincial Governments in this country for the last ten years. Early in 1926, the Government of India asked all local Governments to make enquiries, in their respective administrations, into the extent of the deductions made by employers from the wages of their workpeople in respect of fines and other matters. The Government of Bombay conducted an extensive enquiry into the subject in the Bombay Presidency and as a result of their investigations came to the conclusion that abuses sufficient to justify legislative action for their control were prevalent. The subject was partly examined by the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) in 1928-29 and again more fully by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30 and both these bodies made a series of recommendations in the matter. The Payment of Wages Act, which has already been dealt with in an earlier section, was passed in 1936, in order to implement these recommendations.

The two matters with regard to the discipline of their workmen which Indian industrial employers complain of most are the large extent of labour turnover and the high degree of absenteeism. Indian employers state that it is inherent in the Indian workman to make frequent changes in his employments and also to resort to frequent absentions from work. That both high labour turnover and high absenteeism are to be found in several Indian industries cannot be denied; but, few, if any, employers have taken the trouble to examine the root causes for them. The investigations conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay go to show that both labour turnover and absenteeism are highest in concerns and industries in which wages are lowest and where conditions of employment are least attractive and that they are lowest in concerns and industries in which wages are comparatively high and where other conditions of

employment are attractive. For example, the Bombay Labour Office compiles monthly figures of percentage absenteeism in cotton textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Textile wages are highest in Ahmedabad and lowest in Sholapur. The annual averages of percentage absenteeism in these three centres for the year 1937 were: Ahmedabad 3.53, Bombay 7.56, and Sholapur 9.61—figures which tell their own story. Low wages and adverse conditions must necessarily tend to weak health, incapacity for sustained effort and to the growth of a desire for change in order to improve one's lot. These are problems which the new autonomous provinces in India and Indian industrial employers will have to try and remedy instead of devising methods of enforcing good attendance and continuity of employment by the infliction of monetary penalties and other forms of punishment.

Both the main provisions of the Payment of Wages Act and the Rules framed thereunder require that all employers shall draw up conduct rules or standing orders clearly specifying the acts of commission or omission for which fines will be inflicted. These standing orders have to be approved by the local Government and exhibited in the work place in the prescribed manner. The total amount of the fines which it will be permissible for an employer to inflict on any one workman during any wage period is not to exceed half-an-anna in the rupee of his or her wages for that wage period and no fine may be imposed unless the order inflicting the fine is in writing and the worker concerned has been given an opportunity of showing cause why the fine should not be inflicted. All fines are to be properly recorded in the prescribed registers and all receipts from fines are to be expended on such objects beneficial to the workers employed in the establishment concerned as a whole as are approved by the prescribed authority in each Province. Children under 15 years of age cannot be fined. In view of these regulations it is obviously futile to enter upon a discussion here of the extent to which these regulations were practised in Indian industries up to now, but for the information of persons interested in these questions we might state that full information on all these matters is contained in the series of reports which have been published from time to time by the Bombay Labour Office.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

Residential buildings in all countries are constructed from the point of view of investments from which their owners hope to receive a fair interest on their capital outlay. No country in the world expects its landlords to be philanthropists in the matter of providing rent-free or cheap rented housing to such of her people as cannot afford to pay the economic rents which are asked for; and although every Government must be expected to provide decent housing for its own low paid servants, the world has not yet reached that socialistic stage where Governments are expected to provide adequate housing for whole populations. At the same time, low paid wage earners in crowded

and congested industrial areas can hardly be expected to be able to afford the economic rents demanded by the landlords. In such cases there can be only two alternatives: wage levels such as will permit workmen to pay such rents as are asked for or the provision of adequate housing by the employer. The first does not appear to have received much consideration at the hands of industrial employers in India. The second is a lament which has been recited by almost every Commission and Committee that has been appointed in India during the last 20 years to the point of satiation; and although several benevolent and far sighted employers have endeavoured to provide housing for their workpeople a very small percentage indeed of the total industrial population of India is housed by the employer, and the question of industrial housing continues to be one of the most vexed questions of the country.

The pioneer work in the field of industrial housing has been done by the railways which have spent over thirty crores of rupees to date in providing adequate residential quarters for different classes of their employees, and by the Government of Bombay who have built 207 chawls with nearly 17,000 tenements for industrial labour in Bombay City. The latter is a part of a gigantic scheme launched in 1920 by Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay, for the construction of 825 chawls having 50,000 tenements in all. The rents of the tenements in these chawls vary from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per month. The chawls situated at Naigaum and Sewri and at DeLisle Road are in fair demand but the majority of the tenements at the Worli chawls continue unoccupied owing to a complaint by the workers that they are situated at considerable distances from their places of work and that the locality offers few of the amenities of city life. The Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi, the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts and the Improvement Trust in Bombay have done much to house their own labour and also to supply low-rented tenements for other classes of industrial workers. Perhaps the most magnificent scheme of industrial housing conceived in India is that launched by the Empress Mills under the agency of Messrs. Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur. These mills have leased a plot of 200 acres at Indora, a suburb of Nagpur, two miles from the mills. The idea is to establish a model village and to build houses of the bungalow type on plots measuring 30' x 53' with the limitation that building is not to be allowed on more than one-third of the space provided. The houses are let to the workers on the hire purchase system and it is expected that many of the workers will ultimately own them. The Tatas are in the forefront of industrial employers in India in providing decent housing for as many of their workmen as possible and they have built 5,000 residential buildings in Jamshedpur for the staff and the employees of their Iron and Steel Works at that centre. All the workmen in their several electricity generating and distributing stations are also provided with adequate housing. Many of the jute mills in Bengal and cotton mills in Bombay City and other centres have provided

housing for fair percentages of their total staffs but the majority of textile workers in India are not housed by their employers.

The general policy adopted by Government in providing quarters for the labour employed in their industrial establishments is to do so when funds permit but usually only where conditions are such that private enterprise does not adequately meet the demand for housing, or where it is necessary for special reasons to provide quarters for certain classes of staff near to their work. These principles appear to be generally followed by private companies and concerns as well, especially by coal mine owners in Bihar and Orissa and by tea planters in Assam. All the collieries in the Jharia coal field are amply and efficiently equipped with approved types of houses whose design, construction, ventilation and general amenities are controlled by the Jharia Mines Board of Health. Every house in the coal fields has to be licensed and licenses are not granted unless the standards are complied with. If labourers are found in occupation of unlicensed houses the management is liable to prosecution. In Assam, all residential employees on tea estates are provided with rent-free quarters in barracks or lines as they are called. These are regularly inspected by district and sub-divisional officers and every endeavour is made to maintain as high a degree of sanitation as is possible.

Conditions of industrial housing in India are the worst in Ahmedabad. A recent enquiry conducted by the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union into industrial housing in that centre showed that out of a total of 23,706 tenements observed and studied, 5,669 had no provision of any kind for water and that 3,117 had only a supply of some sort from wells. Those which have the advantage of a supply from municipal sources had one or two taps in an area occupied by 200 or more families. 5,000 tenements had no latrine accommodation and sanitation and drainage was conspicuously absent. The Ahmedabad Municipality has, however, awakened to a realisation of the seriousness of the situation and it has been decided to construct model dwellings on co-operative lines for industrial workers in the city. Owing to financial considerations, progress must necessarily be slow but a beginning has already been made.

Royal Commission's Recommendations.—The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have made several recommendations in connection with industrial housing. One of the most important of these was to amend the Land Acquisition Act in such a way as to enable owners of industrial concerns to acquire land for the erection of workers' dwellings. The Government of India introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly to amend the Land Acquisition Act in the manner suggested.

Rest Shelters, Dining Rooms and Canteens.—Section 33 (1) of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, makes it obligatory for all factories employing more than 150 workers to provide adequate shelters for the use of workers during periods of rest. Apart from this almost all large industrial establishments in India do provide tiffin rooms and rest shelters for their workmen.

Most concerns have also permitted the establishment of tea stalls on the premises but apart from this little effort has been made to run co-operative canteens on the lines of those which are associated with most of the large factories in the West. Pioneer work in this direction has been done by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. in Bombay. This Company which manages eleven large cotton mills in the City has established large canteens in all their mills. The management in each case bears the salaries of staff and the on-cost for equipment; and hot meals are supplied to the workmen at actual cost. The Company has also established a hostel for boarding and lodging its poor women workers. The charges are exceedingly moderate and vary from Re. 1-8-0 per month for a child to Rs. 6 for an adult. Communal factors such as the religious prohibition of Hindus to eat their food in the company of members of other communities, want of space and the constructional layout of the majority of the smaller industrial establishments are among the reasons given by the managements who do not provide rest shelters and/or tiffin rooms for their workmen.

HEALTH.

Such statistics of health and mortality as are collected and published in India relate to the whole community and no statistics are compiled separately for industrial workers alone. In the absence of such data it is not possible to generalise about these matters. The problems associated with health are always difficult; they are much more so in a country where climate, highly insanitary housing conditions, poverty and the ignorance of the people contribute to recurring outbreaks of such deadly tropical diseases as cholera and small-pox in epidemic form. The widespread prevalence of malaria in certain congested areas of the Provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras is responsible for a considerable undermining of the health and the vitality of the poorer classes who cannot afford to sleep under mosquito nets; and although the more advanced municipalities are doing all they can to combat the disease by filling up wells and surface-treating small ponds and pools of stagnant water, malaria still continues to take a big toll of human life. *Beri-beri* and tuberculosis in Bihar and Orissa, *kala-azar* among the jute workers in Bengal and tuberculosis in the Punjab are some of the many diseases which are widely prevalent in certain tracts.

The maintenance of the good health of town and city populations is in the hands of the municipalities and although all provincial Governments appoint health officers for groups of districts to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the municipalities, the interference and control of Governments in these matters is of a somewhat nominal character. But wherever control is possible, Government have done much to make for an improvement in sanitary and hygienic conditions. For example, following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, several provisions for the maintenance of the good health of factory workers have been incorporated in the Indian Factories Act, 1934. These include the maintenance of cleanliness in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments

with regard to lime or colour washing, painting, deodorising and disinfecting; the provision of proper standards of ventilation and the adoption of adequate measures to prevent the inhalation of gas, dust and other impurities generated in the course of work; the installation of apparatus for cooling the air in factories in which the humidity of the air is artificially increased; the prohibition of overcrowding by laying down the standards of cubic feet of space to be provided for each worker; the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting; the provision of adequate supplies and sources of water both for drinking and for washing; and for the maintenance of sufficient latrine accommodation separately for male and female workers.

As in most things connected with the welfare of labour, Indian railways are in the forefront in the matter of the provision made for medical aid and relief. All railways maintain fully equipped hospitals with qualified surgeons, physicians and nursing staffs at suitable centres in addition to fully equipped dispensaries in charge of qualified medical officers at all places where there are sufficient numbers of workers to justify them. As all the industrial workers of Government have free access to Government hospitals and dispensaries, the provision of separate medical establishments attached to large Government establishments has not been considered necessary in the case of concerns under the control of local Governments but the Government of India have provided adequate medical facilities in most of their own establishments such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard and their various Ordnance and Ammunition Factories. Several of the larger municipalities and public bodies such as the Port Trust also maintain their own hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of their workers. Following the lead of Government and public and local bodies in the matter, almost all the large labour employing establishments in India—cotton and jute mills, mines, engineering workshops, tea plantations, etc.—maintain fully equipped dispensaries in charge of whole or part-time qualified medical officers.

Maternity Benefits.—A Bill introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly of the Central Government in 1924 to provide for the payment of maternity benefits in certain industries was thrown out by the Assembly in August 1925, but the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, Madras and the Central Provinces passed their own Maternity Benefit Acts. The Bombay Act was amended in 1934 in such a way as to be of greater benefit to the persons concerned. Under these Acts, all women workers employed in factories are to be compulsorily rested for three to four weeks before child birth and for four weeks after child birth and employers are required to pay them a benefit amounting to about half their usual pay during this period. The Bombay Municipality started a maternity benefit scheme for its *halalkhore* and scavenging women in 1928. By this scheme, the classes benefited receive a benefit of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding 42 consecutive days. In Assam, voluntary maternity benefit schemes have been adopted by almost every tea estate of repute. While pregnant women remain at work, they are put on

light work on full rates of pay. During periods of advanced pregnancy and after child birth leave on half pay is usually granted and in some cases full pay is allowed and a bonus at child birth is often granted in addition. This bonus is in some cases conditional on the child being healthy. The Assam Railways and Trading Company and the Assam Oil Company grant six and three months' leave respectively on half pay. Several estates in the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency either pay lump sum bonuses in lieu of pay or feed the women concerned for a few weeks before and after confinement. Provincial Factory Administration Reports for the Bombay Presidency for the years 1936 and 1937 record that the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act is having a restrictive influence on the employment of women in factories, particularly in Ahmedabad.

Provisions of crèches.—One of the many additional principles introduced in factory legislation in India by the Indian Factories Act of 1934 was one for the compulsory provision in all factories wherein more than fifty women workers are ordinarily employed of a suitable room for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women and for the supervision of the children in such rooms (or crèches) in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments in the matter. Crèches are, however, not a new feature in Indian industry. Several textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur had provided them for over ten years and in many of these the children were looked after by qualified *dais* (Indian midwifery nurses) and were clothed and fed at the expense of the millowners. The Government of Bombay had also made provision for the adequate supervision of these crèches by the appointment of a lady Inspector of Factories as early as 1924. Crèches were also provided by several textile mills in other centres and in the factories attached to many of the larger tea plantations in Assam.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

As in other countries, the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents. The explanation generally offered for the increase is that the Workmen's Compensation Act is operating as an inducement both for workpeople and for employers to report accidents more frequently than in the past. But, the increase in the number of serious accidents suggests that the problem is a more serious one; and, that in spite of the statutory requirements which factory and mine owners and firms engaged in the loading and unloading of ships have to comply with in the matter of the fencing of dangerous machinery, an organised "safety-first" campaign for the better education of the workers in the matter of accident prevention is both necessary and desirable. Under the direction of the Railway Board of the Government of India all railways in India have undertaken extensive schemes of safety-first propaganda. These include the putting up of safety posters and safeguards both in English and in the vernacular of the district at all prominent points and places; the free issue of illustrated booklets on accident prevention; publication of special articles with photographs in railway magazines; addresses and magic-lantern lectures; and the organisation of special

safety-first committees in the larger workshops. The Factory Department of the Government of Bombay with the assistance of the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Bombay Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association has made good progress in the posting of safety-first posters in cotton mills in Bombay City; and the Millowners' Association in conjunction with the St. John's Ambulance Association started classes for first aid training with effect from 1931. Several other large labour employing organisations such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard, the Calcutta and the Bombay Port Trusts and the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, to mention only a few, are, with railways, pioneers in the field of organisation of 'safety first' measures. It is of interest to note that most cotton mills in Ahmedabad had also established safety-first committees by the end of the year 1937.

The provisions contained in the Indian Factories and Mines Acts and in the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934, and the rules made under these Acts in connection with the guarding and fencing of machinery are of a too technical character to be dealt with here. It may, however, be of interest if a brief summary were given in connection with the reporting of accidents. The Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurrence of the accident. All classes of accidents namely, fatal, serious (i.e., accidents which prevent a person returning to work for 21 days or more) and minor are to be reported to the Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the police station in addition. It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act. The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a local Government, even though no injury may have resulted therefrom to any person. The provisions contained in the Indian Mines Act with regard to the reporting of accidents are somewhat similar to those contained in the Factories Act but with the difference that every accident which occurs in a mine has to be recorded in a special register to be kept for the purpose.

Prior to the passing of the 1934 Factories Act, some of the local Governments had framed rules requiring the provision, under the charge of responsible persons and in readily accessible positions, of first aid appliances containing an adequate number of sterilised dressings and some sterilised cotton in all factories employing over 500 operatives. Section 32 (b) of the 1934 Act, however, makes it obligatory on all factory owners to maintain stores of first aid appliances and to provide for their custody in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments in the matter.

UTILISATION OF THE WORKERS' LEISURE.

The Industrial Disputes Committee (the Stanley Reed Committee), appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1922 to enquire into the causes of the wide industrial unrest prevalent about that time and to make recommendations, were, *inter alia*, of opinion that employers should organise extensive schemes of welfare particularly with regard to the proper use of workers' leisure, in order to keep the workmen both contented and happy and out of mischief. In pursuance of the Committee's recommendations in the matter several cotton mills and groups of mills in the Bombay Presidency—notably the Currimbhoy Ibrahim group of mills, the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Tata Mills—inaugurated wide schemes embracing facilities for education and recreation. All these groups formed special welfare institutes and placed them under the charge of special welfare officers. Much good work was done but with the depression in trade which followed coupled with the financial difficulties in which many of these mills were involved most of the excellent schemes that had been established were either severely curtailed or abandoned. To day, few mills are doing anything for the proper utilisation by their workpeople of their leisure hours. The pioneering work in this field is being done by the railways. All railway systems have established sports clubs and institutes at suitable distances and places for the recreation of their employees. The railways provide land, buildings and equipment and the institutes are run by the members themselves from their own subscriptions. In certain cases separate club houses and institutes are provided for officers, for non-gazetted Europeans and Anglo-Indians and for Indians and in a few cases for the lower types of workmen as well. All forms of sports and recreation are played at these institutes and railway hockey and football teams are among the finest in India.

Almost all the large labour employing organisations such as the Bombay Port Trust, the Burma Shell Corporation, the bigger municipalities, the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, the British India Corporation in the United Provinces, the Empress Mills at Nagpur, etc., have devised wide welfare schemes and in many cases these are under the charge of special welfare or labour officers. In some cases grants-in-aid are given to such outside organisations such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Kirkee Education Society, the Social Service League, etc., to take charge of certain sections of welfare activities particularly with regard to recreation and the education of both workers and workers' children. The Government of Bombay have set apart a sum of Rs. 100,000 in their budget for 1938-39 for "industrial welfare" and the Governments of Bengal and the United Provinces have also set apart sums of Rs. 10,000 each for the same purpose.

As far as education is concerned, the railways are again pioneers in the facilities provided both for the education of their illiterate staffs and for the children of different classes of railway employees. The N. W. Railway recently started three experimental schools for adult workers in

the locomotive sheds at Lahore, Sibsar and Kotri. The experiment is confined to locomotive staff as the majority of the staff in this branch are illiterate and education provides a great inducement in that wages can practically be doubled by qualifying for promotion to the higher grades of running staff. The East Indian Railway has provided nearly 40 schools for the employees of the operative department. The B.B. & C.I. Railway have six schools for imparting instruction in the three R's and as an inducement to study a bonus of Rs. 5 is paid to each man passing a simple test. With regard to the children of railway employees, in addition to about 100 schools for European and Anglo-Indian children, all the railway systems in India main-

tain a total of nearly 150 schools for Indian children at a cost of nearly two lakhs of rupees per annum. These schools are attended by nearly 20,000 children. The Railway Board also gives grants amounting to about Rs. 50,000 per annum to aided schools for Indian Children. These are attended by 10,000 children of Indian railway employees.

In Bombay, the Municipality has introduced compulsory education in the F and G Wards of the City which are chiefly peopled by mill-hands. The Social Service League maintains several night schools and a Textile Technical Institute at Parel for imparting practical and theoretical training to actual mill workers. The Bombay Y.M.C.A. also conducts several night schools.

COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE.

COST OF LIVING.

Bombay was the first Province in India to compile and publish figures for measuring the cost of living. A monthly cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City compiled by the Bombay Labour Office on the aggregate consumption method with July 1914 as the base was regularly published in the *Labour Gazette* from September 1921 to June 1937. The scope and method of the compilation of that index are described in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1921, September 1923 and April 1929. A pre-war base has, however, recently come to be regarded the world over as being somewhat out of date for this purpose and several countries have been compiling cost of living index numbers in relation to a later year. Most of these index numbers are now compiled with weights which are proportional to the relative expenditure on the different items which find a place in an average worker's family budget. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay conducted a comprehensive family budget enquiry in Bombay City between July 1933 and June 1934; and using this period as a base it commenced the publication of a new series of index numbers

for Bombay City with weights based on the results of that enquiry as from July 1934. A full note on the method used for the compilation of the new index has been given at pages 779 to 785 of the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for June 1937. Whereas the old index covered 24 items divided into four main groups (I. Food (17 items); II. Fuel and Lighting (3 items); III. Clothing (3 items); and IV. House Rent); the new index has been made as comprehensive as possible by expanding the list of commodities covered and adding a new group for "Miscellaneous expenditure" which did not find a place in the old index. The new index covers 46 items divided into five groups (I. Food (28 items); II. Fuel and Lighting (4 items); III. Clothing (6 items); IV. Miscellaneous (7 items); and V. House Rent). The following two tables give the cost of living index numbers for working classes in Bombay City for the months of January, April, July and October in each year firstly with July 1914 as the base from January 1918 to April 1937 and secondly with July 1933 to June 1934 as the base from July 1934 to April 1938:—

Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers.

TABLE NO. I.
(July 1914=100.)

Year.	January.	April.	July.	October.	Annual average.
1918 ..	134	144	149	175	154
1919 ..	182	167	186	174	175
1920 ..	183	172	190	193	183
1921 ..	169	160	177	183	173
1922 ..	173	162	165	162	164
1923 ..	156	156	153	152	154
1924 ..	159	150	157	161	157
1925 ..	157	158	157	153	155
1926 ..	155	153	157	155	155
1927 ..	156	153	156	151	154
1928 ..	154	144	147	146	147
1929 ..	149	148	148	149	149
1930 ..	147	140	139	131	137
1931 ..	117	111	108	108	110
1932 ..	110	108	109	109	109
1933 ..	109	101	103	100	103
1934 ..	96	93	97	100	97
1935 ..	98	98	101	103	101
1936 ..	103	100	101	103	102
1937 ..	104	104	..	..	..

TABLE NO. II.

Average Prices from July 1933 to June 1934=100.

Year.	January.	April.	July.	October.	Annual average.
1934 ..	..	..	97	100	99
1935 ..	99	98	101	101	100
1936 ..	103	100	101	102	101
1937 ..	104	105	107	108	106
1938 ..	107	105	..	..	..

It will be noticed that although the base periods and the methods used in the compilation of the two different sets of index numbers given above are totally different, the actual index numbers for the same dates in the two series are strikingly similar.

Working class cost of living indexes for Ahmedabad and Sholapur compiled on a post-war basis have been published in the *Labour Gazette* month by month since the beginning of the year 1928. The bases of these indexes are the results of the family budget enquiries conducted at these two centres in the years 1926 and 1925 respectively. Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index for Ahmedabad have been given in the January 1930 issue of the *Labour Gazette* and for Sholapur in the February 1931 issue of the same publication. The following tables give for these two centres the working class cost of living index numbers—for certain selected months as well as annual averages—for the years 1928-1937.

Ahmedabad Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers.

(August 1926 to July 1927=100.)

Year.	January.	April.	July.	October.	Annual average.
1928 ..	93	91	97	97	95
1929 ..	99	96	98	98	97
1930 ..	93	89	83	82	87
1931 ..	75	75	75	74	75
1932 ..	76	74	75	70	76
1933 ..	73	70	73	73	72
1934 ..	70	69	72	71	71
1935 ..	72	69	71	70	71
1936 ..	70	69	71	72	71
1937 ..	74	75	77	76	76

Sholapur Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers.

(February 1927 to January 1928=100.)

Year.	January.	April.	July.	October.	Annual average.
1928 ..	..	92	95	95	..
1929 ..	100	98	100	102	101
1930 ..	104	94	92	85	92
1931 ..	76	72	71	72	73
1932 ..	72	72	74	74	73
1933 ..	73	67	68	68	69
1934 ..	68	67	73	76	72
1935 ..	75	72	71	72	72
1936 ..	69	68	70	74	71
1937 ..	73	73	73	72	73

A beginning has been made in recent years by the Central Provinces and Burma to publish similar index numbers. In the Central Provinces cost of living index numbers have been compiled for Nagpur and Jubbulpore with January 1927 as base, and in Burma similar index numbers are compiled for four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon on base 1931=100. The following table sets out the index numbers for Nagpur and Jubbulpore and for the four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon for each month in 1937:—

Cost of Living Index Numbers for Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Rangoon for each month of 1937.

Month.	Base period : January 1927.		Rangoon.			
	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore	Burmans.	Tamils, Telugus and Oriyas.	Hindu- stanis.	Chitta- gonians.
January	61	61	89	93	93	89
February	61	61	88	92	92	88
March	60	59	88	92	90	88
April	63	59	89	92	91	89
May	62	60	89	93	92	90
June	63	60	89	92	91	90
July	65	63	92	94	93	92
August	65	63	90	93	92	91
September	65	63	88	93	92	89
October	66	60	87	92	92	89
November	65	63	85	90	92	88
December	62	61	92	94	93	94

STANDARD OF LIFE.

The results of family budget enquiries conducted by what is known as the 'extensive method' form the most satisfactory basis of determining the standard of life of any particular class or community. A higher standard of life means better opportunities to satiate wants and desires other than the primary human needs. A larger percentage expenditure on clothing, housing and miscellaneous items such as education, recreation, etc., is therefore a sure indication of an improved standard of living. The Bombay Labour Office has carried out two family budget enquiries for working classes in Bombay City, one in 1921-22 and the other in 1932-33 and the results were published in the years 1923 and 1935 respectively. As has already been mentioned, similar enquiries have also been conducted in Ahmedabad and Sholapur cities and the results

of both these enquiries were published in the year 1928. In Burma, the Labour Statistics Bureau, Rangoon, published in the same year the results of an extensive enquiry conducted by the Bureau into the standard and cost of living of four different classes of industrial workers in Rangoon. A number of family budgets have also been collected at Cawnpore in the United Provinces and at Nagpur and Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces with the object of compiling cost of living indexes. The effort in the case of the former Province proved futile and that Province is not therefore at present compiling any such index.

The following comparative data regarding the distribution of expenditure will serve to indicate the standards of life of working classes at different centres in India:—

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure.

Groups.	Bombay (1932-33).	Ahmedabad (1933-35).	Sholapur (1925).	Nagpur (1927).	Jubbulpore (1927).	Rangoon (1928).
Food	46.60	49.31	49.25	64.10	66.00	52.7
Fuel and light	7.11	6.65	9.60	9.62	7.95	5.2
Clothing	7.75	9.12	11.86	10.70	10.86	10.6
House rent	12.81	10.97	6.27	1.92	1.44	13.9
Miscellaneous	25.73	23.95	23.02	13.66	13.75	17.6
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0

NOTE.—The figures are not strictly comparable due to differences in the items included in the different groups. But they nevertheless serve to show the variations in the distribution of expenditure in a general way.

The standard of life is more often than not conditioned by the size of the family and its income. The following figures are of interest in this connection :—

	Bombay.	Almehadabad.	Sholapur.	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.	Rangoon (Burmese).
Average size of the family (in persons)	3.70	4.05	4.57	4.33	3.76	3.01
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average monthly income .	50 1 7	46 5 0	39 14 10	..	..	58 8 3

It will be seen that the 'miscellaneous' group of expenditure accounts for a comparatively large percentage of the expenditure of the average working class family. In this group is included such items as interest on loans and instalments of debts repaid. Delays in the receipt of earned wages lead to indebtedness of the worker in many cases. The Royal Commission on Labour have made certain important recommendations with a view to lessening the burden of indebtedness of the worker and also to prevent its accumulation. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 to which reference has been made in an earlier section, is a measure intended to secure to the workmen prompt payments of earned wages so that they may not be put to the necessity of incurring or accumulating debts. The Government of India have under consideration certain other pieces of legislation which are also designed to improve the lot of the industrial worker. Following the recommendations of the Labour Commission, the Government of India have amended the Civil Procedure Code with a view to exempting salaries below a defined limit from attachment. Another recommendation of the Labour Commission is that at least so far as industrial workers in receipt of wages or salary

amounting to less than Rs. 100 per month are concerned, arrest and imprisonment for debt should be abolished except when the debtor has been proved to be both able and unwilling to pay. The Government of India after consulting the provincial Governments have decided to undertake legislation on the recommendation on an experimental scale restricted to the province of Delhi in the first instance. A third recommendation of the Whitley Commission was made with a view to protect workers from harassment for debts. After consulting public opinion and the views of the various local Governments on this question, the Government of India came to the conclusion that central legislation on the subject was not called for. The Government of Bengal, at the suggestion of the Government of India, passed a Workmen's Protection Act in 1934 which makes beating of industrial establishments for the purpose of collecting debts a criminal and cognizable offence. Some other provinces are also contemplating similar legislation. The Bombay Moneylenders' Bill introduced by a non-official member in the Bombay Legislative Council in March 1934 was an effort in this direction. But, unfortunately, the motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was lost.

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS.

The only reliable and satisfactory data in connection with wage rates and earnings of industrial workers in India are those contained in the reports of enquiries conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay for the Bombay Presidency. The Government of India made an attempt to institute a general wage census in India in 1921 but the necessity for retrenchment at the time led to the abandonment of the project and to-day little or no definite information regarding rates of wages is available for any province outside the Bombay Presidency. Such information as there is relates to agricultural labour and is contained in a series of reports of quinquennial censuses conducted in certain provinces into agricultural wages. Some of the annual factory administration reports published by the Provincial Governments in India contain remarks about prevalent wage rates but these relate only to certain units and they can by no

means be considered as being the dominant rates at any one time for any particular industry or area. The annual mines administration reports also contain figures for daily earnings for certain main occupations in representative mines in the provinces in which mines are situated but these are also open to the same objection. The lack of accurate and reliable statistics of wages in India has been adversely commented upon and regretted by almost every commission and committee appointed in the country since the beginning of the century and notably by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour whose work was considerably hampered as a result of the paucity of satisfactory information on the subject.

The blame for the lack of information about wages in India cannot lie entirely at the doors of the Central and Provincial Governments. The collection of satisfactory wage statistics is always an exceedingly difficult matter and more

particularly so in India where conditions vary so markedly and widely not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry in the same centre. In the section on hours of work and conditions of employment, some indications have been given of the wide variations in the periods and methods of wage payment. To quote an example: one textile mill in Ahmedabad has five different wage periods for different groups of workers with variations in methods of wage calculation for the workers in each group—(1) persons employed in the mechanical, subordinate supervisory and maintenance departments on both daily and monthly rates of wages are paid for periods of one calendar month; (2) weavers on piece rates are paid bi-weekly or for periods of 14 days, not always for the period beginning with the Monday of one week and ending on the Sunday of the following week but for 14 consecutive days beginning with any day in the week; and even then not all the weavers in the mill are paid for the same period; they are divided into batches and it often happens that whereas the number of working days for one batch may be 12, the working days for another may be eleven or less; (3) daily, monthly or 'hapta' rated workers on the spinning side are paid for 'haptas' or periods of 16 days and these haptas vary for different batches of workers; (4) women reelers and winders on piece rates are paid bi-monthly, i.e., for two periods in a calendar month, one from the 1st to the 15th and the second from the 16th to the end of the month; and (5) coal and basket carrying coolly labour on daily or weekly rates is paid weekly. The variations shown are only in one unit,—those that could and do exist between different units can be better imagined than described for their number is legion. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the nomenclature adopted for designating occupations also varies widely between district and district and concern and concern in the same district owing to the use of a host of vernacular and arbitrary terms and of nicknames. Thirty-six mills which submitted information to the Bombay Labour Office in 1926 for its enquiry into textile wages in three centres of the Bombay Presidency for that year used over a thousand different terms for designating 150 odd cotton textile occupations! Even in concerns which use standard English occupational terms, the position is rendered more difficult owing to the existence of arbitrary gradings of different occupations into several sub-grades and classes. The necessary preliminaries to the conduct of any satisfactory enquiry into wages in India, therefore, must be (1) the establishment of a uniformity of method, (2) the standardisation of occupational terms, and (3) the thorough education and instruction of the clerical staffs of the units to be covered in the proper use of the standardised designations and in the accurate filling up of the required returns. The existence of wide variations in rates and conditions, moreover, makes it advisable to cover as many as possible if not all the units in the industry under survey in order that results which are not biased one way or the other may be secured. In view of what has been stated it is obvious

that no Government in India can undertake a comprehensive enquiry into industrial wages unless it has at its disposal an adequate and thoroughly trained and experienced staff for the purpose. The only Provincial Government in India which has such a staff is the Government of Bombay.

Since its establishment in 1921, the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has conducted the following enquiries into wages in the Province of Bombay:—

1. An Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Work in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Bombay Presidency for May 1921. Results published in a special report in 1923.
2. Agricultural wages 1900-1922 based on the information collected monthly from all talukas (revenue areas) in the Bombay Presidency since 1900 in a prices return form known as Taluka Form No. XVIII. In this form returns were made to the Director of Agriculture of the predominant daily rates of wages on the 1st and the 15th of each month for able-bodied adult male field, ordinary and skilled labourers employed in the vicinity of the headquarters town of each taluka. The data relating to prices were tabulated by the Director of Agriculture and published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* but no use was made of the figures for wages. The Labour Office collected the figures recorded in the Department of Agriculture for the 23 years from 1900 to 1922 and the report of the survey was published in 1924. In 1925 the wages portion of the Taluka Form No. XVIII was amplified so as to secure information for women workers as well and also for both cash wages and wages in kind, and separated from the prices form. Whilst the prices return was to be submitted to the Director of Agriculture as usual, the wages return was to be submitted to the Labour Office. Continuation figures since 1922 are contained in the reviews on "Mofussil Labour and Wages" which are compiled by the Labour Office for publication in the annual General Administration Reports of the Bombay Presidency and these are also reproduced in the *Labour Gazette*.
3. An Enquiry into the Wages of Peons in Government and Comuncerial Offices in Bombay City. Conducted in 1922 and results published in the March 1923 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.
4. An Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Work in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in 1923 and results published in a special report in 1924.
5. An Enquiry into the Wages of Municipal Employees in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in 1924 and results published in the July 1925 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.
6. Clerical Wages in Railway and Commercial Offices in Bombay City. Conducted in 1924 and results published in four issues of the *Labour Gazette* for February to May 1925.

7. An Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Work in selected Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Solapur conducted in 1926. Results published in a special report in 1930. The 1921 and 1923 enquiries into textile wages were conducted on the basis of aggregate figures for all the workers in each occupation in a unit; thus:—two loom weavers: 340; aggregate man-days in the (selected) month: 7,829; aggregate earnings during the month: Rs. 12,897. No information was collected about rates and in the absence of figures for individuals it was not possible to work out frequencies of attendance, rates and earnings. The aggregate method was therefore discarded in 1926 and information was called for for every individual worker on the basis of the muster and the pay rolls.

8. Selected Printing Presses in Bombay City. Conducted in 1920. Results published in the June 1931 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

9. Departmental Enquiry into Wage Cuts in Cotton Textile Mills in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted early in 1934 and results published in a special report in the month of June of the same year.

10. The first part of the General Wage Census covering all *Perennial Factories* in the Bombay Presidency for May 1934. (A descriptive note on the origin and scope of this enquiry and the methods adopted for conducting it has already been given in the first part of this note. The first four volumes of the series of reports in connection with this part of the Census covering Wages, Hours of Work and Conditions of Employment in the Engineering, Printing, Textile (Cotton, Silk, Wool and Hosiery) and all Industries except the Engineering, Printing and Textile Industries have been published. Two other reports—(5) Supervisory and Clerical Staff in *Perennial Factories*; and (6) General Report—are expected to be published by the end of the year 1938.

11. Enquiry into the conditions of Work and Wages of Workers employed in the Building Trade in Bombay City. Conducted in 1935. Results published in the August 1935 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

12. Enquiry into the Conditions of Work and Wages in some Unregulated Factories in Bombay City. Conducted in 1935. Results published in the October 1935 issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

13. Enquiry into Wages, Hours of Work and Conditions of Employment in the Retail Trade of some towns of the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in 1935. Results published in a special report early in 1936.

14. The second part of the General Wage Census covering seasonal factories in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in the winter of 1935-36 and the summer of 1936. Results expected to be published about the middle of the year 1938.

15. An Enquiry into Wages, Hours of Work and Conditions of employment in Cotton Textile mills in the Province of Bombay for July 1937 conducted by the Labour Office specially for the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee. Partial results have been given in the Committee's Interim Report which was published in February 1938.

WAGE RATES.

Certain important facts govern all discussions on wage rates in India. Firstly, there is no Government machinery for the fixation of minimum wages; and, in the absence of strong trade unions covering entire or sections of whole industries, there are no trade agreements or union rates which have been accepted both by employers and employees. There are also no awards by conciliation boards. The bargaining power of the workers is moreover weak; and the cumulative result of all these various factors is that employers are almost entirely at liberty to fix any rates they like. Secondly, except for a limited measure of standardisation of time rates of wages for unratified occupations in the cotton textile industry in Bombay City and for siders and doffers in cotton mills in Ahmedabad, there is little or no standardisation of rates in any industry in the country; and, consequently, wage rates not only vary widely between centre and centre and unit and unit in the same centre but also between different individuals in the same occupation in one unit. This variation in rates is further complicated by the fact that the rates are often subject to various additions in the form of dearness allowances and/or good attendance and efficiency bonuses and to deductions for percentages cuts. Thirdly, frequent changes are made in the basic units of time for which rates are fixed; e.g., rates which are monthly or daily may be changed into daily or hourly rates. Fourthly, almost all the principal occupations in Government and railway concerns and in the industrial establishments of public and local bodies are divided into several grades and sub-grades. The basis of the grading in all cases is arbitrary and varies widely between the different administrations. Fifthly, vacancies are seldom if ever filled on the same rates as those paid to the workers who have left. In such cases advantage is usually taken to lower rates and the wages offered to new entrants depend more on their personal ability and degree of competence and also on the rates prevalent in other similar concerns and the supply of the type of labour required. The factors of personal competence and the capacity of bargaining power are the most important considerations in wage fixation. The first varies widely between individual and individual among Indian workers and whereas a minority in all occupations may be thoroughly efficient, the same cannot be said of the majority. The second depends upon densities of industrial populations in particular locations. Lastly, rates vary widely between town and town and in the case of the semi-skilled and unskilled operations. But, this variation operates within narrower limits for the more skilled occupations in which the really competent men are able to command their due anywhere. In view of these several diversely varying factors it is impossible to give any rates of wages which will be found to be generally applicable to any particular industry in any particular centre. The compiler of this note, however, has had a wide experience of wages in India and the following figures quoted by him give an approximate idea of the predominant rates for fairly efficient workers in certain of the more important occupations in all sections of Indian industry:—

Occupations.	Most usual period of payment.	Rates in		
		Cities.	Towns.	Mofussil.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foremen (European)	Monthly	500 to 700	400 to 600	350 to 550
„ (Indian)	„	300 to 400	250 to 350	200 to 300
Charge-men	„	200 to 250	150 to 225	100 to 175
Malstries	„	90 to 125	80 to 110	60 to 100
Steam Engine Drivers	„	50 to 75	40 to 70	35 to 50
1st Class Boiler Attendants ..	„	70 to 90	65 to 80	40 to 70
2nd „ „ „	„	45 to 70	40 to 60	35 to 50
Firemen	„	30 0 0	27 0 0	24 0 0
Cabinet Makers	Daily	3 to 4	....	....
Carpenters, 1st Class	„	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
„ 2nd „	„	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Fitters, Limesmen	„	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
„ Superior	„	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
„ Ordinary	„	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 4 0
Machinists, Superior	„	3 4 0	2 8 0	....
„ Ordinary	„	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
Blacksmiths	„	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Hammermen	„	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 4 0
Patternmakers	„	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Moulders, Superior	„	2 8 0	2 4 0	....
„ Ordinary	„	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Riveters	„	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Welders	„	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
Masons	„	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Cobblers	„	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Mechanics' Assistants	„	1 4 0	1 2 0	0 14 0
Weight Lifters	„	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Semi-skilled workers: (all occupations)	„	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Men	„	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Women	„	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 4 0

MOVEMENTS OF WAGE RATES.

The only satisfactory criterion on which to base any broad conclusions regarding movements of wage rates in any industry in any industrial area or centre in India would be to take the total wages bills for equal numbers of workpeople in the same or similar occupation groups at any two dates and to ascertain the percentage increase or decrease between the two sets of figures. Attempts made by the Bombay Labour Office to do this during its enquiries in connection with the General Wage Census were largely frustrated owing to the existence of irreconcilable variations of principle and considerable diversity in practice not only as between unit and unit but also in the same unit as for example in the cotton textile mill in Ahmedabad which had been dealt with above. The comparisons which employers most need to-day are those with 1914, or, in other words, with the pre-war year. All the pay and muster rolls for that year were, however, destroyed long ago but most units in the textile industry in Bombay have their 'basic' time and piece rates from which they calculate the earnings on which the percentage dearness of food allowances are computed.

References have often been made in this note to the dearness allowances of 80 per cent. for weavers and of 70 per cent. for all other operatives granted in the textile mills in Bombay City until the middle of 1933 when the Bombay Millowners' Association permitted its individual affiliated members to take independent action in the matter of reducing these allowances. The wages by which these allowances came to be granted were as follows: January 1918—15 per cent.; January 1919—raised to 35 per cent.; February 1920—raised to 75 per cent. for weavers and to 55 per cent. for all other operatives; November 1920—raised to 80 and 70 per cent., respectively. These allowances were on the "basic" rates of 1914 or of some other year between 1914 and 1917—rates which were not only not standard for all mills in Bombay City but which actually varied widely as between mill and mill. For example, the results of the 1926 enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office showed that in the 19 mills selected for the enquiry in Bombay City the average earnings (from basic rates plus allowances) of two loom weavers varied between Rs. 1-9-1 and Rs. 2-1-6 per day, of siders between Re. 0-14-3 and Rs. 1-2-11 per day, of warpers between Rs. 1-10-3 and Rs. 2-14-0 per day and for women grey winders between annas 8-3 and annas 15-5 per day. Notwithstanding these wide variations it is, however, possible to state that wage levels in any particular textile mill in Bombay City were, on the whole, about 70 per cent. higher than the pre-war year at the beginning of the year 1933. During the latter half of 1933 and in the beginning of 1934 all mills in Bombay effected considerable cuts in the dearness allowances and in some cases also in the basic rates. If a later year be taken for purposes of comparison, say 1926, when the Bombay Labour Office made a thorough survey of prevalent rates, the results of the General Wage Census which was conducted for cotton mills in Bombay City for October 1934 showed that wages in the Bombay mills, for all occupations, as compared with July 1926 were lower by 16 per cent. in

October 1934. If the twelve most numerically important "process" occupations which cover approximately 70 per cent. of the total number of workpeople employed in the industry are taken and if the figures for these are compared with the figures for the same occupations in 1926, the reduction in wages in October 1934 amounted to 23.79 per cent. and in July 1937 to 25.40 per cent.

In Ahmedabad the war or dearness allowances paid in textile mills in that centre varied widely for different occupations and a general comparison with the pre-war year is therefore not possible; but, as compared with 1926, wages in May 1934 were 4.4 per cent. higher. This however, was neutralised by the cut of 61 per cent. which was brought into effect from 1st January 1935. Again, if the most numerically important occupations alone are considered, wages in cotton mills in Ahmedabad were 5.20 per cent. higher in May 1934 than in May 1926. In July 1937 wages were 8.40 per cent. lower.

In Sholapur, the increases in wages granted by individual mills between 1916 and 1919 were consolidated with the rates prevailing in 1914. At the beginning of 1920, the Sholapur millowners gave their first separate dearness allowance in the form of wages in kind—certain quantities of grain—to all those workers who did not remain absent for more than four days in a month. Workers who failed to put in the required attendance were deprived of this benefit and the agitation of both these and the other workers for higher rates led to the Sholapur millowners conceding dearness allowances in cash of 35 per cent. over the rates of 1919 to weavers and of 30 per cent. to all other operatives. The value of the grain allowance varied with fluctuation in prices. The existence of several conflicting factors in the wages position in Sholapur prevents the estimate of an accurate comparison with 1914; but, as compared with 1926, wages in July 1934 were 22.5 per cent. lower. Taking the twelve most numerically important occupations, wages in Cotton textile mills in Sholapur were 14 per cent. lower in July 1934 and 13.38 per cent. lower in July 1937 as compared with July 1926. Owing to the lack of the necessary data for the purpose, similar comparisons for other industries and for other provinces are not possible.

EARNINGS.

Whilst full and accurate information with regard to wage rates may be of great value for purposes of wage fixation, statistics of earnings alone are of value for the proper assessment and appreciation of the well-being of the masses, provided however that the term "earnings" has one uniform meaning in its computation and application. In practice, the connotation of the term varies widely for it is commonly applied to one of three different values: (1) gross earnings; (2) net earnings; or (3) the amount which a workman receives in his pay envelope. In correct statistical parlance it is none of these three. Let us explain. "Gross earnings" for any particular pay period are the total dues of a wage earner from his basic rates—time or piece—plus all the allowances, bonuses and perquisites—or the value of such where they are not in cash—to which he may be entitled by virtue of his contract of employment and includes wages given for any periods

of leave with pay which may be granted during such pay period. The allowances may either be in the form of dearness allowances in cash or grain allowances or allowances for overtime work. Bonuses may be for good attendance and/or for efficiency. Perquisites may be in the form of free housing, travelling allowances, free medical attendance, free railway passes, etc. "Net earnings" are gross earnings less deductions for fines.

"The amount in the pay envelope" is net earnings less any further deductions which may be made by an employer for house rent, medical attendance, subscriptions to provident funds, income-tax, refunds of advances, payments for purchases from co-operative stores or cheap grain or cloth shops, repayments of loans from provident fund account or from co-operative credit societies, subscriptions to sports clubs or institutes, etc. The amount in the pay envelope can never be reckoned as earnings because every worker is expected to pay for his income-tax, house rent and purchases and to liquidate his other liabilities and debts from his income. In all cases where fines is widely prevalent gross earnings can also not be reckoned as income because these may be habitually liable to deductions for fines. "Net earnings" would most correctly approximate to earnings for statistical purposes. Sufficient has been stated to show how difficult the computation of "earnings" can be. Different statisticians and different bodies hold different views as to its correct computation and that is the reason why the term "earnings" is so widely interpreted. The most frequent and general usage of the term for statistical purposes is to take gross earnings in cash less fines and without valuating such perquisites as free housing, free medical attendance and free railway passes in the case of railway workers, and to include travelling allowances where these are paid for conveyance between place of work and home but not when they are paid for transport to some other temporary sphere of work. This is the basis on which figures for "earnings" were collected by the Bombay Labour Office for the purposes of the General Wage Census; and, subject to minor modifications, for its other enquiries into wages. It is of the utmost importance that in the conduct of every enquiry into wages, all the persons who are entrusted with the work of filling up the required returns should have a clear and thorough conception as to what should or should not be included in "earnings."

Two sets of figures may be compiled for "earnings": (1) *average daily earnings* ascertained by dividing the total earnings for a group of workers in any occupation by the total of the number of days actually worked by all the individuals in the group; and (2) *average monthly earnings* ascertained by dividing the total earnings of the group for a period of one month by the number of persons in the group. In cases where statistics have been collected for wage periods of less than a month, monthly averages can be reckoned by ascertaining the weighted average of the number of days worked by all the units concerned in the month in which the shorter period is contained and by multiplying the figure for average daily earnings by the weighted average less the figure for average absence as shown by the figures for average percentage attendance for the group. *Average percentage attendance* is the percentage ratio of the total number of days actually worked by all the individuals in a group to the possible working days in the pay period for the group.

Part I of the General Wage Census covering all perennial factories in the Province of Bombay covered nearly 2 thousand occupations in nearly twenty industries. For the purposes of the census the Province of Bombay was divided into ten territorial areas and the reports contain the averages of daily and monthly earnings for all monthly paid workers in all the occupations concerned in each of these ten areas. It is obviously not possible for us to reproduce the figures here but for purposes of general interest we give below (1) the averages of monthly earnings for six of the most important occupations which are to be found in all factories, but particularly in Engineering workshops; (2) the general averages for men in all engineering and "common" occupations in all factories; (3) the averages monthly earnings in six of the most important printing occupations; (4) the general averages for "process" operatives in all printing presses which are factories for the purposes of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency; (5) the average daily earnings in the more numerically important occupations in the cotton textile industry; and (6) the general averages of daily earnings for all "process" operatives in the cotton textile industry. The figures in brackets in the first, the third, the fifth, and the sixth tables show the numbers of workers covered by the averages to which they relate.

I. Average Monthly Earnings of all Workers in Six Important Graded Occupations—All Factories.—1934.

Areas.	Moulders.	Black-smiths.	Fitters.	Machinists (turners).	Carpenters.	Painters.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Bombay City ..	42 4 9 (592)	50 11 0 (534)	55 13 7 (3,985)	54 3 5 (1,614)	51 4 11 (2,544)	40 13 8 (1,177)
2. Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri ..	27 1 5 (11)	52 13 4 (34)	51 11 9 (404)	49 3 0 (89)	39 14 10 (135)	31 7 11 (29)
3. Ahmedabad City ..	36 1 2 (154)	51 0 10 (113)	49 8 6 (773)	44 10 1 (315)	54 4 10 (415)	38 15 9 (24).

I. Average Monthly Earnings of all Workers—contd.

Areas.	Moulders.	Black-smiths	Fitters.	Machinists (turners.)	Carpenters.	Painters.
	Rs. a. p. 70 12 10 (94)	Rs. a. p. 79 8 5 (64)	Rs. a. p. 71 11 0 (411)	Rs. a. p. 56 4 10 (249)	Rs. a. p. 51 1 9 (35)	Rs. a. p. 37 8 0 (23)
4. Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Panch Mahals..						
5. Broach and Surat ..	40 8 0 (4)	46 3 3 (8)	63 2 8 (66)	54 5 5 (18)	41 10 5 (18)	<i>Nil.</i>
6. East and West Khandesh.	36 0 7 (14)	38 13 5 (21)	40 4 8 (284)	34 14 0 (66)	36 6 8 (42)	34 1 9 (7)
7. Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar ..	31 4 9 (70)	38 4 6 (64)	43 7 5 (473)	42 6 9 (183)	34 14 11 (154)	31 7 5 (53)
8. Sholapur City ..	25 9 2 (14)	33 10 2 (22)	36 5 4 (143)	32 15 8 (31)	29 0 11 (63)	24 15 1 (10)
9. Sholapur and Satara..	20 3 9 (49)	29 1 8 (17)	40 15 4 (58)	33 13 0 (33)	33 1 3 (23)	33 8 1 (9)
10. Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara	41 1 4 (57)	52 2 2 (93)	46 1 8 (466)	45 4 8 (174)	47 3 7 (228)	43 7 0 (88)
Presidency Proper.. ..	41 10 3 (1,059)	50 6 0 (970)	53 4 0 (7,063)	51 1 4 (2,772)	49 9 0 (3,657)	40 3 0 (1,420)

II. General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Men in all Engineering and "Common" Occupations excluding Unskilled Labourers—All Factories—1934.

Areas.	Number of workmen returned.	Average percentage attendance.	Average daily earnings.	Average monthly earnings.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Bombay City	35,720	87.7	1 12 2	41 8 5
2. Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri..	2,735	90.0	1 11 6	43 2 11
3. Ahmedabad City	8,426	92.4	1 4 10	33 7 4
4. Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals	2,136	87.1	2 4 9	52 12 7
5. Broach and Surat	703	89.1	1 4 1	32 1 10
6. East and West Khandesh.	2,142	89.4	1 0 11	26 7 9
7. Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	4,811	87.5	1 3 11	29 1 7
8. Sholapur City	1,850	92.7	0 14 2	22 1 4
9. Sholapur and Satara	581	89.8	0 15 11	24 2 1
10. Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara	3,887	91.2	1 7 2	34 13 7
Presidency Proper	62,941	88.8	1 9 5	38 3 3

III. Average Monthly Earnings in Six Important Printing Occupations.

May 1934.

Area.	Proof Readers.	Compositors.	Letter Press Machine-men.	Ballers.	Binders.	Type Casters.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay City	62 9 7 (164)	38 3 0 (1,272)	47 2 9 (265)	21 7 10 (692)	29 11 8 (362)	28 8 11 (90)
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.	25 0 0 (1)	22 11 3 (18)	26 11 1 (5)	14 7 3 (62)	20 15 0 (3)	25 3 7 (5)
Ahmedabad City	20 8 0 (4)	27 5 2 (97)	39 8 11 (17)	19 1 7 (21)	29 5 8 (9)	15 5 3 (25)
Broach and Surat	47 0 0 (1)	23 3 10 (59)	34 14 0 (9)	16 10 2 (7)	23 3 3 (11)	..
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar.	38 5 1 (34)	23 2 11 (350)	31 14 2 (66)	13 15 7 (140)	25 2 2 (62)	23 15 3 (32)
Presidency Proper.. ..	57 10 4 (204)	34 0 6 (1,796)	43 7 0 (362)	19 13 6 (922)	28 13 10 (447)	25 4 10 (152)

IV. General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Process Operatives in Printing Concerns—Men only—May 1934.

Area.	Number of persons employed.	Average percentage attendance.	Average daily earnings.	Average monthly earnings.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay City	5,705	91.7	1 8 2	37 4 10
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri ..	249	92.8	1 0 4	25 4 2
Ahmedabad City	237	87.9	1 1 8	26 2 2
Broach and Surat	108	92.2	0 14 0	22 14 11
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar.	1,650	91.8	1 1 6	27 2 2
Presidency Proper	7,949	91.7	1 6 2	34 4 9

V. *Average Daily Earnings* in some important occupations in the Cotton Textile Industry in the Bombay Presidency in 1934**.*

Areas.*	Frame Tenters.†	Siders.	Doffers.	Reclers.	Winders.	Two Loom Weavers.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay City	1 1 0 (7,208)	0 15 1 (12,394)	0 10 3 (9,556)	0 10 2 (6,316)	0 11 5 (13,367)	1 6 1 (24,666)
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri ..	1 0 11 (325)	0 14 6 (828)	0 10 2 (444)	0 10 6 (211)	0 10 4 (525)	1 4 7 (1,492)
Ahmedabad City	1 4 2 (5,043)	1 0 10 (11,316)	0 11 3 (8,037)	0 11 10 (1,693)	0 12 2 (6,514)	1 14 8 (25,340)
Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals	0 15 8 (217)	0 12 6 (464)	0 7 9 (318)	0 9 4 (51)	0 10 7 (294)	1 9 7 (908)
Broach and Surat	0 13 9 (185)	0 12 5 (389)	0 7 9 (277)	0 6 11 (70)	0 8 1 (319)	1 3 10 (945)
East and West Khandesh ..	0 13 4 (399)	0 10 11 (744)	0 6 3 (418)	0 7 10 (347)	0 7 1 (849)	1 4 3 (1,027)
Poona, Nasik and Ahmed- nagar	0 14 10 (46)	0 13 3 (111)	0 7 7 (68)	0 6 0 (20)	0 8 0 (82)	1 4 10 (269)
Sholapur City	0 11 2 (813)	0 9 11 (1,692)	0 7 6 (1,205)	0 5 10 (1,449)	0 6 5 (2,108)	1 5 4 (2,439)
Sholapur and Satara	0 7 8 (108)	0 7 2 (216)	0 4 0 (147)	0 4 6 (303)	0 4 9 (98)	0 12 5 (207)
Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara	0 11 3 (447)	0 7 9 (759)	0 5 0 (842)	0 7 11 (1,115)	0 4 5 (63)	0 10 5 (265)
Presidency Proper.. ..	1 1 4 (14,791)	0 15 0 (28,913)	0 10 1 (21,312)	0 9 5 (11,575)	0 10 11 (24,219)	1 9 8 (57,558)

* The Labour Office report gives figures for average daily earnings separately for men and women and for time rated and piece priced workers. The figures contained in the above table are the weighted averages for both male and female workers whether paid on time or piece. Children are excluded.

† "Frame Tenters" include Drawing, Slubbing, Inter and Roving Tenters.

** As the complete results of the special enquiry conducted by the Labour Office for Cotton textile mills in the Province of Bombay for July 1937 for the Bombay textile labour enquiry Committee were not published by the time we went to press it was not possible for us to give figures for a later date. The figures in the above table are subject to several changes and should be considered as being only approximate.

VI. Average Daily Earnings of All Adult Operatives in all Occupations in the Cotton Textile Industry in the Bombay Presidency in 1934.

Arcas.	Operatives in "Process" Occupations.	Operatives in Engineering and "Common" Occupations.	Operatives in All Occupations.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay City	1 1 9 (116,989)	1 2 9 (11,429)	1 1 10 (128,418)
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	1 0 0 (5,774)	1 2 11 (560)	1 0 3 (6,334)
Ahmedabad City	1 5 11 (74,185)	1 3 11 (7,901)	1 5 7 (82,086)
Ahmedabad, Kalra and Panch Mahals	1 0 3 (3,065)	0 15 11 (433)	1 0 3 (3,498)
Breach and Surat	0 14 0 (2,989)	0 15 8 (344)	0 14 3 (3,333)
East and West Khandesh	0 12 5 (6,986)	0 13 1 (810)	0 12 0 (7,796)
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	0 15 7 (787)	0 15 6 (100)	0 15 7 (887)
Sholapur City	0 11 6 (14,435)	0 12 6 (1,889)	0 11 8 (16,324)
Sholapur and Satara	0 7 5 (1,698)	0 9 9 (262)	0 7 9 (1,960)
Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara ..	0 8 1 (4,777)	0 11 3 (895)	0 8 7 (5,672)
Presidency Proper	1 1 7 (231,685)	1 2 0 (24,623)	1 1 8 (256,308)

Provincial factory administration reports show that the monthly earnings of cotton weavers and spinners in some other provinces are as follows: Central Provinces and Berar Rs. 30 and Rs. 15; Bengal Rs. 25 and Rs. 14; Punjab Rs. 28 and Rs. 20; and Madras Rs. 27 and Rs. 20. In the Jute mill industry, single shift

Jessian weavers earn Rs. 31 per month and the average for both warp and weft spinners is Rs. 17-4-0 per month. The earnings of women workers in jute mills vary between Rs. 11 per month for most occupations and Rs. 15 per month for twistors.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Under the ordinary common law an injured workman is entitled to recover damages or compensation for an injury sustained by him in the course of his employment if the injury is proved to have been caused by the personal negligence of his employer. In addition, the Indian Fatal Accidents Act of 1855 permitted the award of damages to the dependants of a deceased workman if the accident resulting in his death was due to the wrongful act, neglect or fault of the person responsible for the accident. The procedure in connection with the recovery of damages under both the common law and the Fatal Accidents Act was, however, extremely cumbersome. This together with the ignorance and the illiteracy of Indian workers and their financial disability in undertaking extensive litigation had placed them in a very disadvantageous position in suits for compensation. Moreover, with the growing industrialisation of the country, accidents were annually becoming more numerous than before and, in their results, were responsible for considerable hardship on the workers and their families. Disabilities similar to these had been removed in most of the industrialised countries of the world by the passing of workmen's compensation laws providing for easy and speedy relief to workmen injured as a result of industrial accidents and to their dependants in cases where the accidents resulted in death. The necessity for such legislation in India was obvious and the Govern-

ment of India drew up proposals for a Workmen's Compensation Act which they circulated to all local Governments in 1921. The proposals met with a fair measure of approval and the Government of India drew up a Bill which they introduced in the Legislative Assembly in September 1922. After its reference to a Select Committee, the Bill was passed in March 1923 and the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act was brought into operation with effect from the 1st July 1924. This was the first piece of legislation in the field of social insurance in India.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923.

In its main principles, the Indian Act follows the British model but its precision and rigidity and the special machinery set up for its administration are some of the features which distinguish it from the British Act. In its scope—type and classes of workers covered—the original Act of 1923 fell far short of the British Act but it was necessary for the Government of India to adopt a policy of gradualness in the matter so as to secure the support of vested interests to the original measure. The original limitations of scope were to a large extent removed by amending Acts passed in 1926, 1929, 1931 and 1933 and the Act as it stands to-day covers over seven million industrial workers in the country. Under the Act, payment of com-

pensation has been made obligatory on all employers whose employees come within its scope, even in cases where there has been no negligence and injured workmen or the dependants of those killed can obtain compensation in all cases where personal injury has been caused by accident arising out of and in the course of employment and where the accident is not directly attributable to misconduct, breaches of rules or orders or disregard of safety devices. Besides bodily injuries the contracting of certain occupational diseases such as anthrax and lead and phosphorus poisoning were deemed and treated for the purposes of compensation, as injuries caused by accident; provided however, that the worker concerned was in the service of the same employer for more than six months. Mercury poisoning was added to the list of original occupational diseases in 1926 in order to bring the Indian law into conformity with a Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925. This list was further expanded in 1933 by the addition of (1) poisoning by benzene and its homologues or the sequelae of such poisoning, (2) chrome ulceration or its sequelae, and (3) compressed air illness (Caisson Disease) or its sequelae.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour made a long series of recommendations for the improvement of the Act; firstly, to extend its scope so as to cover all types and classes of workers who were likely to be most affected by the increased risks of modern industry; secondly, to enhance the scales of compensation payable and to facilitate the methods for their payment; and, thirdly, to effect various changes designed to improve the administration of the measure. It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to trace the evolution of the legislation in connection with workmen's compensation in India since the passing of the first Act in 1923 and it will be more useful if we give the main provisions of the Act as it stands to-day.

Classes of Workmen Covered by the Act.—These have been specified in the definition of the term "workman" contained in section 2(1) (n) and in schedule II. In all cases persons employed in an administrative or clerical capacity and those whose monthly earnings exceed Rs. 300 are excluded. Speaking broadly, the Act covers railways; factories; mines; seamen; docks; persons employed in the construction, repair or demolition of buildings designed to be or which are of more than one storey or of twenty feet in height, or of dams and embankments, roads, bridges or tunnels; or wharves, quays, sea walls or other marine work; the setting up, repairing, maintaining or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or overhead electric lines or cables; aerial ropeways, canal pipe lines or sewers; the fire brigade; railway mail service; operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas; blasting operations and excavations; ferry boat services; cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea plantations; electricity or gas generating stations; lighthouses; cinematograph picture producing and exhibiting; divers; elephant and wild animal trainers and keepers and salaried motor drivers and chauffeurs. Persons employed through sub-contractors by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway are also covered. As

far as seamen are concerned, both seamen on ships registered in India and those on ships registered in foreign countries are included. Not only workmen employed within the precincts of a factory or a mine but also men engaged in any kind of work incidental to or connected with a factory or any mining operation are entitled to the benefits of the Act. As far as factories are concerned, those using mechanical power and employing more than ten persons or those not using mechanical power and employing more than fifty persons are covered. The Governor-General in Council is empowered to bring within the scope of the Act other classes of workmen whose occupations are considered to be of a hazardous nature.

Amounts of Compensation Payable.—The amount of compensation payable depends on the average monthly wages of an injured or deceased workman. The term 'wages' includes overtime pay and the value of any concessions or benefits in the form of food, clothing, free quarters, etc. After the monthly wages of a worker are calculated the amount of compensation due is decided by a reference to schedule IV which gives in a tabular form the amounts of compensation for death, permanent total and temporary disablement in respect of each of seventeen wage classes. The amounts of compensation payable in the case of an injured workman whose monthly wages are not more than Rs. 10 are Rs. 500 for death, Rs. 700 for permanent total and half the monthly wages for temporary disablement. For a workman whose monthly wages are between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, the corresponding figures are Rs. 1,800, Rs. 2,520 and Rs. 15 respectively. The maxima for persons earning over Rs. 200 per month are Rs. 4,000 Rs. 5,600 and Rs. 30 per month respectively. In the case of minors the amounts of compensation for death and for permanent total disablement are at a uniform rate of Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,200 respectively, and half the monthly wage for temporary disablement. No compensation is payable in respect of a 'waiting period' of seven days following that on which the injury was caused.

(NOTE: **Permanent total disablement** means—such disablement which permanently incapacitates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of his accident. Any combination of injuries totalling 100 per cent. loss in earning capacity is regarded as permanent total disablement even if the combination of injuries does not arise in one accident.)

Who are Dependents.—These are defined in two categories: firstly, those who are in practically all cases actually dependants; and secondly those who may or may not be in that position. The first includes a wife, a minor legitimate son, unmarried legitimate daughter and a widowed mother. The second includes a husband, a parent other than a widowed mother, a minor illegitimate son, an unmarried illegitimate daughter, a minor legitimate or illegitimate daughter if married or widowed, a minor brother, an unmarried or widowed sister, a widowed daughter-in-law, a minor child of a deceased son and a paternal grandparent.

General.—The interests of dependants in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded by ensuring that (1) all cases of fatal accidents should be brought to the notice of the Commissioner; (2) in all cases where an employer

admits liability the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner; and (3) in cases where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependants get the information necessary to enable them to judge if they should make a claim or not.

A contractor has been given the right to be indemnified by his sub-contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to a principal or to a workman.

An employer is permitted to make to any dependant advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred rupees and so much of such aggregate as does not exceed the compensation payable to that dependant is to be deducted by the Commissioner from such compensation and repaid to the employer. Further, the Commissioner may deduct a sum up to Rs. 25 from the amount of compensation for the funeral expenses of a deceased workman and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred.

Administration.—The Act is administered entirely on a provincial basis by Commissioners to be appointed by Local Governments. The Provinces of Bengal and Madras have one Commissioner each for the whole province. The

Province of Bombay has one Commissioner for the more important industrial areas and for the other areas sub-judges have been appointed as ex-officio Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. In the other provinces, the District Magistrate or the District and Sessions Judge or the Senior or Sub-Judge is the Commissioner within his jurisdiction.

STATISTICS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The statistics regarding cases disposed of under the Act have been collected and published since 1st July 1924 on which date the original Act came into force. These statistics relate to the more important classes of workers, i.e., workers in factories, mines and docks and on railways and tramways. The total amount of compensation paid to these classes of workers was about 6½ lakhs of rupees in 1925, 8½ lakhs in 1926, 11 lakhs each in 1927 and 1928, 12½ lakhs in 1929 and 1930, 10½ lakhs in 1931, 8½ lakhs in 1932, 8 lakhs in 1933, 8½ lakhs in 1934, 11½ lakhs in 1935 and ** lakhs in 1936. The following table shows the number of cases, classified by nature of injuries and the amounts of compensation paid in each year since 1924:—

Workmen's Compensation Statistics—All India, 1924-35.

Year.	Number of cases.			Amount of compensation paid for.		
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Total.	Fatal cases	Non-fatal cases.	All cases.
1924*—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adults	249	3,898	4,147	82,085	66,248	1,48,333
Minors	2	19	21	375	1,516	1,891
1925—						
Adults	583	10,751	11,334	3,45,995	2,95,535	6,41,530
Minors	7	30	37	200	2,391	2,591
1926—						
Adults	661	13,387	14,048	4,25,935	3,94,385	8,20,321
Minors	3	45	48	460	695	1,155
1927—						
Adults	777	14,307	15,174	5,81,400	5,27,984	11,09,384
Minors	0	36	42	840	1,030	1,875
1928—						
Adults	819	15,898	16,717	5,21,510	5,09,741	10,91,251
Minors	9	42	51	2,494	1,985	4,479
1929—						
Adults	886	17,942	18,829	5,87,190	6,70,573	12,57,763
Minors	2	34	36	200	2,201	2,401
1930—						
Adults	867	22,056	23,523	6,59,302	7,85,750	12,45,052
Minors	4	47	51	1,100	612	1,712
1931—						
Adults	696	16,764	17,460	4,44,246	6,20,885	10,65,131
Minors	3	26	29	600	625	1,225
1932—						
Adults	600	13,641	14,241	3,60,164	4,62,093	8,22,257
Minors	1	19	20	200	688	888
1933—						
Adults	526	14,015	14,541	3,31,357	4,82,477	8,13,834
Minors .. .. .	..	18	18	..	115	115
1934—						
Adults	597	16,271	16,868	3,71,562	4,96,437	8,67,999
Minors	1	21	22	200	648	848
1935—						
Adults	692	22,283	22,975	5,22,331	6,38,383	11,60,714
Minors	4	20	24	200	551	751
1936—**						
Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The figures for 1924 relate only to the six months from 1st July to 31st December.

** The Statistics per 1936 were not released for publication when we went to press.

EFFECT ON INDUSTRY.

A compulsory system of workmen's compensation enhances the cost of production but not to any appreciable extent. In the case of coal mines, the increase in cost has been estimated to be not more than annas four per ton of coal (*Vide* para 39 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee, 1925). However, the owners of many of the smaller coal mines were compelled to close down their mines but this was due mainly to the severe depression with which the industry was faced. In the Punjab, the proprietors of the coal mines in the Jhelum District were reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them had to pay as compensation on a single accident more than they could earn during a month. An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fatal accidents may undoubtedly make a big hole in the profits of a concern but the remedy for this lies in accident insurance. Facilities for accident insurance are now being

provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureau in Calcutta and Madras. The Calcutta Claims Bureau which represents many of the leading insurance companies operating in India deals with a large number of claims and offers valuable co-operation to the authorities in settling compensation claims. In Bombay, insurance companies were concerned with half the number of cases that came up before the Commissioner. Insurance companies as a rule contest only cases involving questions of law or principle and are of benefit to all concerned. In these provinces insurance is widely resorted to by the employers especially in the textile industry. The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., Bombay, is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of or in the course of employment,

TRADE UNIONISM AND TRADE UNION LAW.

The earliest known trade unions in India were (1) The Bombay Millhands' Association, a loose organisation formed in 1890 for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvements in factory law and which soon became moribund after the passing of the 1891 Act; (2) The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma formed in 1897 by Anglo-Indians and Domestic Europeans employed on railways, more as a friendly society than a combination for securing concessions; and (3) The Bombay Postal Union which was formed in 1907. The Kanger Bihwardhak Sabha, Bombay, which came into existence in 1910, was a body of social workers who were interested in questions connected with the general welfare of labour and was an association rather for the workers than of the workers. Apart from the cases cited, the trade union movement, as this is known in the West, did not begin in India till almost after the end of the Great War. Trade organisations were, however, not unknown and trade or craft guilds had a definite place in the social economy of the village communities. Each trade or craft was the monopoly of a particular caste, and the organisation that existed for each occupational caste was known as a 'guild'. The two main functions of these guilds were (1) to regulate the relations between the members *inter se*; and (2) to deal with questions affecting the relations of the caste as a whole *vis-a-vis* the community. The *panchayats*, as the executives of these guilds were called, enforced their decisions on their members by means of social sanctions, and their demands on the community by means of *harkats*, i.e., withholding of service. These guilds differed from modern trade unions in that they did not consist of wage earners, were not open to members outside the particular castes concerned, and that they had no written rules or regulations. Their background was more social than industrial and they were a type of 'close trade unions.' Contact with the West and the gradual industrialisation of the country, however, introduced cleavages in the solidarity of the village com-

munities and consequently into the homogeneity of the old craft guilds which began to disintegrate and disappear only to emerge later in a form more suited to modern industrialism.

The decade following the end of the World War witnessed rapid developments in the field of trade unionism in India, but it must be regretfully admitted that organised association of the workers in the country is far below the stage of development which it has reached in Great Britain and in many of the other industrialised countries of the world. The reason for this can be put in a nutshell; lack of a will to organise as far as the workers are concerned and organised opposition to association by workmen from their employers. Such success as the movement has met with is due largely to a series of entirely fortuitous circumstances. The origin of the post-war movement is clearly traceable to the distant lag in wages behind prices and the consequential heavy fall in real wages. Large masses of ignorant and illiterate industrial workers were compelled, through sheer inability to make ends meet, to strike work. After they had struck work they were unable to formulate their demands and to offer organised resistance without outside assistance. Here is where the outsider who had no knowledge of industry got his chance to step into the movement and to become a labour leader. Some of these labour leaders were men who had the good and welfare of labour genuinely at heart. But many went into the movement merely for the opportunities which it would give them for coming into the limelight. Whereas the former went about affairs with a measure of considered moderation, the latter were mere tub thumpers who liked hearing their own voices and who strung together all kinds of impossible and preposterous demands in the hope that by doing so they would transport Indian industrial labour at once into an Arcadia. Both these types of leaders together with some of the more intelligent of the workers constituted themselves into strike committees. These committees when they were first formed secured a considerable measure of success in so far as concessions in wage rates were concerned; but,

whereas many of these self-appointed committees fell into a state of inaction on the conclusion of a dispute; a good few of them, emboldened with the success they had met with, set themselves to the task of creating permanent associations or trade unions of the workers. These were the beginning of the trade union movement in India, and within a period of five years (1919 to 1923) scores of unions were formed in all parts of the country. As there are no official records to show the names of and the memberships claimed by these earlier bodies, nothing definite can be stated with regard either to their number or to their total membership; but it can be safely asserted that the movement had made a fair penetration on the railways, in postal and telegraph departments, among seamen and in the textile industry in Ahmedabad City, and in some other centres. If an estimate may be attempted, it would perhaps not be incorrect to say that at the beginning of the year 1924 there were about 150 unions in India with a total membership of about half a million workers.

The pressing need for a co-ordination of the activities of the individual unions was recognised at a very early stage of the movement and both central and provincial federations were formed. A central organisation at the apex was also necessary because only such a body could make recommendations with regard to the personnel of the labour representation on Indian delegations to the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference. Thus, the All-India Trade Union Congress was formed in 1920 on a national basis. The Central Labour Board, Bombay, and the Bengal Trades Union Federation were formed in 1922. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation, co-ordinating all unions of railwaymen on an industrial basis, was formed in the same year and this was closely followed by the creation of both provincial and central federations of unions of postal and telegraph employees. These bodies received a very generous measure of recognition both from the Railway Board and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in India. In the former case, half-yearly conferences are held between the representatives of the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation and at these conferences all the more important questions connected with railway establishments are discussed and as great a measure as possible of agreed solutions are arrived at.

Although there are a few unions of jute mills workers in Bengal and four or five unions of textile workers in Bombay City, the trade union movement has not made any appreciable progress in the two chief centres of these two important industries in India. The main reason for this is that the leaders at the head of these unions hold widely diverging views and cannot compose their differences sufficiently enough to enable them to meet on a common platform. Another important reason, in the purely personal opinion of the compiler of this note, is the existence, in these industries, of the all-powerful jobber whose interests in the labour which he brings to his mill would be severely undermined if the workers began to feel that they were independent of him in the matter of the removal and redress of their minor grievances. It is true that the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union

—a communist organisation formed at the commencement of the general strike of six months in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City in 1928—claimed a membership of over 50,000 at the end of that year, but this union lost its membership almost entirely after the disastrous general strike which it conducted in 1929. The latter strike killed the movement in the cotton mill industry in Bombay and although such of the existing unions as were left have been making frantic efforts to regain their hold on textile labour, they have entirely failed to do so and the present unions are carrying on a purely nominal existence with very small figures of membership. A third reason is organised opposition to trade unionism by employers and the victimisation of workmen who take the lead in trade union activities.

In an earlier section it was stated that had employers in Indian industry had the sagacity and the foresight towards the end and immediately after the close of the Great War to have taken the trouble to adjust wage rates to the increases in the levels of prices and so to balance real wages, the history of industrial strife in India round about and during the third decade of the present century might have been entirely different. To a limited measure, the history of the trade union movement in India too might have been somewhat different. Trade unionism was bound to come. The Treaty of Versailles in providing for the creation of an International Labour Organisation and the holding of periodical international conferences had laid down that the delegates representing labour from the States Members should be chosen by national labour organisations. Representatives of Indian labour had attended the earliest of these conferences and had had an opportunity of studying the growth and the powerful position of workmen's associations in the West, and on their return to India they had set themselves to the task of forming trade unions in the country. This was an entirely new development in the eyes of the Indian employer. One powerful group of employers who had hitherto not organised set themselves to form an association whose primary object was to be to combat trade unionism. Every possible move to frustrate combination by their workmen was adopted and where departmental orders against taking interest in trade union activities were disobeyed, the workmen concerned were either dismissed or, in cases where the larger organisations had other branches, were transferred to one or the other of such branches. Victimisation of the trade unionist, except in the city of Ahmedabad where a strong union had been formed in the spinning section of the cotton textile industry in that centre under the leadership of Mr. M. K. Gandhi whom the Ahmedabad millowners could not possibly displease on political grounds, was rampant. The trade union movement, therefore, instead of getting its most important support from within the ranks of labour itself, was thrown by Indian employers into the waiting hands of the outside agitator; and, unfortunately for Indian trade unionism, no body of outsiders versed in proper trade union methods and principles was available. Such outsiders as could collect some of the hot-heads among the workers in particular units or industries, formed unions in those units or industries; but again

with the exception of Ahmedabad and also of certain sections of railways which were manned by a more intelligent and literate type of persons, these unions were hardly representative of the workmen in the organisations concerned owing to the smallness of their membership as compared with the total number of workers employed.

As far as recognition by the employers was concerned, trade unions were faced with a three-edged weapon. On one side workmen taking interest in trade union activities were victimised; on another, the majority of the employers refused to recognise unions whose executives were composed of outsiders; and on the third, an amendment passed in the Indian Penal Code in 1913 for the purpose of dealing with criminal conspiracies was such as to make trade unions doing the only kind of work for which they are generally formed illegal bodies in the eyes of the law. We have already dealt with the first two of these three questions. As far as the third is concerned, the matter was brought to a head by the historic Buckingham Mill case of 1920 in which the Madras High Court granted an interim injunction against the strike committee of the Madras Labour Union forbidding them to induce certain workers to break their contracts of employment by refusing to return to work. This was a bolt from the blue for the trade union movement in the country. Trade union leaders suddenly discovered that they were liable to prosecution and imprisonment for *bona fide* union activities and it was at once apparent that some legislation for the protection of trade unions was necessary. In March 1921, the Legislative Assembly of the Government of India, on the motion of Mr. N. M. Joshi, then General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, passed a resolution recommending that Government should introduce legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions. Opposition to such a measure from associations of employers was, however, so great that it was five years before the necessary legislation could be placed on the Statute Book. The Indian Trade Unions Act was passed in March 1926 and was brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1927.

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926.

Apart from the necessary provisions for administration and penalties, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 makes provision for three groups of matters: (1) conditions governing the registration of trade unions; (2) the obligations to which a trade union is subject after registration; and (3) the rights and privileges accorded to registered unions. 'Trade Union' has been defined in such a way as to cover both combinations of workers and of employers but not of workers and employers; and persons under the age of 15 are debarred from membership of any registered union.

Registration.—Any seven or more members of a union can apply for registration but no union can be registered unless (1) its rules provide for certain statutory matters which have been laid down in Section 6; and (2) its executive is constituted in accordance with the requirements of Section 22 which lays down that at least fifty per cent. of the executive must consist of

members actually engaged in the unit or group of units which the union proposes to cover. The registration of a union may be cancelled or withdrawn at any time by the Registrar on the application of the union itself, or if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake, or that the union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice contravened any provision of the Act, or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or has rescinded any rule which is required by the Act. Any union aggrieved by the refusal of a Registrar to register it or by the cancellation of its registration may prefer an appeal to a judge appointed by the local Government for the purpose; and, in the event of the dismissal of such an appeal, the aggrieved party has the right of a further appeal to the High Court.

Obligations Imposed on Registered Trade Unions.—The general funds of registered trade unions cannot be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 15 of the Act nor on political objects; but, the Act makes provision for the creation of a separate political fund subscription to which may be collected from such members as voluntarily desire to contribute to it. All registered unions are required to submit annually to the Registrar duly audited statements of accounts in prescribed forms together with changes in officers and the executive and a copy of the rules corrected up to date. Notices of all changes in the rules or of the registered name or the registered address of the office of the union, of amalgamations with other unions or of dissolution must be submitted to the Registrar in prescribed forms within prescribed periods of their occurrence. Failure to carry out these obligations may result either in the cancellation of a union's registration or by the imposition of a fine. The Act further requires that the rules of every registered union should make adequate provision for the inspection of books of accounts and lists of members by the officers and members of the union.

Rights and Privileges of Registered Trade Unions.—The Act confers on registered unions the right to corporate existence and of perpetual succession with power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property and to enter into contracts. A registered trade union is immune from prosecution for criminal conspiracy in respect of an agreement, unless it is one to commit an offence, made between its members for the furtherance of a trade dispute or for restraint of trade and from any legal difficulties arising therefrom. It also enjoys immunity from civil suits in certain cases. As this immunity is not enjoyed by unregistered trade unions, Mr. N. M. Joshi introduced a private Bill in the Legislative Assembly in 1927 to amend the Indian Penal Code with the object of protecting such unions from the law of criminal conspiracy. The Bill was circulated to the various Provincial Governments in India for opinion but was stoutly opposed, mainly on the ground that it would discourage registration. The Government of India concurred with this view and as a result of Government opposition to it, the Bill was defeated on the 8th September 1928 on a motion for its reference to a Select Committee.

The administration of the Act is entirely on a provincial basis and each local Government is required to appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions. A union is to be registered in the province in which its head office is situated and if this is transferred to another province, the registration has to be transferred to that province. All provincial Governments are empowered to make rules for the manner in which the annual audit of registered unions should be carried out, for prescribing the forms and the manner in which unions may apply for registration and in which registered unions should forward the required notices, etc., to the Registrar, and for the fees payable for registration and inspection of the register and other documents pertaining to any registered union. Unlike the various other pieces of labour legislation in India which have been subjected to frequent revision, there has been no amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act, except for a slight modification which was made in 1928 in Section 11 regarding appeals in order to clarify the provisions of that section, and the present law on the subject continues to remain the same as it was when the Act was first passed in 1926.

EXTENT OF REGISTRATIONS UNDER THE ACT.

Trade unions were at first slow to seek registration under the Act. There had been no prosecutions under the 1913 amendment of the Indian Penal Code for criminal conspiracy in the case of strikes conducted by unions since the Buckingham Mill case of 1920 and with the enjoyment of this immunity in practice, most of the existing unions thought that registration involved obligations *re* maintenance of proper books and accounts, audit and the submission of notices and statements of annual accounts and restrictions *re* the framing of rules in accordance with the requirements of the Act and on expenditure which could be incurred which were too

disproportionate in comparison with the rights and privileges which registration conferred. The impetus to registration however came from the employers who in many cases insisted on registration prior to recognition—in many cases even registration did not secure recognition—and the first organised move in this direction came from the railways and the Bombay Millowners' Association who, on the breaking out of the general strike in the Bombay cotton mills in April 1928, refused to enter into any negotiations except with the representatives of registered unions. The Bombay Textile Labour Union which had been formed in 1926 by Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale was among the first to seek registration under the new Act; but three other unions of cotton mill workers in Bombay City had not registered and these at once applied for registration as soon as the Bombay Millowners made registration a condition of recognition. After this, several unions all over India sought registration under the Act, but in many cases registrations were short-lived because they had to be cancelled owing to failure to submit annual returns or for non-compliance with the other requirements of the Act. It is of interest to observe that the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union which is the biggest and best organised trade union in India refrained, on purely political grounds, from registering until the end of 1935 and it only did so then owing to the probable decision of the Delimitation Committee to make registered textile unions in Ahmedabad a basic constituency for the return from that centre of labour representatives to the Bombay Legislative Assembly which would come into being as the result of the new Government of India Act of 1935. The following table shows the numbers of registered unions on all the provincial registers in British India at the end of each financial year together with the membership and income of those which furnished returns. The figures exclude cancellations of registration.

Registered Trade Unions in British India.

Year.	Number of registered trade unions.	Unions furnishing returns.		
		Number.	Membership.	Income.
				Rs. (In lakhs).
1927-28	29	28	100,619	1.64
1928-29	75	65	181,077	3.17
1929-30	104	90	242,355	4.33
1930-31	119	106	219,115	4.07
1931-32	131	121	235,093	4.78
1932-33	170	147	237,360	5.57
1933-34	191	160	208,071	5.03
1934-35	213	183	284,918	5.20
1935-36	236	205	268,320	5.20

The percentage of female membership in the above figures is very small indeed. In 1927-28 it was 1,166, in 1932-33 it was 5,090 and in 1935-36 only 7,309 or 2.7 per cent. of the total membership in that year. Out of the 236 registered unions on the 31st March 1936, 69 unions were in Bengal, 50 in the Province of Bombay, 32 in the Province of Madras and 30 in the Punjab. No other province had more than seventeen. Ajmer-Merwara had only one with a membership of 269. The figures given in the above table for membership and income are theoretical because they include persons who have not paid their subscriptions and income which has not been recovered. If the membership of 268,326 in the 183 unions which furnished returns for the year ending 31st March 1936 is analysed it is found that 149,798 were employed on railways and that 26,511 were seamen. The membership in 26 registered unions of textile workers was only 26,700. The Province of

Bombay is the only province in India which regularly collects information and statistics in connection with all trade unions. The following table shows the progress of the trade union movement in that province:—

Growth of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).

Year.	Number of unions.	Membership.
1923	17	38,963
1926	54	69,544
1929	92	1,93,733
1930	86	125,513
1932	89	107,189
1935	108	1,06,201
1936	99	88,119
1937	114	1,03,421

If the figures contained in the above table for the year 1936 (1st December) are analysed by industries, the results are as set out below:—

Distribution of Membership of Bombay Unions.

Class of industry.	Number of unions.	Membership.	Percentage to total membership.
Textile	17	42,413	41.01
Seamen	2	12,188	11.79
Railways	9	21,633	20.92
Posts and Telegraphs	32	7,056	6.82
Municipal	6	2,942	2.84
Miscellaneous	48	17,189	16.62
Total	114	103,421	100.00

Of the 17 unions of textile workers with a membership of 42,413, five 'vertical' unions of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad which are under the control of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union claim a membership of 23,006. Of the remaining unions, five with a total membership of only 10,684 are in Bombay City.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

In the absence of any reliable statistics and information on the growth and activities of trade unions in India outside the Province of Bombay it has not been possible to deal with the development of the movement from an all-India point of view. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has collected full information re all trade unions in the Province of Bombay once in every three months since the middle of 1922 and this information has been incorporated in Quarterly Reviews in the *Labour Gazette* published monthly by that office, but similar information is not available for the other provinces in India. Every province, however, compiles an annual administration report on the working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, and the Government of India publishes a general report based on the information contained in the

provincial reports. These reports are unfortunately confined only to questions in connection with the administration of the Act—numbers of registrations and cancellations of registration membership of registered unions and consolidated statements of their accounts—and they contain little, if any, information about the activities of the unions themselves.

We have so far dealt with the development of the trade union movement in India until the coming into operation of the Trade Unions Act. Up-to-date statistics based on such figures as are available have also been given. We shall now proceed to conclude this review with a rapid survey of the main events in the movement since 1927. The height of the movement was reached in 1928-29 when communists sat on the top of the world of Indian labour. Communist leaders had captured almost every important union in India except the textile union in Ahmedabad and they had succeeded in securing a membership of over 50,000 textile workers in Bombay City for their Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The membership figures of the various other unions which they controlled also showed remarkable increases. Their main object in getting into the trade union movement, however, was to use it as a tool for the furtherance of their revolutionary principles and

doctrines for the overthrow of the existing Government and the uprooting of capitalism. The success which they had met with as the result of the general cotton textile strike of 1928 in Bombay was, as subsequent events have proved, purely adventitious. The doctrines they had preached to the masses during that and the oil strike of the winter of that year were responsible for rioting in Bombay City on a scale previously unknown. Thirty-one of the ring-leaders of the movement were arrested early in 1929 on charges of organised conspiracy and were taken to Meerut for trial. This has been dealt with in an earlier section. Such of the communists as remained unarrested engineered the general cotton textile strike in Bombay of the year 1929. This lasted for more than three months and was called off only after the publication of the report of a Court of Enquiry appointed by Government and which allocated the whole of the blame for this unwarranted strike to the Bombay Ginni Kamgar Union. The publication of this report and the effects of the 1929 strike dealt a blow to the trade union movement from which it has not yet recovered. The workers were left thoroughly disillusioned and they lost all faith in the *bona fides* even of genuine trade unionism.

The communists not content with the mischief they had wrought in the ranks of individual trade unions made a successful attempt in 1929 either to capture or to break the All-India Trade Union Congress. They affiliated the Bombay Ginni Kamgar Union with a membership of 54,000 and the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union with a membership of 41,000 to that body during the year and with the assistance of the voting strength which these two unions together with some of their other unions gave them, they captured both the Congress and its Executive Committee at the tenth session of the Congress which was held in Nagpur in that year. Resolutions were adopted favouring the affiliation of the Congress to international communist organisations and for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, the International Labour Conference and the Round Table Conferences on Indian Reforms. Moderate trade unionists under the leadership of Mr. N. M. Joshi thereupon seceded from the Congress and formed a new organisation called the Indian Trades Union Federation.

At the eleventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1931, a further split occurred in its ranks and the extreme left wing under the leadership of Messrs. S. V. Deshpande and B. T. Randive broke away to form the All-India Red Trade Union Congress. By this time, however, trade unionism in India was at a thoroughly low ebb and none of the three national organisations could by any manner or means make a claim to speak on behalf of Indian labour; but, as the Congress had already decided to boycott the International Labour Conference, the Government of India accepted the Indian Trades Union Federation as the body competent to recommend delegates for the International Labour Conference.

With a view to bring about unity in the ranks of Indian labour, a committee called the Trade Union Unity Committee was appointed at a representative conference held in Bombay on

the 10th May 1931 under the auspices of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. This Committee found that three different and distinct sections of labour were in existence in India—(1) the communist group; (2) the liberal group; and (3) the rest—and that the gulf which divided the communists from the other sections was not bridgeable. The Committee, therefore, recommended a platform of unity for the remaining sections of labour in India. It was proposed to organise and unite all unions which accepted this 'platform of unity' under a new federation to be called the National Federation of Labour. At a joint meeting between the General Council of the Indian Trades Union Federation and the Provisional Committee of the National Federation of Labour held at Calcutta in April 1933, the two federations were amalgamated on the basis of the platform of unity as finally evolved by the Trade Union Unity Conference but subject to certain modifications and the new amalgamation was named the National Trades Union Federation. In 1935, the two sections of the All-India Trade Union Congress composed their differences and it was agreed that the parent body should be recognised as the central organisation of the working classes in India. In the month of February of the same year an agreement was reached between the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation by virtue of which a Joint Committee of the two organisations was to be formed with a view to exploring the possibilities of common action with the assistance of the affiliated unions of both. Another direction in which an effort towards common action on agreed matters was made was the agreement entered into between the National Federation of Labour and the All-India Congress Socialist Party for joint action on specific political and economic issues. At the end of the year 1937, the National Trades Union Federation had a membership of 83,000 with 62 affiliated unions and the All-India Trade Union Congress had a membership of 46,000 with 98 affiliated unions. It is interesting, however, to note that the labour unions of Ahmedabad which draw their inspiration from Mr. Gandhi have throughout remained aloof from both these bodies.

At a special joint session of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation held at Nagpur on the 17th April 1938, it was decided to combine these two bodies into one central organisation. The principal terms of the agreement approved by the executives of both these bodies are that the basis of representation on the joint General Council of the new combined Trade Union Congress be fifty-fifty—44 members from each group—and that the Trade Union Congress accept the constitution of the National Trade Union Federation *in toto*. The following were appointed office bearers of the Trade Union Congress for a period of one year: Dr. S. C. Banerji (Federation) President; Mr. Aftab Ali (Federation), Mr. Jannadas Mehta (Federation) and Mr. Mukundlal Sircar (T.U.C.) Vice-Presidents; Mr. R. R. Bakhale (Federation) Secretary; Mr. R. S. Nimbkar (T.U.C.) Treasurer; Mr. B. K. Mukerji (T.U.C.) and Mr. S. V. Parulekar (Federation) Assistant Secretaries. The official flag of the Trade Union Congress will

be the red flag with the legend of the Trade Union Congress thereon but without the hammer and sickle. The combined Trade Union Congress now has a total membership of about 130,000 with 160 affiliated unions.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF LABOUR UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The question of representation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures has in recent years assumed considerable importance owing to the growing interest taken by the general public in labour matters. Under the constitution established by the Government of India Act, 1919, both the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors had powers to make a certain number of nominations to the Central Legislative Assembly and to the Provincial Legislative Councils. The majority of such nominations were to be from the ranks of Government officials but both the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors were permitted to exercise their option in nominating persons from other outside interests in order to remedy inequalities of representation. In pursuance of this power one nominated seat in the Legislative Assembly and one nominated seat in the Legislative Councils of Bengal and Bombay were reserved for representatives of labour. The Governors of Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Assam followed suit and nominated one member each for labour interests in their respective Councils. A little later, the labour representation in Bengal was increased to two and in Bombay to three seats.

The question of the enfranchisement of labour under the new constitution received considerable attention from every Commission and Committee appointed in connection with the reforms—(1) the Provincial Franchise Committees set up by the various Provincial Governments in India in 1931; (2) the Franchise Subcommittee of the Indian Round Table Conference; (3) the Indian Franchise Committee; (4) the Provincial Delimitation Committees set up by local Governments in India; and (5) the Indian Delimitation Committee set up in 1935 under the chairmanship of Sir Lawrie Hammond. Several alternative schemes of representation were considered. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour were of opinion that the method which was likely to be most effective in securing the best representation of labour was that of election by registered trade unions. The Indian Franchise Committee were, however, unable to accept trade unions as the sole basis of representation and they recommended representation through constituencies composed of registered trade unions and also through special labour constituencies composed of workers in factories employing a minimum of ten persons in selected areas and centres. On the basis of a combination of these two methods, the Committee recommended 38 seats for labour in the Provincial Legislatures—eight each for Bombay and Bengal, six for Madras, four each for Bihar and Orissa and Assam, three each for the United Provinces and the Punjab and two for the Central Provinces. With regard to the representation of labour in the Federal Assembly, the Indian Franchise Committee recommended that labour should get the same extent of representation as

commerce, viz., eight seats. Election should as far as possible be through registered trade unions except in the case of provinces such as Bengal and Assam where trade unions in the two chief industries of jute and tea are either too weak or non-existent. In such cases the method of representation should be considered at the time of the delimitation of constituencies. These various proposals were accepted by the Third Round Table Conference and by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Constitutional Reforms with the exception of a slight reshuffling of seats consequent on the decision for the separation of Sind and Orissa. These two new provinces were to get one seat each at the expense of Bombay and Bihar and Orissa and the number of seats in the Federal Assembly was increased from eight to ten of which one was to be a non-provincial seat and the remaining nine to be distributed among the provinces, Bombay and Bengal getting two each and one seat each going to Madras, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Assam.

The Indian Delimitation Committee, whose report was published in February 1930, laid down the following requirements which a trade union should fulfil before it can be included in the electorate:—

- (1) It should have been in existence for two years and have been registered for one year before the date fixed for the preparation of the electoral roll;
- (2) Its membership should not have fallen below 250 during the year preceding the preparation of the electoral roll;
- (3) It must have complied with any rules made under the Indian Trade Unions Act for the inspection of books by the Registrar and for professional audit; and
- (4) Its fulfilment of the preceding conditions should have been attested by a tribunal to be appointed by the Governor.

The Committee further recommended that the Indian Trade Unions Act should be so amended as to invest local Governments with the power of inspecting the registers of registered trade unions and to make Government or professional audit of their accounts compulsory. As regards the qualifications of an elector in a labour constituency, the Committee recommended that (1) he must have attained the age of 21 years; (2) he has had a place of residence in the province for six months immediately preceding a date to be fixed by the local Government; (3) in the case of a trade union constituency, he belongs to a registered trade union included in the constituency and has paid up his subscription for the twelve months preceding the date of the preparation of the electoral roll; (4) in the case of a special labour constituency he has been in continuous employment in a factory or a mine for a period of not less than 180 days in the year preceding the date of preparation of the electoral roll; and (5) he is not employed in a clerical, supervisory, recruiting or administrative capacity. The qualifications laid down by the Committee for a candidate are that he should have attained the age of 25 years, satisfied the

conditions laid down in the Fifth Schedule to the Government of India Act and that he should be an elector either in the constituency for which he stands or in any other labour constituency in the province concerned. As far as the method of election is concerned, the Indian Franchise Committee were of opinion that where a trade union constituency is confined to a single area voting might be direct but where it covers two or more different centres election should be through an electoral college composed of delegates elected in each union in the proportion of one for each group of 100 workers. The Indian Delimitation Committee were, however, strongly in favour of direct election, whether in trade union or in special labour constituencies, unless there were quite decisive practical difficulties in the way but they favoured the principle of electoral colleges in the case of certain unions of railway workers.

As far as the actual constituencies for the Provincial Legislative Assemblies are concerned the Indian Delimitation Committee recommended that out of the eight seats given to labour in Bengal, two seats should be with trade union constituencies for registered unions of railway and water transport workers and six for special labour constituencies as follows: Registered factories in Calcutta and suburbs, Howrah, Barrackpore and Hooghly (one seat each), one seat for coal mines in the Asansol sub-division of the Burdwan District and one seat for tea garden labour in the Jalpaiguri and the Darjeeling Districts. In the Bombay Presidency, Ahmedabad textile unions and railway unions in Bombay get two seats each, the Bombay textile unions and unions of seamen and dock workers get one seat each and textile labour in Sholapur City gets one seat on the basis of a

special labour constituency. Of the six seats in Madras, all railway unions in the presidency and unions of textile workers in the Madras District get one seat each and the four remaining seats are divided between special labour constituencies of (1) textile workers in Coimbatore and Malabar, (2) Madras City dock and factory labour (excluding railways and textiles), (3) Vizagapatam dock and factory labour, and (4) West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur factory labour. In the United Provinces all registered trade unions get one seat and the two remaining seats are allocated to industrial factory labour in Cawnpore and industrial labour in Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh and Allahabad. In the Punjab, the North Western Railway Union gets one seat and the two remaining seats have been allocated to industrial labour in special labour constituencies composed of certain districts of East and North Punjab. In Bihar, registered mining unions in Dhanbad are allotted one seat and three go to special labour constituencies for (1) Jamshedpur factory labour, (2) Monghyr and Jamalpur factory labour, and (3) Hazaribagh mining labour. In the Central Provinces, trade unions in Nagpur City get one seat and the remaining seat goes to a special labour constituency of industrial labour employed in certain areas in the rest of the province. The one seat in Orissa is for a special constituency for the whole province and the allocation of the four seats in Assam are to vary at successive elections between tea gardens in different districts. As far as representation in the Federal Assembly is concerned, the proposals vary between the allocation of the two seats for the Bombay Presidency between all registered unions in Bombay and Ahmedabad, to the Governor of the Province acting at his own discretion at each successive election in Assam.

In the following table we reproduce the names of the various persons elected to the different Provincial Legislative Assemblies in India from different Labour Constituencies:—

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. G. Krishnamurthi Ayl.	..	..	..	Railway Trade Unions.
Mr. Genta Chelvapathi Chetti Garu	..	..	..	Textile Trade Unions.
Mr. N. G. Ramaswami Naidu Ayl.	..	..	..	Textile Workers.
Mr. P. R. K. Sarma Ayl.	..	..	..	Madras City Dock and Factory Labour (excluding Textile and Railway Labour).
Mr. Subbarao Karunakaram Garu	..	..	..	Vizagapatam <i>cum</i> East Godavari Dock and Factory Labour.
Mr. V. V. Narasimham Garu	..	..	..	West Godavari <i>cum</i> Kistna <i>cum</i> Guntur Factory Labour.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. D. K. Jagtap	..	..	..	..	Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions.
Mr. Guizarlal Nanda	..	..	..	..	Ahmedabad Textile Unions (Two seats).
Mr. K. K. Desai	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta	..	..	..	..	Railway Unions (Two seats).
Mr. S. H. Jhabvala	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Mr. A. H. Mirza	..	..	..	..	Trade Unions of Scamen and Dock Workers.
Mr. R. A. Khedgikar	..	..	..	..	Sholapur City Textile Labour.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. J. N. Gupta	Railway Trade Unions.
Mr. Aftab Ali	Water Transport Trade Unions.
Mr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee	Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered Factories).
Mr. Niharendra Dutt Mazumdar	Barrackpore (Registered Factories).
Mr. Sibnath Banerjee	Howrah (Registered Factories).
Mr. M. A. Zaman	Hooghly <i>cum</i> Serampore (Registered Factories).
Mr. B. Mukerjee	Collieries (Coal Mines).
Mr. Litta Sirdar	Bengal Doonars (Western), Darjeeling Sadar, Bengal Doonars (Eastern) and Kurseong.

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Raja Ram Shastri	Trade Union Constituency.
Mr. Suraj Prasad Awasthi	Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour.
Mr. B. K. Mukerjee	Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad and Aligarh.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Lala Sita Ram Mehra	Trade Unions.
Mr. Dewan Chaman Lal	East Punjab.
Mr. Ahmed Baksh	Elected for the North Punjab Labour Con- stituency died early in 1938 and the vacancy was not filled by the time we went to Press.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

<i>Nil</i>	Mining Trade Unions.
Mr. Babu Natha Ram	Jamshedpur Factory Labour.
<i>Nil</i>	Monghyr <i>cum</i> Jamalpur Factory Labour.
Mr. Babu Khetra Nath Sen Gupta	Hazaribag Mining Labour.

C. P. AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. G. S. Page	Trade Union Labour.
Mr. V. R. Kalappa	Factory Labour.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Bidesh Pan Tanty	Doom Dooma, Tinsukia and Dibrugarh.
Mr. Bhairab Chandra Das	Jorhat, Nazim and East Golaghat.
Mr. Babu Binode Kumar J. Sarwan	Shakurbari, Biswanath and Paneri.
Mr. Babu Parmeswar Parida Ahir	Silchar Srimangal and Longai Valley.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Babu Pyari Sankara Roy	Orissa Labour Constituency.
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SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. N. A. Bechar	Sind Labour Constituency.
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THE FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM IN INDIA.

The proposals of the Indian Delimitation Committee with regard to the formation of certain constituencies for the return of representatives of labour to the Federal Assembly and to the Provincial Legislative Assemblies on the basis of registered trade unions are bound to have some effect both on the formation of new unions and of the registration of such of those as have not yet registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. It is also probable that registered unions will make better endeavours than they have hitherto done in maintaining proper books of accounts and registers of members in view of their compulsory examination by officials of Government for the purposes of preparing electoral rolls. At the same time, however, the imposition of these further restrictions on the conduct of the affairs of registered trade unions might very well tend to dissuade several interested outsiders from continuing at the helm of affairs of their respective unions; and it is quite

possible that in the absence of such leadership many unions will tend to disintegrate and disappear. As far as the workmen in Indian industries are concerned, trade unionism has not taken on anywhere near to the extent which it has with workmen in the West; and, as has already been stated above, the will to organise is unfortunately lacking. Things might have been different had the labour franchise been limited entirely to registered trade unions but in most provinces outside the Province of Bombay the majority of the constituencies are special labour constituencies with which trade unions are in no way concerned. It is also very doubtful whether an Indian industrial worker will part with a monthly quota of his already meagre income for union subscriptions merely for the right of a vote. The experience of the last fifteen years shows that most of the unions which became defunct went to the wall owing mainly to the fact that their officials were not able to collect the necessary subscriptions from the members for the reason that the Indian workman will not part with money for a purely problem-

natic advantage. He wants a return for his outlay in the form of an increase in his wages and if he does not get this within a reasonable period he pays no union subscriptions. The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union is, happily, in a somewhat different position because in addition to its having an excellent conciliation and arbitration machinery for the redress of minor grievances and the discussion of major issues, it provides a host of welfare schemes in the form of hospitals and dispensaries, education and facilities for recreation, co-operative stores and cheap grain shops, etc., and its members get more than value for their money. In addition, the union is under the control of extremely disinterested, able and zealous officials who have made the union their life-work. The office of the union with its hundred or more clerks is a beehive of industry.

Unfortunately for the trade union movement in India, there are few, if any, unions which are

run on the model of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union. The vast majority of those which have been kept alive through the zeal of interested outsiders are hollow structures with no funds and bolstered figures of membership—bolstered in order to convince the employers concerned *re. their bona fides* for recognition. No trade union movement can stand on foundations such as these. It is possible, however, that with the spread of education and literacy, Indian industries will attract a more educated type of workman who will be able to persuade his fellows of the advantages of organised combination and that a healthier movement built on more solid foundations will take the place of the hollow structure which exists to-day. Whilst there are no indications for optimism there is, at the same time, no cause for pessimism in the matter but the hopes of all persons interested in the welfare of the labour movement in India are, as far as trade unionism is concerned, in the laps of the gods.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE DISPUTES LEGISLATION.

In the first part of this note on "Labour in India" in which we have given a complete survey of the growth of the labour problem in this country from its first beginnings in the seventies of the last century up to the present day we have dealt at some length with all the more important industrial disputes, and we have also given the findings and the recommendations of the various committees and departmental enquiries instituted in connection with them. We have also given statistics of industrial disputes in India during certain periods of intense industrial strife and we have traced the growth of conciliation and arbitration machinery culminating in the passing, by the Government of Bombay, of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act of 1934. In view of this, there is very little left to be said in this particular section and our remarks will therefore be confined to a brief description of the Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929 and to the all-India statistics of industrial disputes during the last sixteen years.

THE TRADE DISPUTES ACT, 1929.

The Trades Disputes Act was first passed in 1929. Its life was limited to five years but as a result of the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter an amending Act was passed in 1934 by virtue of which it was placed permanently on the Statute Book. In an earlier section of this note we referred to the prosecution launched by the Government of Bombay under Sections 16 and 17 of the Trade Disputes Act against eight leaders of the Textile Strike of 1934 on the grounds (1) that some of the demands made or formulated by the strikers were not in furtherance of a trade dispute; and (2) that the strike was designed to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship on the community and thereby to compel the Government to take or abstain from taking some particular course of action. The accused were charged with the

offence of inciting others to take part in an illegal strike. The Chief Presidency Magistrate held that the strike was not illegal and acquitted the accused. The Government of Bombay preferred an appeal in the High Court but lost the appeal too. The Government of India therefore passed a further Amending Act in March 1938 by virtue of which the words "general and prolonged" were omitted from clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Act. Advantage was taken at the same time to provide for the appointment of Conciliation officers and to amend the Act in a few other minor particulars. The main provisions of the Act as it now stands are as follows:—

With the exception of sections 1 and 2 which deal with short title, extent, duration, etc., and interpretations, and section 19 which deals with rule-making powers, the main body of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, falls into three parts. The first provides for the appointment of Courts of Enquiry and Boards of Conciliation (sections 3 to 14); the second contains special provisions with regard to strikes in public utility services (section 15); and the third deals with illegal strikes and lockouts (sections 16 to 18). The first part of the Act relating to the establishment of tribunals for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes was based generally on the British Industrial Courts Act of 1919 and its detailed provisions were adopted for the most part from clauses in that Act. The main difference is that whereas the British Act sets up a standing and permanent Industrial Court, the Conciliation Boards which the Indian Act makes provision for are intended to be appointed *ad hoc* like the Courts of Enquiry, in order to deal with particular disputes.

The Governor-General in Council, in the case of railways or concerns under the control of the Government of India; and the local Government, in the case of all other concerns or groups of concerns, have power to refer any matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to

any trade dispute which exists or is apprehended between an employer and his workmen to a Court of Inquiry for report; or to refer the whole dispute to a Board of Conciliation for promoting a settlement thereof. Where no reference is made by either party or where a reference is made to Government by only one party, the appointment or otherwise of a Court or a Board is entirely at the discretion of Government; but where both the parties to a dispute apply either conjointly or separately for the reference of the dispute to a Court or a Board it is obligatory on Government to proceed to appoint a Court or a Board, as the case may be, provided that Government are satisfied that the persons applying represent the majority of each party. The objects of Courts of Inquiry which may be composed of an independent chairman and other independent persons or only one independent person would be to investigate and report on such questions connected with the dispute as might be referred to them. The settlement of the dispute would depend on the force of public opinion on the Court's findings. The objects of Boards of Conciliation which may consist of one independent person or one independent chairman and two or four other members comprised of equal numbers of persons representing the interests of both the parties to a dispute and to be nominated by the parties concerned would be to secure a settlement of the dispute. Provisions are contained in the Act to enable both Courts and Boards to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. Neither party is under any obligation to accept the findings of a Court or the advice of a Board; but in practice both parties would be expected to do so.

The second part of the Act which covers public utility services makes it a penal offence for persons employed in such services to go on strike without giving fourteen days' notice in writing to the employer of their intention to do so. Penalties are also provided for persons abetting such an offence. This provision is based on the principle that persons whose work is vital to the welfare of the community generally should not be entitled to enter into a strike before sufficient time has been given to examine the merits of their grievances and to explore the possibilities of arriving at a settlement. Provisions of a somewhat similar type are also to be found in the Indian Post Offices Act and in a number of Municipal Acts in India; and the principle is one which has been widely accepted in other countries. Among "public utility services" have been included railways, postal, telegraph or telephone services; undertakings supplying light or water to the public; and any system of public conservancy or sanitation.

Clauses 16 to 18 of the Act relating to illegal strikes and lockouts closely follow the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 7 of the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, but these provisions are only applicable in the case of those strikes and lockouts which satisfy both of two conditions: in the first place, the strike or lockout must have objects other than the mere furtherance of a trade dispute within the industry to which the strikers or employers belong; and, in the second place, the strike or lockout must be designed or calculated to inflict severe

hardship upon the community and thereby to compel Government to take or abstain from taking any particular line of action. Persons furthering illegal strikes or lockouts are liable to punishment while those refusing to take part in them are protected from trade union disabilities to which they might otherwise be subjected.

As has already been stated at the beginning of this section, events leading up to the passing of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in 1934 and the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour in the Bombay Presidency as the ex-officio Chief Conciliator have already been dealt with in the general survey. The scope of that Act has also been surveyed and statistics as to its working up to 31st March 1937 have been given. Reference has also been made elsewhere to the excellent private conciliation and arbitration machinery which exists in the textile industry in Ahmedabad for the examination and settlement of all industrial disputes. It will be seen, therefore, that as in almost all the advanced industrial countries of the world, conciliation in India too has come to be regarded as a matter of first rate importance in the settlement of industrial disputes. The appointment of Labour Officers by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and by the Government of Bombay have been followed by the creation of similar posts in Bengal, the United Provinces and in Bihar and it is expected that all Provinces will make similar appointments in the near future.

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have only been collected since 1921. The following table sets out the number of disputes in each year since 1921, the number of persons affected by these disputes and the total time lost in man-days.

Industrial Disputes in India, 1921-36.

Year.	Number of disputes.	Number of workpeople involved.	Number of working days lost.
1921 ..	396	600,351	6,984,426
1922 ..	278	455,434	3,972,727
1923 ..	213	301,044	5,051,704
1924 ..	133	312,462	8,720,918
1925 ..	134	270,423	12,578,129
1926 ..	128	186,811	1,097,478
1927 ..	129	131,655	2,019,970
1928 ..	203	506,851	31,647,404
1929 ..	141	532,016	12,165,691
1930 ..	148	196,301	2,261,731
1931 ..	166	203,008	2,408,123
1932 ..	118	128,090	1,922,437
1933 ..	146	164,938	2,168,961
1934 ..	159	220,808	4,775,559
1935 ..	145	114,217	973,475
1936 ..	157	169,029	2,358,062

13th Session (Geneva, 1930): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Geoffrey Corbett and Mr. C. W. A. Turner (Substitute); E—Mr. Jadunath Roy; W—Mr. M. Daud; Secretary—Mr. C. W. A. Turner.

14th Session (Geneva, 1930): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe and Mr. A. Latiff (Substitute); E—Mr. A. L. Ojha; W—Mr. S. C. Joshi; Secretary—Mr. G. Graham Dixon.

Conventions.

29. Forced Labour.

30. Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices).

15th Session (Geneva, 1931): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. A. G. Clow; E—Mr. Walchand Hirachand; W—Mr. R. R. Bakhale; Secretary—Mr. N. A. Mohrbhan.

Conventions.

31. Hours of Work (Coal mines).

16th Session (Geneva, 1932): G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Atul Chatterjee; E—Mr. Shanmukham Chetti; W—Mr. Diwan Chaman Lal; Secretary—Mr. K. R. Menon.

Conventions.

32. Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised, 1932)—(D)

33. Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment).

17th Session (Geneva, 1933): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. J. F. Gennings; E—Shi Phiroze C. Sedina; W—Mr. Aftab Ali; Secretary—Mr. K. R. Menon.

Conventions.

34. Fee-Charging Employment Agencies.

35. Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.).

36. Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture).

37. Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.).

38. Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture).

39. Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc.).

40. Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture).

18th Session (Geneva, 1934): G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr. A. G. Clow; E—Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai; W—Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta; Secretary—Mr. A. Dabdin.

Conventions.

41. Night Work (Women) (Revised)—(AD).

42. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised).

43. Sheet-Glass Works.

44. Unemployment Provision.

19th Session (Geneva, 1935): G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Joseph Blane; E—Mr. H. A. Laljee; W—Mr. V. M. Ramuswami Mudaliar; Secretary—Mr. S. R. Zaman.

Conventions.

45. Underground Work (Women)—(E).

46. Hours of Work (Coal Mines) (Revised).

47. Forty-Hour Week.

48. Maintenance of Migrants, Pension rights.

49. Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass Bottle Works).

20th Session (Geneva, 1936): G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr. S. N. Roy; E—Sir H. M. Mehta; W—Rao Sahib R. W. Fulay; Secretary—Mr. S. R. Zaman.

Conventions.

50. Recruiting of Indigenous Workers.

51. Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works).

52. Holidays with Pay.

21st Session (Geneva, 1936): G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Mr. A. Dabdin; E—Mr. M. A. Master; W—Mr. Aftab Ali; Secretary—Mr. A. F. Morley.

Conventions.

53. Officers' Competency Certificates.

54. Holidays with Pay (Sea).

55. Shipowners' Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen).

56. Sickness Insurance (Sea).

57. Hours of Work and Manning (Sea).

22nd Session (Geneva, 1936): Same Delegation as at the 21st Session.

Conventions.

58. Minimum Age (Sea).

23rd Session (Geneva 1937) G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce; E—Sir Hornumjee P. Mody; W—Mr. S. C. Sen; Secretary—Mr. S. R. Zaman.

Conventions.

59. Minimum Age (Industry) (Revised).

60. Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) (Revised).

61. Reduction of Hours of work (Textiles).

62. Safety Provisions (Building).

A = Unconditional ratification.

B = Legislative or other measures passed since the adoption of the Convention.

C = Legislative or other measures anterior to the adoption of the Convention by the Conference.

D = Legislation passed.

E = Legislation in progress or in preparation.

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR QUESTIONS.

The central co-ordinating authority in India for questions connected with labour in most industries is the Department of Labour of the Government of India with a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council holding the portfolio. Questions connected with the labour employed in docks and the mercantile marine are dealt with by the Department of Commerce. All railway workshops and running sheds employing twenty or more persons are factories subject to the Indian Factories Act,

the central executive authority for which is the Department of Labour; but, apart from the control which this Department and the Provincial Governments exercise over railway workshops and running sheds, all classes of railway labour are under the control of the Railway Board which is itself under the control of the Department of Communications. Under the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act, 1919, 'Regulation of Mines' and 'Inter-Provincial Migration' were central subjects

whereas industrial matters included under the head 'factories' and 'welfare of labour' fell within the scope of the provincial legislatures and although the Government of India has passed central legislation in connection with most questions affecting the welfare of labour—in order to secure uniformity of treatment in all provinces—the administration of the various Acts connected with factories, workmen's compensation, trade unions, payment of wages, the pledging of child labour, etc., falls on the local Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration as it is not permissible under the constitution, for the central Government to incur any expenditure from central revenues on the administration of provincial subjects. This constitutional position is perhaps, to some extent, responsible for the opposition shown by some of the local Governments to labour measures on which their views have been invited by the Government of India during recent years. The Governor-General in Council exercises control over the administration of the Acts passed by the central legislature in two ways: in the first place he is vested by Statute with the general power of superintendence, direction and control; and, secondly these Acts in most cases reserve certain power to him to make the powers conferred on Local Governments subject to his control. The general principle observed by the Government of India, however, has been to grant to the provinces as free a hand as possible in the administration of the various all-India Acts. The central Government in the Department of Labour however maintains control in connection with the Indian Mines Act.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that the possibility of making labour legislation both a federal and a provincial subject should receive adequate consideration; and that, if federal legislation were not practicable, efforts should be directed to securing that, as early as possible, the whole of India should participate in making progress in labour matters. For Indian States in which there was appreciable industrial development, the Commission thought that the Industrial Council which they recommended should be set up would offer a suitable channel for co-operation. The whole question was discussed threadbare at the various Round Table Conferences which were held in London in connexion with the new reforms; and Mr. N. M. Joshi who represented the interests of Indian Labour at these conferences pressed that as far as possible labour legislation should be a federal subject. Owing largely to Mr. Joshi's efforts, the Joint Parliamentary Committee decided for concurrent legislation. The Government of India Act, 1935, lays down that the following subjects may be legislated for concurrently both by the Federal Legislature and by the Provincial Legislatures:—

- (1) Factories; regulation of the working of mines, but not including mineral development;
- (2) Welfare of labour; provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation;
- (3) Trade Unions; industrial and labour disputes.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Reference has already been made to the establishment by the Government of India of a special Labour Bureau in 1920 and to the abolition of this office in 1923 in pursuance of a recommendation made in the matter by the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The Department of Labour has, however, endeavoured to carry on as much as possible of the work of that Bureau but owing to its limitations in staff and personnel it is not in a position to initiate and conduct all-India enquiries into wages and conditions of employment in Indian industries. The present executive staff of the Department of Labour is as follows:—

Member-in-charge: The Honourable Sir MUHAMMAD ZAFULLAH KHAN, Kt., BAR-AT-LAW. (This member also holds the Commerce Portfolio.)

Secretary: The Honourable Mr. A. G. CLOW, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary: N. MAHADEVA AYYAR, I.C.S.

Under Secretary: C. M. KER, I.C.S.

BENGAL.

The Government of Bengal appointed a Labour Intelligence Officer in the year 1920. Labour laws generally were administered in the Commerce Department, but the Revenue Department continued the administration of the Assam Labour Immigration Act. The Labour Intelligence Officer was to keep a record of industrial disputes in the Presidency as well as of labour organisations. From time to time as circumstances required it was intended that he should conduct special enquiries but owing to financial stringency, Government could not provide him with adequate staff for the purpose. The Intelligence Officer was also the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Commerce Department and after the coming into effect of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, he was also appointed Registrar of Trade Unions. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that Bengal should have a properly staffed Labour Office on the same lines and with at least the same staff as the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay; but owing to financial stringency, it has not been possible to give effect to this recommendation. The designation of Labour Intelligence Officer has since been changed to Labour Commissioner. The Commissioner of Labour who is also the Registrar of Trade Unions, and the Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce and Labour, has to mediate in trade disputes, make direct approach in difficult cases, counteract after effects of strikes, carry out general welfare work, collect labour statistics and tour the industrial areas with a view to the growth of healthy trade unionism and betterment of the condition of labour.

It was decided to strengthen the Labour Commissioner's Office staff by the addition of one post of Asst. Labour Commissioner and two posts of Labour Officers and necessary clerical

and menial staff. The Assistant Labour Commissioner has already been appointed. The two Labour Officers are in course of selection.

The Workmen's Compensation Act is administered by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation who is also the authority under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. The Indian Mines and the Trade Disputes Acts and the Bengal Workmen's Protection Act, 1934, are administered by the Commerce Department which since the 1st April 1937 has been renamed the Commerce and Labour Department.

Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions: A. HUGHES, I.C.S.

Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation Act and Authority under the Payment of Wages Act: K. G. MURSHED, I.C.S.

Chief Inspector of Factories: J. B. MCBRIDE, A.M.I. (MECH.) E.

MADRAS.

The Government of Madras appointed a Labour Commissioner in the year 1920 primarily to organise and control the operations for the betterment of the condition of the Depressed classes in the Madras Presidency, especially in regard to provision of water supply, assignment of lands, acquisition of house sites, education through special schools and grant of assistance in the form of Scholarships and boarding grants. The administration of Criminal Tribes Settlements was also placed under him. He was also to watch and study at all times the conditions of labour, particularly industrial labour, throughout the Presidency and to keep Government informed by periodical reports of its movements and tendencies and of the existence of any disputes between employers and employed. The settlement of labour disputes and prevention of strikes was mentioned as part of his work, but actually he has interfered very little and at present obtains the orders of Government before intervening. He is consulted by both labour organisations and employers in regard to Trade Union Law, the Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act, and the Madras Maternity Relief Act. He is appointed Chief Inspector of Factories, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions, and is also responsible for the administration of the Payment of Wages Act and the Madras Maternity Relief Act. For the administration of the factories Act he has a Technical Personal Assistant at headquarters who is also in charge of the Madras Factories Circle. The Labour Commissioner in Madras has no special statistical office to deal with Labour statistics and no reports have been published of any special enquiries into questions connected with industrial labour in the Presidency. The conduct of the Quinquennial Census into Agricultural wages has been placed in his hands, and with the introduction of the Payment of Wages Act, a beginning has been made for a more accurate collection of industrial wages statistics for inclusion in the Factories Act Administration Report.

Commissioner of Labour: D. N. STRATHIE, I.C.S. (This officer is also Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation; Registrar of Trade Unions, Chief Inspector of Factories and the authority under the Payment of Wages Act.)

BOMBAY.

Of all the Provincial Governments in India, the Government of Bombay have always maintained a progressive lead in their zealous and earnest solicitude for the welfare and well-being of the industrial labour employed in the province; and the real pioneer work in the field of labour information and statistics in India during the last seventeen years has been done by the **BOMBAY LABOUR OFFICE** which was established in 1921 by Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay. In the Government resolution announcing the establishment of this office the following were declared to be its functions:—

(1) *Labour Statistics and Intelligence.*—These relate to the conditions under which labour works and include information relating to the cost of living, wages, hours of labour, family budgets, strikes and lockouts, and similar matters;

(2) *Industrial Disputes.*—As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Office develop it will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise; and

(3) *Legislation and other matters relating to Labour.*—The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary new legislation or the amendment of existing laws."

When the Labour Office was first started it was placed in charge of a Director of Labour. The post of the Director of Labour, was, however, abolished in 1926 and the Labour Office was placed under the charge of the Director of Information whose designation was changed to Director of Information and Labour Intelligence. With a view to implementing the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, the Government of Bombay in May 1933 again changed the designation of the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence to "Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information." With this change in designation the administrative control of the Factory and Boiler Departments was transferred from the Collector of Bombay to the Commissioner of Labour and the Commissioner of Labour was also appointed ex-officio Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions. Under the Bombay Trade Disputes Act, 1934, the Commissioner of Labour has also been appointed ex-officio Chief Conciliator. In addition to the Commissioner there are four gazetted officers attached to the Labour Office. Three of these are Assistant Commissioners of Labour at headquarters in Bombay and the fourth who is called the Labour Officer at Ahmedabad is stationed at that centre. There are also three full time lady investigators but these are not gazetted appointments. The office staff contains two Statistical Superintendents, three senior clerks, twelve junior clerks; two stenographers, one typist, one cashier, one despatcher and one dattari. The activities of the office comprise (1) prices and cost of living, (2) wages and hours of labour, (3) rents, (4) economic and social conditions of various communities, (5) unemployment, (6) industrial disputes, (7) trade unions, (8) other industrial and labour intelligence, (9) international labour intelligence, (10) labour legislation, (11) the *Labour Gazette* and (12) library.

The *Labour Gazette* has been published monthly since September 1921. It is intended to supply complete and up-to-date information on Indian labour conditions and especially the conditions existing in the Bombay Presidency, and to supply to local readers the greatest possible amount of information regarding labour conditions in the outside world. The *Labour Gazette* circulates to many different countries and is perhaps the only publication of its kind in India from which foreigners interested in labour and economic conditions in India can obtain accurate and up-to-date information. It has also hitherto been practically the only medium through which the work and publications of the International Labour Office have been made regularly available to people in India.

In the *Labour Gazette* statistics are regularly published for working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, wholesale prices index numbers for Bombay and Karachi, retail food prices for five important centres in the Province of Bombay, for industrial disputes and for workmen's compensation, prosecutions under the Indian Factories Act, and the employment situation. Quarterly information is collected with regard to all known trade unions in the Bombay Presidency and full information is published in the *Labour Gazette* every three months.

A substantial grant is allowed by the Local Government to the Labour Office for the purchase of books and the Labour Office has accumulated a very useful and fully catalogued library on labour, industrial and economic matters. The Labour Office library is open to research workers in Bombay. In addition to books, the library contains bound copies of all the more important periodicals received from Labour Ministries, and International and research organisations in various parts of the world.

The present staff of the Department is as follows:—

Minister-in-Charge of Labour: The Hon'ble The Prime Minister Mr. B. G. KHER.

Parliamentary Secretary for Labour: GULZAR LAL NANDA, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information, Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions.—J. F. GENNINGS, C.B.E., Bar-at-Law, J.P.

Labour Officer: A. PRYDE, J.P.

Assistant Commissioners of Labour.—S. R. Deshpande, M.B.E., B. Litt. (Oxon.), N.A. Mehrban, M.B.E., B.A., F.S.S. and S. V. Joshi, B.A. (Cantab.). Mr. Joshi is also Assistant to the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency.

Labour Officer at Ahmedabad.—A. S. Iyengar, B.A.

PUNJAB.

In the Punjab, the Director of Industries ordinarily looks after all necessary matters in connexion with Labour. He is also the Registrar of Trade Unions. The Workmen's Compensation Act is administered by the Senior Sub-Judges at Lahore, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Lyallpur, Ambala, Multan, Rawalpindi and Sardodha and by the Deputy Commissioners in the other Districts.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions.—RAI BAHADUR LALA RAM LAL, M.B.E.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Department of Commerce and Industry is the administrative authority which deals with all labour questions. The Director of Industries is in immediate charge of all matters relating to labour. He is also Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Registrar of Trade Unions. The Factory Office is also under his general Supervision. There is no special Labour Office or Labour Officer in the Central Provinces but the factory staff is utilised for collecting such information on labour questions as may be required from time to time. A Board of Industries consisting of representatives of the employers and the employed has been in existence since the year 1914 and all matters affecting the interests of labour are considered by this Board but the Board acts purely in an advisory capacity.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions: C. C. DESAI, I.C.S.

UNITED PROVINCES.

In the United Provinces almost all departments of the local Government dealt with various phases of questions connected with labour up to the end of 1934. Labour as such was with the Home Member, electricity was with the Finance Member, the factory inspection staff was under the control of the Director of Industries, boiler inspection was under the control of the Public Works Department. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed ex-officio Registrar of Trade Unions. In 1935, however, a more unifying policy was adopted and the Director of Industries was appointed Director of Statistics and ex-officio Commissioner of Labour or the general administration of all questions connected with labour. The assumption of office by the Congress in this Province on July 19th 1937 was heralded with serious labour troubles in Cawnpore. The Hon'ble the Prime Minister announced his intention to appoint a special officer to deal with labour disputes as they arose from day to day and to bring forward legislation on the lines of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act 1934. Dr. R. B. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Econ.), was appointed Labour Officer in August 1937 to settle industrial disputes and to act as a welfare officer in the broadest sense of the term.

The Director of Industries is in immediate charge of all matters relating to labour. He is also ex-officio Director of Statistics and Commissioner of Labour. As in Bombay, he also

controls the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers. The present executive staff of the Department of Industries and Labour is as follows:—

Minister-in-Charge: The Hon'ble Dr. KAILASH NATH KATJU, M.A., LL.D.

Parliamentary Secretary: ACHARYA JUGAL KISHORE, M.A. (OXON.), M.L.A.

Secretary: P. M. KHAREGHAT, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Director of Industries and Commissioner of Labour: J. NIGAM, I.C.S.

Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers: A. HAJI, A.M.I.E.E. (LONDON).

Labour Officer: Dr. R. B. GUPTA, M.A., PH.D. (ECON.).

SIND.

Sind, since its separation from the Bombay Presidency, has modelled its administration of all labour questions on Bombay and the Government of Sind have appointed a Commissioner of Labour who is also Registrar of Trade Unions. There are no provincial laws dealing with labour problems in Sind nor were there any under contemplation as we go to press.

Commissioner of Labour and Registrar of Trade Unions: T. C. TRADANI, B.A., LL.B.

OTHER PROVINCES.

In Assam the main question connected with labour is that concerning the recruitment of labour for tea plantations from other provinces. As inter-provincial migration is a central subject, the local Government are not very actively interested in the special consideration of other labour questions. Labour conditions in Bihar, Orissa, Assam, and the North West Frontier Province are not considered such as to justify the appointment of labour Commissioners. In Orissa, the Revenue Commissioner (J. B. DAIN, C.I.E., I.C.S.), is the Registrar of Trade Unions. In the North-West Frontier Province, the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department has been entrusted with the work of industrial and labour disputes. In the newly separated Province of Bihar, the Director of Industries (V. K. B. PILLAI, I.C.S.) looks after all matters connected with labour but this Province has a separate Registrar of Trade Unions (E. O. LEE, I.C.S.). A labour Assistant to the Ministry has now been appointed in Bihar to help the Ministry in problems arising out of labour questions and to collect facts and figures concerning the conditions of life of the labourers, their wages, etc. In Assam, A. S. V. AGORRE, I.C.S., is the Controller of Emigrant Labour but as no trade Unions have yet been registered in this Province there is no Registrar of Trade Unions functioning but for purposes of the Act, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is ex-officio Registrar of Trade Unions. In Ajmer-Merwara, the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, (AKHTAR HUSAIN, I.C.S.) is Registrar of Trade Unions.

LABOUR LAWS IN INDIAN STATES.

Few Indian States have any labour legislation but most of them are of little industrial importance. The only States which have more than 8,000 persons employed in factories and mines are Hyderabad, Mysore, Indore, Baroda, Jammu and Kashmir, Gwalior and Travancore. Most of these States have a Factories Act which, however, is much below the standard of the corresponding Act in British India. In recent years there has been a tendency on the part of certain capitalists to endeavour to evade the provisions of the factory law in British India by establishing mills or factories in the territories of Indian States. It is interesting, however, to note that His Highness the Gaikwad of Baroda has decided to introduce a nine-hour day in all factories in Baroda State from August 1938.

ROYAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The most important recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in connection with Government administration of matters connected with labour was for the setting up of an Industrial Council which would enable representatives of employers of labour and of Governments to meet regularly in conference to discuss labour measures and labour policy. It was suggested that the Council should meet annually and its president should be elected at each annual session. The secretary of the Council should be a permanent official responsible to it for current business. The functions of the Council would be (1) the examination of proposals for labour legislation referred to it and also to initiate such proposals; (2) to promote a spirit of co-operation and understanding among those concerned with labour policy, and to provide an opportunity for an interchange of information regarding experiments in labour matters; (3) to advise Central and Provincial Governments on the framing of rules and regulations; and (4) to advise regarding the collection of labour statistics and the co-ordination and development of economic research. On the 7th March 1935 Mr. P. N. Sapru moved a resolution in the Council of State urging the establishment of the Industrial Council on the lines suggested by the Commission. Mr. D. E. Mitchell speaking on behalf of Government expressed sympathy with the resolution. He did not deny that the creation of such an Industrial Council would be of very great value but there was no great hurry for it. He quoted the Commission and said they were not for its immediate establishment. The situation had considerably altered since the recommendation had been made in 1931 and there was a possibility under the new constitution that labour would be decentralised. In that case there was the danger that legislation passed in autonomous provinces would come into conflict with the centre. In view of this he thought that the creation of such a Council at that stage was not desirable. The resolution on being put to the vote was negatived by 22 votes against and seven for.

Sea Routes between India and Europe.

The Indian port for the direct journey to and from Europe is Bombay. There are ordinarily five lines of steamers by which the journey to and from the West *via* Bombay can be performed, either by sea all the way, or—and in some cases only—by sea part of the way and by rail across Europe. They are the P. & O., the Anchor Line, the City and Hall Line and the Lloyd Triestino. The Dollar Line steamers are available for Western passages only. There are ordinarily other services between Calcutta and the West, by steamers sailing round Ceylon, and several lines connect Colombo with Europe.

Of the latter the Orient, the Messageries Maritimes, the Bibby Lines, N. Y. K., Australian Commonwealth, and Royal Dutch Lines are the chief besides the P. & O. The Bibby and Henderson services extend to Rangoon. The new railway between India and Ceylon greatly increases the importance of the Colombo route for Southern India. The shortest time between London and Bombay is 11 days *via* Marseilles by P. & O. Express Voyage. The following are the fares which are convertible at approximately current rates of exchange:—

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.

FARES FROM BOMBAY OR KARACHI.	1st Saloon.				2nd Saloon.	
	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.
Free passages (single and return) are granted between Karachi and Bombay by British India Steamer.	£	£	£	£	£	£
To Plymouth or London by sea, Single	78	72	66	60	48	42
" " Return	136	126	116	106	84	74
To Marseilles, Single	74	68	62	56	44	38
" Return	129	119	109	99	77	67
To Malta, Single	68	62	56	50	42	36
" Return	119	109	99	89	74	64
To Gibraltar, Single	76	70	64	58	46	40
" Return	133	123	113	103	81	71

By the British India S. N. Co. Cabin class fares from Madras are:—

Cabin class from £38 to 49 Single and £67 to £86 Return to Marseilles and £40 to £52 Single and £70 to £91 Return to London.

By the Anchor Line Ltd., the First class fares to Liverpool range from Rs. 733 to Rs. 867, Cabin class Rs. 493 to Rs. 733 and Tourist Rs. 400 to Rs. 533.

By Ellerman's "City" and "Hall" Lines fares from Bombay or Karachi to Plymouth are:—

Cabin class (Minimum) Marseilles Single Rs. 493, Return Rs. 867, Plymouth Single Rs. 533, Return *via* Liverpool Rs. 933.

Calcutta to London:

Cabin class, Single Rs. 600 minimum, Return Rs. 1,053 minimum

By Bibby Line fares from Rangoon to London:—

1st saloon single Rs. 910, return Rs. 1,560. Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon single

Rs. 840. Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon return Rs. 1,470.

The Bibby Line fares from Colombo are as follows:—

Colombo Marseilles single Rs. 710, return Rs. 1,240. Colombo London single Rs. 760, return Rs. 1,335.

The Bibby Line steamers carry 1st class passengers only.

By Henderson Line fares from Rangoon to Liverpool, 1st saloon are:—single Rs. 775, return (available for 4 months) Rs. 1,150, (available for 2 years) Rs. 1,375.

By Lloyd Triestino Line fares from Bombay to Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, Naples or Genoa are:—

1st class Season £65, Off-Season £55, 2nd class Season £45, Off-Season £40, Economic class Season £30, Off-Season £25, Return Tickets available for 2 years, full particulars on application. 100 Days' Return Tickets 1st class £80, 2nd class £65, Economic class £42.

Sailings from Bombay to Italy and the Far East twice monthly.

INDIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

The distances and railway fares from Bombay to the principal centres of other parts of India are as follows:—

	Miles.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Delhi, B. B. & C. I. Railway, <i>via</i> new Nagda-Muttra direct route	861	Rs. a. p. 92 15 0	Rs. a. p. 46 7 0
Delhi, G. I. P. Railway, <i>via</i> Agra	957	92 15 0	46 7 0
Simla, <i>via</i> Delhi	1,220	137 9 0	69 7 0
Calcutta, G. I. P., from Bombay, <i>via</i> Jubbulpore & Allahabad	1,349	135 10 9	67 13 0
Calcutta, G. I. P., from Bombay, <i>via</i> Nagpur	1,223	127 12 9	63 14 0
Madras, G. I. P., from Bombay, <i>via</i> Raichur	794	94 13 0	47 6 0
Lahore, <i>via</i> Delhi	1,158	125 8 0	62 11 0

CIVIL AVIATION.

The development of internal air services in India was first essayed by Lord (then Sir George) Lloyd during his Governorship of Bombay (1918-23.) The first air service was organised by the Government of India between Karachi and Bombay and was operated by the Royal Air Force. It was purely a Government venture and was established as a temporary and experimental measure during the fair-weather season of the year 1920, with the object of testing the extent to which an airmail service was likely to be used by the public. It was closed down as sufficient data as to running expenses had been collected and its continuance as a purely commercial concern was not advocated.

The general attitude of the Government of India for some time after this was that as no air services in the world had yet been run without a Government subsidy and as India had no money available for such a purpose, a general development of air services in India must await more prosperous times. The pressure of external conditions in favour of Indian aerial enterprise gradually increased. The inauguration of French and Dutch air services across India, as well as the institution of a regular weekly service between England and Karachi, and the general increase of civil aviation in all parts of the world and of visits of flyers of different nations to India,

stimulated both Government and public opinion. India had become a party to the International Air Convention and under this was under a moral obligation to provide ground facilities for aircraft from other countries.

The problem of internal air services was freshly taken up by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour when Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was member of Government for that portfolio. Force of circumstances has already necessitated the appointment of a Director of Civil Aviation and the first holder of the post was Lt. Col. F. C. (now Sir Francis) Sheppard, O.B.E.

Non-official members of the Assembly, under the leadership of Dr. Moonje, then an elected member, for sometime strongly pressed Government to institute a practical system for the training of young Indians in Civil Aviation. They foresaw that the development of Civil Aviation in India was only a matter of time.

The reflection of this foresight is mirrored today in the organisation of the trunk air lines of India. The aerodromes and landing grounds on the main air routes are controlled by over 20 Indian Aerodrome Officers who are responsible for their safe operation, while the flying personnel on the internal air routes is 90 per cent. Indian. On the engineering side Indians are now

taking their places not only as Assistant but as Chief Ground Engineers to internal operating Companies and are already finding their way to responsible positions as Aircraft Inspectors with the Directorate of Civil Aviation.

Development of Indian Air Services.—Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was in due course obliged to reconsider the question of assisted internal aërial services in India. An arrangement was made by which the Imperial Airways' Service between Croydon and Karachi was on 30th December 1929, extended to New Delhi, mails from and for Europe being carried to and for each week. This conveyance of mails between New Delhi and Karachi was performed under a special arrangement, the chief point of which was that the service was conducted by the Government of India and that Imperial Airways chartered to them machines for the purpose. This meant, in effect, that the Western service of the Airways Company continued to Delhi, but that technically the service from Karachi eastwards, belonging not to them but to the Government of India. Passengers as well as mails were carried. On the expiration of the period for which the contract on these lines was arranged, the Government of India decided not to renew their charter with Imperial Airways and adopted the alternative course of contracting with the Delhi Flying Club to carry the weekly Karachi-Delhi air mails to and fro. Passengers were also carried by this service. This, like the earlier special arrangement with Imperial Airways, was obviously a transitional plan. It came into operation early in 1932. It filled the need of the moment pending the development of a permanent scheme. Before Sir Bhupendranath Mitra could critically develop the matter, he was succeeded in charge of the Departmental portfolio by Sir Joseph Blore and the latter entered with enthusiasm into the problem. Its solution was largely assisted by a great deal of spade-work carried out by Col. Sheldermine before he resigned his appointment as D.C.A. in order to take up the corresponding one in England. A scheme was worked out under the direction of Sir Joseph Blore for the institution of a weekly air service between Karachi and Calcutta in connection with the weekly arrivals and departures of air mails conveyed by Imperial Airways Ltd., from and to England. If the Government of India had at this time taken no steps towards the organisation of a service of the kind, they would have been unable to prevent Imperial Airways or some other non-Indian concern from establishing one and the authorities in India were determined that civil aviation within India should be Indian in character, either through the development of private enterprise or through the institution of Government owned services.

The arrival of acute financial stringency following on the world depression, necessitated the abandonment of the Government Karachi-Calcutta service in 1931. Four Avro-10 aeroplanes had already been purchased for the service and they were sold, one of them being retained for the use of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Willingdon, who had newly arrived in India on the appointment of the Earl to be Viceroy. The machine continued in Their Excellencies' service until 1934, when a new up-

to-date aeroplane was purchased for their use and their old one was retained for the use of senior Government officials.

Efforts to attain the desired result were revived successfully in 1933. Arrangements were made with the British Government and Imperial Airways, Ltd., for the extension of the London-Karachi air service across India from Karachi to Singapore, as a link in the England-Australia air service. A private company Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., was formed with rupee capital and a majority of Indian Directors, in which shares are held by Imperial Airways Ltd., 51 per cent. Indian National Airways Ltd. 25 per cent. and the Government of India 24 per cent. This Company then operated jointly with Imperial Airways a weekly service from Karachi to Singapore, where it connected with Qantas Empire Airways' weekly service from Singapore to Australia.

Indian National Airways Ltd., was established largely through the efforts of Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, C.B.E., to participate as a shareholder in Indian Trans-Continental Airways, and to develop feeder and other internal air services in North India. They opened a bi-weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon and a daily service between Dacca and Calcutta with prospects of extension to Assam. Under a ten years contract with the Government of India they also instituted a weekly service from Lahore to Karachi, to link with Imperial Airways London-Karachi services. The Rangoon and Dacca services from Calcutta were abandoned in 1935, owing to lack of public support.

Before all these developments, however, the first move had taken place in Western India. Through the enterprise of Tata Sons Ltd., under a ten year contract with the Government of India, a feeder service was started in 1932 between Karachi, Bombay and Madras, connecting at Karachi with the London-Karachi service. From the beginning of 1935, Imperial Airways London-Karachi service, and with it the Trans-India service to Calcutta and the feeder services Karachi-Lahore and Karachi-Bombay-Madras, were operated twice weekly. The second trans-India service was extended to Australia in 1936.

In Burma, Irrawaddy Flotilla and Airways Ltd. have pioneered the development of seaplane services on inland waterways and now operate the following services without subsidy or mail contract :—

(i) Rangoon-Yenangyaung-Rangoon.—Twice weekly in each direction. (ii) Rangoon Tavoy-Rangoon.—Twice weekly in each direction.

Empire Air Mail Scheme.—The initiative in this development was taken by His Majesty's Government. In September 1936, an agreement was reached with the Government of India and the Government of India simultaneously negotiated with the Government of Ceylon for the extension of the Karachi-Madras service to Colombo. The new services were inaugurated on the 28th February 1938, with four services a week each way from London to Calcutta. The frequency of the two feeder air mail services in India, viz. Karachi-Madras-Colombo and Karachi

Lahore was simultaneously increased to four, each service maintaining connection with the easterly and westerly flights of the main trunk service. The frequency will be increased to five when the services in the Australian section are augmented some time later in the year. Two of the main services are operated by 'C' Class Flying Boats between Southampton (England) and Singapore. The other two are operated as a temporary measure by 'C' Class Flying Boats between Southampton and Karachi, whilst between Karachi and Calcutta landplanes of the Atlanta Class continue to be employed. The Atlanta machines will be replaced by the new 'Ensign' Class landplanes which when available will operate the entire route England (Croydon.) to Calcutta twice weekly in both directions. Half the fleet of Ensign aircraft operated on this route will be owned by Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd.

All first class mails to Empire participating countries are now conveyed by air. The letter postage from India to England is 2½ annas for ½ an ounce, so that for those who had been using the air mail there is now a great economy 2½ annas instead of 7½ annas per ½ oz. For others there is the advantage that for the same postage as before (2½as.) their mail is now conveyed in a very much shorter time by air instead of by sea and land. Complete operational services for both day and night flying are being organised, and the new services will be progressively speeded up to provide a still greater saving of time.

New air services opened in 1937.—Apart from the preparations for the inauguration of the Empire Air Mail Scheme, the year 1937 saw the beginning of two new internal air services. Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., established a service between Bombay and Delhi, calling at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior. At present, the service runs twice weekly during the cold weather season (October to May). Besides this Tata Sons have extended their Bombay-Trivandrum service to Trichinopoly where it connects with one of the four main services to Colombo. This service is also operated seasonally during the fine weather months. Surcharged air mails are carried on both services.

Air services of India Ltd., Bombay a new company established in 1937, inaugurated in November, 1937, an air service from Bombay to Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbandar in the Kathiawar States. The service is at present scheduled to run three times weekly in each direction.

The K.L.M. (Dutch) and Air France (French) services continue to operate across India; the former increased their frequency to three services per week towards the latter part of 1937.

Statistics.—Statistical information illustrating the progress of Civil Aviation in India is published in the Annual Report on the Progress of Civil Aviation in India, copies of which are obtainable price Re. 1 net from the Manager of Publications Civil Lines, Delhi, or through any agent for Government Publications.

Instruction in Aviation.—It is satisfactory to note the speed with which young Indians have qualified themselves in almost every sphere of commercial aviation, considering the high qualifications, long and expensive training and paucity

of facilities for this training in India itself. For instance, although the flying club movement started only 10 years ago, three out of the seven subsidised clubs have Indian instructors in full charge and other clubs have assistant Indian instructors. At one time it was essential for instructors to be trained in England but now it is possible for this training to be obtained in India. The same applies to the general training of commercial pilots, but it must still be recognised that certain forms of advanced training are not yet available in India although Government has recently arranged a limited amount of training for specially selected pilots on the Government owned Avro X three engine aeroplane. The training of Aerodrome Officers also is now carried out in India at Karachi Air Port under the supervision of the Chief Aerodrome Officer.

Flying training is given in India through clubs founded for the purpose. There are ten of these. The Aero Club of India and Burma represents the interests of the affiliated clubs. The Aero Club is a private body, financially supported by the other flying clubs and acts as a coordinating body for those others, taking up with Government points of interest to them all and so on. The Aero Club also serves the private aviator in connection with customs carnets, diplomatic permits, licences for the carriage of arms and camera and maps for flights abroad. The ten flying clubs are: The Bengal Flying Club (Dum Dum), Bombay Flying Club (Juhu), Delhi Flying Club (Willingdon Air Station, New Delhi), Karachi Aero Club (Karachi Air Port, Drigh Road), Northern India Flying Club (Lahore), United Provinces Flying Club (Cawnpore and Lucknow), Madras Flying Club (St. Thomas' Mount), Jodhpur Flying Club (Jodhpur), Hyderabad State Aero Club (Begumpet, Hyderabad), and Jaipur Flying Club (Sanganer). The first seven of these clubs are subsidised by Government, and are under the direct control of the Director of Civil Aviation in India. The Aeronautical Training Centre of India Ltd., Civil Aerodrome, New Delhi, opened an extensive school at the Civil Aerodrome, New Delhi, in October 1935, for giving training in aviation. The Centre is equipped to take 80 students at a time for training. A complete course lasts four years and costs about Rs. 6,000.

The club movement dates from March 1927 when as a result of the interest taken in the subject by Sir Victor Sassoon, Bt., M.L.A., it was discussed by the Indian Legislative Assembly. An encouraging atmosphere was thus created and in the same month Aero Club of India and Burma was formed. Straggling committees were then formed in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad, with the object of developing interest in the movement and in order to utilise the Government grants which were at this time proposed. The formation of local flying clubs followed. In December 1927 the Government of India received from Sir Victor Sassoon a letter saying that subject to a grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Aero Club for the year 1928-29 and a grant of Rs. 20,000 to each club formed, he would bear any deficit between the clubs' income and expenditure until the grants became available. This offer the Government accepted and further decided that they would provide for each club an initial equipment of two

aeroplane, a spare engine and a contribution towards the cost of a hangar where no hangar was already available. The grants commenced on 1st April 1928.

Seven clubs are now subsidised. In principle, each club receives a fixed subsidy of Rs. 12,000 a year if it maintains three machines, Rs. 10,000 for two machines or Rs. 8,000 for one machine. In addition a bonus is paid of Rs. 300 for each 'A' pilot trained *ab-initio* and Rs. 100 for each 'A' licence renewed. The maximum subsidy payable to any club is Rs. 20,000. The terms are for three years ending 31st March 1939. To enable the clubs to earn the maximum amount of Rs. 20,000, an additional bonus on flying hours was granted in 1936-37.

Government Scholarships.—Further to assist the training of Indians in aviation with a view to their eventual employment in Government service or in civil aviation generally, the Government have awarded scholarships or rendered financial assistance in various forms from time to time as explained below :—

Aerodrome Officers.—In 1929, ten Indians were selected for a two years' course of training in England to fit them for Aerodrome Officer's duties. Of these six completed the course and qualified. In 1934, two more officers were selected and trained in India.

Aircraft Inspection Staff.—In 1939, two Indians were sent for 3½ years' training in England and qualified as Assistant Aircraft Inspectors. In 1935, two more scholars were selected for similar training. These scholars are expected to complete their training early in 1939. Another scholar has been recently selected for training in electrical, wireless and instrumental equipment. It is also proposed to give training to aircraft examiners in Government employ to equip them with necessary qualifications for promotion to higher grades. One examiner is receiving such training in England and more will be sent later as and when convenient.

Pilots.—In 1932, a scholarship for a pilot instructors' course in England was awarded to an Indian who is now Pilot Instructor of one of the flying clubs. In 1936-37, assistance was given to two Indians for such training in India in order that they might qualify as instructors. Further assistance has since been given to two 'B' licence pilots to be trained as Pilot Instructors. In 1935, Government gave assistance to an Indian to be trained in England to qualify as a First Officer for Indian Trans-Continental Airways, but the individual concerned did not complete his course. Similar assistance was given in 1936-37 to a second 'B' pilot who is still undergoing training in England. A third Indian who received training as a First Officer in England and shows promise, has since been given financial assistance for further training in India on multi-engined aircraft. Six other 'B' pilots have been afforded financial assistance for training on multi-engined aircraft.

Wireless Operators.—In the course of the last 3 years assistance has been given to 7 Indians to obtain training in wireless operation for employment as aircraft wireless operators. Six have completed their course and qualified.

Engineering Scholarships.—In 1933, scholarships were given to four Indians for a 2½ years' course of advanced engineering training in England. Those selected already possessed ground engineers' licences and the assistance was given with a view to their obtaining the higher category licences. Assistance has also been given to an Indian to be trained as a welder.

Research.—The Government have assisted an Indian over a period of 2½ years to carry out aerodynamic research work in England and to take out a patent for his invention which is one of considerable promise.

Indian Air Races.—The first Indian Air-race was flown over a Delhi-Agra-Jhansi-Lucknow-Agra-Delhi course in February 1932, and was very successful. There was a similar race over approximately the same course in February 1933, when the entries were good and included two competitors who specially came out from England for the contest and the event was again completely successful.

The origin of these two races was the offer by Their Excellencies the Viceroy (the Earl of Willington) and the Countess of Willington, of a Challenge Trophy for such a race.

There was no race in 1934. One was programmed for December 1934, to be flown from Calcutta to Bombay with a halt for one night at Cawnpore. Six months' notice was given and substantial cash prizes, in addition to the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy, were offered, but only six entries were received. The Aero Club Committee in their announcement to this effect said that in their opinion the programme was too ambitious for the class of competitors who had hitherto entered, most of whom could not afford to fly to the start, race over 1,200 miles and then fly home again. They added, "Air racing, like every other form of racing, costs money and can only be encouraged by the patronage of wealthy sportsmen and in India this has been the exception rather than the rule up to now." The funds annually available to pay for the race are limited and as soon as the length of the race and the number of stops are increased the cost of organisation rapidly increases. The running of the first race cost Rs. 5,600 and that of the second Rs. 5,354. The only funds regularly available for the purpose are the interest on one lakh of rupees given by Sir V. Sassoon to form an Irwin Flying Fund, for flying sport prizes. The fund is held by a Trust the members of which are the Director of Civil Aviation and the Chairman of the Aero Club.

The club held in February, 1936, a two-day race from Madras, *viz.* Bombay to New Delhi. Entries were received not only from different parts of India but from abroad. The race was a great success. It was won by an Indian amateur competitor and was regarded as having contributed in an important degree to general air-mindedness in India.

Legislation.—Air Navigation in British India was till recently governed by the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911. It was found to be very much out of date in the face of the rapid development of aviation and in August 1934 the British

Indian Central Legislature passed the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, replacing the old Act and giving powers to the Government of India to make rules to meet modern developments and to enable them to implement the provisions of the International convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, 1919, to which India is a party. During the same session, legislation (the Indian Carriage by Air Act) defining the law of Carriage by air in India was also carried out.

The Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, have been revised and re-issued as the Indian Aircraft Rules 1937.

Director of Civil Aviation in India.—Mr. F. Tymms, C.I.E., M.C.

Deputy Director of Civil Aviation.—Mr. G. L. Gandy.

Administrative Officer.—Rai Sahib Dip Chaud, I.S.S.

Chief Inspector of Aircraft.—Mr. J. A. O'Brien.
Assistant Aircraft Inspector.—Mr. D. M. Langford.

Engineer Officer I.—Mr. A. Croad, I.S.E.

Engineer Officer II.—Mr. H. J. Paterson, I.S.E.

Technical Officer (O).—Mr. E. M. Rossiter.

Technical Officer (L).—Mr. B. S. Lecte, A.F.C.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Opened formally in 1869, the Suez Canal constitutes an artificial waterway about 105 miles long, linking Port Said on the Mediterranean with Suez on the Red Sea. The Canal shortens the route from England to Calcutta and Bombay by 3,660 and 4,500 miles respectively, also, of course, substantially reducing the distance to Australia. Using the Canal, the Mediterranean fleet could reach the Singapore base in less than three weeks. The alternative route round the Cape lengthens Britain's lines of communications by about 4,000 miles.

Control and Finance.

The Suez Canal is controlled by a company, whose property, valued in the market at £120,000,000 passes to the Egyptian Government when the concession expires on November 17, 1968. This is of course in default of other arrangements. The British Government owns 44 per cent. of the shares, thanks to Disraeli's celebrated coup in 1875 when for £4,000,000 he bought the majority of the bankrupt Khedive's holdings. The shares are now valued at £84,000,000 and the current profits amount to about £3,500,000 a year. To date, they have earned the British Treasury some £43,000 in dividends. Most of the remaining shares are held in France, but not by the French Government, which does not own a share. The Board comprises 21 Frenchmen, 10 Britishers and a Dutchman. Only three of the British directors represent the British Government; the remaining seven represent British shipping and commercial

interests. Incidentally, nearly 60 per cent. of the total tonnage passing through the Canal is British. The Chairman of the Company is the Marquis de Vogüe. The enterprise is managed in Egypt, has its London offices at 6, Bishopsgate and holds its monthly Board meetings in Paris.

Development.

Since the War, the work of widening, deepening and straightening the Canal has been taken in hand with redoubled vigour. Operations are directed from Ismailia. When the Canal was opened in 1869, the width was 72 feet and the depth about 26 feet 2 inches. The declared policy of the Canal Company in regard to the deepening of the Canal is to offer a slightly greater depth of water than that available in ports east of Suez. It is claimed that, with the exception of Sydney, there is no Eastern port which at low tide has a greater depth of water than that now provided in the Canal throughout the full length of nearly 105 miles. Today, the Canal is on an average, 45 feet deep and 70 yards broad. It can be traversed in just under thirteen hours. About 15 ships can pass in the 24 hours. One ship has, however, still to tie up to let a second pass, though there is plenty of room for both. It is feared water displacement might bring about a collision. There would also be a danger of grounding. The biggest vessel yet to navigate "the Cut" was of 27,000 tons. It is doubtful if vessels like the HOOD and RODNEY, both over 42,000

tons, could navigate the canal easily in its present state. Further expansion appears inevitable.

Neutrality.

Absolute neutrality is the law of the Company, as was made clear during the Italo-Abyssinian war. Referring to the request that the Canal should be closed to Italian ships, the Marquis de Vogne, Chairman of the Board of Directors, addressing the annual general meeting of the Company on June 8, 1936, observed: "It (neutrality) is stated in the Act of Concession and in the Statutes. Furthermore, it is guaranteed by an international Convention of 26th October, 1888, expressly confirmed by the Treaty of Versailles. Article I of this Convention says, in the following terms, that, 'the Suez Maritime Canal will always remain free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to all merchant or war vessels, without flag distinction,' and it adds that, 'the Canal will never be subject to the right of blockade.' 'If, by an act of force, which nothing entitles one to anticipate, any Power thought of forbidding entry into the Canal to ships of another Power, that gesture would be equivalent to an act of war with all its consequences. As for your Board, the question of closing the Canal could not arise and they were never called upon to discuss it.'"

The provisions of the Convention are that subject only to the exercise of the right of legitimate self-defence and to action to injure the safety of the canal there can be no restriction, provided that the rules are observed, on the free use of the Canal. On two occasions in the past the Canal has been closed and on a third the question of free use was raised. The first was in 1882, six years before the signature of the Conventions when during the revolt of Arabi Pasha against the Khedive of Egypt, the safety of the Canal was thought to be imperilled. During the Spanish American war of 1898 the attempt of the Spanish Fleet to call at Suez on its way through the Canal was frustrated by the Canal authorities in accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the Convention. The third occasion on which the Canal was closed was during the Great War when free access and transit was stopped for a short period during which the Egyptian territory and the safety of the Canal were actually endangered by the advance of the Turkish forces.

Traffic.

Traffic through the Canal in 1936 reached 5,877 transits, representing 32,379,000 tons net register. Two years alone have given the Canal

greater tonnages: 1929, a year of intense commercial activity, with 33,466,000 tons, and 1935 with 32,811,000 tons. In comparison with the latter year traffic in 1936 shows a reduction of only 432,000 tons, or 1.3 per cent.

During the whole year the special traffic due to the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, and which first appeared in 1935, has continued to exercise a considerable influence on the maritime movement through the Canal.

Putting aside this tonnage of an exceptional character, the portion of the traffic which can be called really commercial has been reduced by more than 1,000,000 tons.

The weight of merchandise carried through the Canal was 25,550,000 tons, 2.9 per cent. less than in 1935. The reduction is of 3.9 per cent. in the homeward traffic, while for the North/South traffic it is only 1.1 per cent. In the latter direction the weight of merchandise carried was 8,820,000 tons, a reduction of 95,000 tons on the figure of 1935.

In the South/North direction, the total weight of merchandise has decreased from 17,404,000 tons in 1935 to 16,727,000 tons—namely, by 3.9 per cent.—which reduction is to be added to that of 15 per cent. of 1935, as compared with 1934. In the homeward traffic, two groups show substantial increases, oil seeds and grain. Petroleum products, although reduced by 1.6 per cent., are still, with a total of 4,216,000, the most important group in the South/North traffic.

A remarkable feature has been the substantial lowering in the Suez Canal dues. Since April 1937 dues of the Suez Canal Company on laden vessels have been reduced from 7s. to 6s. a ton; on vessels in ballast from 3s. 6d. to 3s. a ton and passenger dues from 12s. 4d. to 6s. per head. The rates for loaded and ballast vessels were lowered on July 1, 1936, by 6d. and 3d. respectively per ton, so that within a year two reductions have been made. The diversion of commercial traffic to the Cape shows that the Company will keep steadily in mind the importance of continuing to encourage traffic to use the canal. With modern methods of ship construction, increased speed and lower fuel consumption, the Cape route as an alternative to the Canal has become a "business proposition," specially as with many types of cargo the time occupied by the voyage is not, within limits, of serious importance, provided deliveries at regular intervals can be assured. Doubtless the Company's policy respecting dues has been influenced by increasing signs of a tendency to avoid the Canal.

Travel in India.

Thirty years ago, a tour in India was possible only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country. The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow; and the facilities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mercies of the country without a sheet of letters of introduction. Now the mail which is posted in London on Thursday night, reaches Bombay in 14 days, and the passenger can travel by the same route and with the same speed as the mail. It is also possible to reach Bombay in 11 days from Genoa or Venice by means of the Lloyd-Triestino line. A dozen lines have covered the sea route between Europe and India and Ceylon with a plexus of regular services while Imperial Airways have a weekly service from Croydon to Karachi and from there the Indian State Air Service takes you to Delhi and before long it is hoped to Calcutta. The Indian Railways provide facilities on the trunk lines equal to many of the best services in Europe and the Indian hotel has grown into a really comfortable caravansera.

The traveller to India has a choice of many ports by which he may enter. To the majority of visitors from Europe and the West, Bombay provides their first glimpse of India, while others enter by Calcutta, Madras and Karachi and *via* Colombo.

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century, the import and export trade of India has largely passed. Ash-purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western Ghats, thrones of mystery, stand sentinel about the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour. Among and above these mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which earned for him his early military greatness. Every schoolboy knows the story of the Marhatta campaigns; they are but one—the Marhattas—of the races within races that populate this vast country where two hundred and twenty-two different vernaculars are spoken. There is never an end to the land of India. You will find life in its most up-to-date form and next to it the customs and habits of a nation which have not changed for hundreds of years. Life will surge past you in a picturesque procession. You will hear a medley of strange sounds—the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum, the chant of the ‘muezzin’ announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his Prophet, the song of the Sharma, the cry of the wild beast in the jungle. The tropical sun blazing like a ball of molten gold in a turquoise sky, the silver moon sailing across the purple vault of heaven will awaken in you feelings which you have never known before. If the visitor seeks variety and picturesqueness, there is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities, of buildings designed by master architects of bygone days, of diverse races, of absorbing subjects for study and

observation such as the customs, religions, philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisations.

To the true lover of nature, the botanist and the naturalist, India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain, and wild waste.

To the sportsman, it can furnish sport such as few countries can give; the tiger in the forest, the great mahseer in many rivers, the wily snipe on the fheels, the strong winged duck, the plinking pig and many another kind.

To the mountaineer, the Himalayas offer the highest mountains in the world and some of the few famous peaks which are still unclimbed.

To the statesman, businessman or politician who seeks rest and change without idleness, India presents a sense of busy administration, a nation in the making and an experiment such as has never before been tried.

Bombay itself is cosmopolitan like many of the world's great ports and in it you will find jostling each other in the streets representatives of half the races of mankind. The Towers of Silence and the Caves of Elephanta are among the sights to be seen. Elephanta is one of those delightful islands which are freely scattered upon the waters over which Bombay reigns as Queen.

But Bombay is a gateway and through it many interesting trips await the visitor and northwards to Delhi he has the choice of two routes either by the G. I. P. Railway *via* the Ellora and Ajanta Caves, Sanchi, Gwalior, Agra and Muttra or by the B. B. & C. I. Railway *via* Baroda and through Rajputana with its famous cities of Mount Abu, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur to Agra and Muttra. If you decide to go by the G. I. P. Railway route, you will find at Ajanta frescoes which rival many of the old frescoes found in Europe while at Ellora are the most wonderful caves in the world, mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries. You will be able to compare the work of the Buddhists, the Jains and the Brahmins and learn more of Indian mythology than many hours of study will give you. At Sanchi are Buddhist buildings dating back to 150 B.C. The stone carvings are remarkable and are well worth a visit. As you proceed further north, Gwalior is reached. The great Fort of Gwalior has been described by Fergusson as “the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in India.” Seventy miles further on lies Agra and of all the romantic cities of India, Agra must surely come first for it contains that crowning glory in marble, the Taj Mahal. Generations have come and gone since that far day when that most splendid of emperors Shahjehan bowed his head before his wife's coffin in the vault of the finished Taj. The building is better known than any other in the world. Visit it by moonlight and later by

daylight if you must. By moonlight its seduction is irresistible. Sit on the steps by the entrance gate and watch the moon drift above the trees and the ring of silver light stealing round the base of the dome and creeping gently upwards to the pinnacle. See it also in the fading evening light when amber and rose and gold, the sun sinks in the west behind the crenelated ramparts of Agra Fort. If you must visit it in the broad light of noonday then forget the first view from the gateway and wander awhile about the gardens where you will find exquisite glimpses of snowy structures so light and graceful that they seem to rest on air; of buoyant cupola and climbing campanile. Here is grandeur as well as beauty.

The Taj Mahal, however, is only one of the many interesting sights of Agra, and its Fort, Itmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb, Akbar's Tomb, 5 miles from Agra, and Fatehpur Sikri, the deserted city of Akbar about 23 miles distant are all well worth a visit. No other fortress in the world presents so great an appearance of knightly splendour, of proud and noble dignity or, with a more sovereign grace, crowns its red bastions with so wondrous a collection of palaces, mosques, halls of state, baths, kiosques, balconies and terraces as Agra Fort, a mile and a half in circumference, with walls 70 feet high faced with red sandstone. The vigorous style of decorative architecture that Akbar introduced into his red sandstone palaces was embellished by his grandson Shah Jahan who was largely responsible for the delicate inlay work and the low reliefs in white marble. There are no buildings to equal these except those found in the Palace in Delhi Fort which Shah Jahan built when he transferred his headquarters to Delhi. Akbar's vigorous but supremely attractive style appears at its best in Fatehpur Sikri which he built in his joy at the realisation of his fondest hopes when his son Jahangir was born.

There in the year 1569 A.D. on a lonely eminence, Akbar founded his city and there began to rise as if by magic those great battlemented walls, the magnificent palaces and courtyards, the great mosque and the other superb specimens of the skill of the Moghul stone-masons which stand to this day a source of endless wonder and admiration to visitors.

The traveller moves northward past Muttra and Brindaban, famous places of Hindu pilgrimage due to their association with the birth and early life of Lord Krishna, until Delhi is reached. Delhi, the capital of India, in days gone by and now the Imperial Capital of India, has no rival in greatness, as all men know that he who holds Delhi holds India. Here the visitor will find much that will interest and enthral him. Here he can trace the growth and fall of dynasty after dynasty, here he will find some of the best examples of the work of the Moghul Period at its zenith as he wanders with muffled feet in the great courtyard of the largest mosque in India, the Jama Masjid, or in Shahjahanabad, the Fort and Palace of Shahjahan whose halls rival those of the palace in Agra Fort with their delicate inlay work in marble and their gardens. Here are crumbling memorials of the Mutiny, Hindu Rao's house, the Kashmir Gate beneath which some still

salute dead Home and Salkhed as they pass, the tree encumbered sites of redoubt and battery, Nicholson's grave, Asoka's pillar, the site of the great Durbār.

Kutab, the first of the so-called seven cities of Delhi with its Kutab Minar, 238 feet in height, erected in the 12th century A.D. of red and cream sandstone overlooks the plain where many of the pages of history were written. The Kutab Minar, tapering from the base to the summit, is divided by five corbelled balconies while on the fluting is carved an intricate design in which are introduced verses from the Koran. In the main courtyard stands the famous pillar of solid wrought iron devoid of rust and dating back to about 400 A.D. Visitors to Delhi should not miss seeing the Kutab for it is unique in India.

New Delhi, the eighth city of Delhi, is worthy to rank with its seven predecessors, Kutab, Siri, Tughlakabad, Jahanabad, Ferozabad, Paurana Qila and Shahjahanabad, the present day Delhi. Here you find an example of town planning carried out by some of the leading architects and engineers in the world on a site where they could start with a free hand.

If you decide to take the route northwards from Bombay via Rajputana, then you will see another but equally interesting side of India. Rajputana, the land of chivalry, attracts the visitor as few places do. Alone at Udaipur is there, in its perfection, the fairy palace of one's childhood, just such a long cataract of marble terraces and halls falling into the waters of a mountain encircled lake, as the illustrator of an Andrew Lang fairy book delights to draw.

Mount Abu, the Rajput Olympus, combines the delights of a hill station with one of the historic homes of the gods. The Dilwara Temples, the masterpiece of Jain architecture, contain some of the finest carvings in India. Forests of marble columns, carved and polished till they resemble Chinese Ivories, are linked by flying arches that twist and twine from pillar to pillar like exquisite creepers, softening outlines and producing the effect of a symphony of graceful movement.

Northwards from Delhi is the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province whence most of the recruits for the Indian Army come. Here you will find Amritsar, the home of the Sikhs, Lahore, one of the most ancient and famous cities of India, the Khyber Pass, the historic gateway into India from the North, the flourishing cities of the Canal Colonies which have risen up since British Engineers have harnessed the waters of the Punjab "the Land of the Five Rivers" which formerly ran to waste and many another city. Through the Punjab also you will travel to reach Kashmir, famous since the days of the Moghul Emperors.

The glory of Amritsar is the Darbar Sahib (the Golden Temple). The pavements of the sacred tank are all of marble from Jaipur and the tank itself contains a sheet of water 510 feet square. In the midst approached by a marble causeway, rises the Golden Temple, nearly cubical in form and decorated with wonderful richness.

Lahore grew in importance with the dawn of Moghul supremacy when Babar, the founder

of that dynasty, made it a place of Royal Residence, reminiscences of which are to be found to-day in the pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavilions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dynasty here and elsewhere in India.

Khyber Pass, the great natural highway into India through the almost impregnable mountain barrier of the North-West Frontier, is rich in historical association and has from time immemorial been the route by which conquering hosts have passed into India to disturb the peace of her people and continually alter their destiny. It is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States. On Tuesdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden with merchandise, accompanied by stern, strong and picturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are moving to and from Afghanistan, the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight.

Kashmir, described by poets as "an emerald set in pearls" is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed with an almost unbroken grille of mountain snow capped all the year. If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland, that is Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Life is good as you glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow-capped mountains in the background. When days are warm on the lakes, a trip can be made up the valleys and you can live in Acready and see the bear in his native haunts and the mountain deer on the hill tops.

For those who have arrived at Delhi via Bombay an interesting return trip can be made via Benares and Calcutta. Many visitors, however, enter India via Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made.

Calcutta, one of the first trading ports of the British East India Company in India, was founded by Job Charnock; it is now the second largest city in the Empire. Its public buildings, the Indian museum, the Fort, the Jain Temple, the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front, the Hindu shrines, are all worthy of attention.

Before winding your way towards Delhi trips should be made to Darjeeling to see the roof of the world and Mount Everest, the highest mountain and to Puri, the home of the famous temple of Jagannath. The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, and, in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away, past Ghoomstation to Tiger's Hill (8,514 ft.) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible. The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the early Spring or late Autumn. Then at the end you will find a view unequalled in any other part of the world. Twelve peaks over 20,000 feet with the awe-inspiring Kanchanjunga in the centre are spread out before you.

Puri also is an easy run from Calcutta. There in front of the gate of the temple is the famous black marble pillar, one of the most beautifully worked things in India with a tiny figure of the

Dawn on its capitol. Incongruous as it may seem, in Puri all caste vanishes. The significance of this can be understood only by those who know India. Once a year the image of Vishnu is carried in procession upon the famous Jagannath cars to the Garden Temple. These cars, 45 feet high, standing on solid wooden wheels, seven feet in diameter, are dragged along by the devotees.

Twenty miles north of Puri, along the sea coast, or 54 miles by motor road stands the Black Pagoda at Konarak, the temple of the Sun God Surya.

On the road to Delhi, the visitor will travel through the Gangetic plain, one of the most fruitful areas of India. Here he will find cities sacred to the Hindus such as Budh Gaya and Benares, cities intimately connected with the mutiny like Lucknow and Cawnpore and other flourishing cities.

Budh Gaya is one of the most famous and most interesting of all the sacred sites of the Buddhists for it is the scene of the "Great Renunciation" and the Enlightenment of Gautama afterward named Buddha. It marks the site of his long penance and his final victory over worldly desire.

Benares is reputed to be the oldest city in India, but there is no authentic record how old it is except that it is mentioned in those two great Hindu epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, which deal with events long before the Christian era. Benares is, however, one of the most holy cities in India for the Hindu, and its spiritual significance is shown in the quotation: "Happy is the Hindu who dies in Benares, for he is transported at once to Siva's Himalayan Paradise on Mount Kailasa, north of Lake Manasa, where the great three-eyed ascetic seeing the past, the present and the future, sits in profound meditation."

Benares rests on the banks of the Ganges and floating down the river in a boat the sight of Aurangzeb's Mosque and the many picturesque temples and ghats recalls to one's imagination through the dim vistas of time the endless processions of devout people wending their way down the narrow lanes to the temples with fragrant garlands to hang round the necks of the gods or to wreath in solemn devotion the emblem of Siva's divinity.

About 4 to 5 miles away from Benares lies Sarnath where Buddha preached his first sermon after obtaining divine wisdom at Gaya and in the adjoining Deer Park is a Museum of Archaeology of vivid interest.

Lucknow is a city hallowed by memories of a grim struggle, of heroic deeds and noble sacrifice; its appeal to the Westerner is influenced by its historical connections. Its beautiful buildings and the mysterious glamour so closely associated with the East. Legend connects the founding of the city with Lakshmana, son of King Dasaratha of Ayodhya and brother of Rama, the mythical hero of the Ramayana, the epic poem of the Hindus; but Lakshmanpur or Lucknow as it is now called was at its greatest under the five Kings of Oudh (1732-1856).

All visitors wend their way to the Residency and pay homage to the gallant band who held it during the Mutiny against terrific odds

until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. The deeds of Lawrence who was in command until he was killed and of Havelock who made his historic but unsuccessful attempt to rescue the garrison and was himself besieged are well-known.

Cawnpore is one of the most important industrial cities of India and here you will find up-to-date factories, a symbol of the West with the teeming bazaars where business is still carried on as it has been done for generations.

Northern and Central India is, however, not the only interesting part of India and the South can show you sights unlike those in any other part of the World. South India is a land of temples, full of the most wonderful carving while Mysore, one of the most progressive Indian States, can show you fine buildings, falls higher than Niagara and wonderful scenery.

Madras is the capital of the Madras Presidency and the third largest town in India, and the Presidency includes that part of India which was one of the first in which English and other foreign nations settled. The visitor will still find in the large houses belonging to the merchant Princes with their far spreading compounds, in the conveyances still used by the local inhabitants and in the scenery, which is the India of the old picture books, traces of what India used to be when first the English settled there.

Mysore commemorates in its name the destruction of Mahashasura, a minotaur or buffalo headed monster by Chamundi, the form under which the consort of Shiva is worshipped as the tutelary goddess of the ruling family. Mysore State is a picturesque land of mountain and forest presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery. The Capital which bears the same name as the state is a city with many fine buildings and a visitor to India who wishes to see the working of an up-to-date Indian States situated among wonderful scenery cannot do better than visit Mysore. Elephants range throughout the southern forests and from time to time keddah operations are undertaken when wild elephants are captured in stockades. Tigers, leopards and bears are numerous and bison are found in certain forests. The famous Gersoppa Falls present one of the most beautiful sights of wild untamed nature to be found in India. Many of the temples contain examples of the finest carving, and Seringapatam famous as the capital of Tippu Sultan and about nine miles from Mysore is well worth a visit. For those who are travelling from Bombay to Colombo an interesting trip can be arranged via Mysore.

At Madura and Trichinopoly will be found examples of some of the best and most interesting work in South India.

Madura has been aptly described by European scholars as the "Athens of South India" and from time immemorial has been the abode of South Indian culture in all its aspects.

It contains one of the finest and largest temples in South India and unlike many other temples the tourist is allowed to wander without restrictions over most of it. Near Shiva's shrine and in

the hall of Mantapam of a Thousand Pillars can be seen some of the finest carving in stone in all the world. The workmanship is so fine, the chiselling so delicate that one is lost in silent admiration as one looks at the representations of the Hindu Pantheon and at the graceful figures of men, women and animals.

Trichinopoly is noted for its rock temple and about three miles away is Srirangam with its famous temple which is claimed as the earthly abode of Vishnu the Lord of Creation.

No one visiting India should miss the opportunity of seeing Burma for it is a country of extraordinary charm, a country of contrasts. Whatever be your hobby, whatever be your interest, be it sport, history, ethnology or botany, or should you be merely fond of beautiful scenery you will find a greater variety in Burma than in probably any other country. You can see huge snowy ranges and alps spangled with rhododendrons and flowers unknown to science. You can find magnificent jungles almost impenetrable to man, bordering rushing torrents, or yet against you can see emerald green paddy fields and great winding rivers in the plains. Should you be adventurous and seek the wilder regions, you will find great gaps in the frontier unvisited by civilised men and peopled by head hunters, Chins, Nagas and the fierce Black Lisu. Yet you will also find civilisation in the big cities like Rangoon and Maymyo. Rangoon, the capital, is of special interest in that it possesses the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the Sacred Golden Pagoda visited by more pilgrims than any other Buddhist Temple in Indo-China.

This short account of India is not intended to be comprehensive and does not even mention many of the interesting places to be visited, but it is hoped that it will give some indication of the wonderful pagantry, the magnificent buildings of an older age, the sport, and the many things of interest which India and India alone can offer.

December, January and February are the most pleasant months for a visit to India. The days are pleasantly cool and except on the seaboard the nights are cold. India speaking broadly has no winter except in the far north. It is a land of sunshine and colour. But the traveller arriving before November or staying in the country beyond the month of March must expect to find the tropical sun asserting its sway unless he wends his way to fair Kashmir or to one of the hill stations of India; Simla, the summer capital of India, Darjeeling the delightful or one of the many others situated among the hills of India.

Standard Tours.

The planning of an itinerary for an Indian or Burman tour will depend upon the port of arrival, the port of departure, personal desires of the party and the time available. Any of the leading tourist agencies such as Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., the American Express Co., Cox's & King's (Agents) Ltd., Army & Navy Stores, Grindlay & Co., Messrs. Jeena & Co., Bombay, etc., and the Publicity Officers of all the more important Railways as well as the Manager, Indian Railways Publicity Bureau,

57, Haymarket, London, and the Resident Manager, Indian Railways Publicity Bureau, "Delhi House", 38 East 57th Street, New York, will work out tours to suit the convenience of individual parties. Many of the leading tourist companies will also arrange for inclusive and conducted tours. There are certain places, which are very well-known such as Delhi, Agra, Banaras, Darjeeling, Jaipur, the Khyber Pass,

Kashmir and Mysore, but there are innumerable other places almost as well-known containing sights which cannot be equalled in other parts of the world. Puri, Lucknow, Amritsar, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Gwalior, Ellora and Ajanta Caves and Madura are a few of them while in Burma, Mandalay and, the famous old cities of Ava and Amarapura nearby are well worth a visit.

HOTELS IN INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND MALAYA.

AGRA.—Cecil, Laurie's Great Northern, Imperial.

AHMEDABAD.—Grand.

ALLAHABAD.—Grand.

BANGALORE.—New Cubbon, West End, Laveland's, Central.

BARODA.—The Guest House.

BENARES.—Clark's, de Paris.

BHOPAL.—Bhopal Hotel.

BOMBAY.—Grand, Majestic, Taj Mahal, Regent.

CALCUTTA.—Continental, Grand, Great Eastern, Spence's.

CANNES.—Civilian Military, Berkeley House.

COCHIN.—Glenview.

DARJEELING.—Grand (Rockville), Mount Everest, Park.

DELHI.—Cecil, Clark's, Maldens, Swiss.

GWALIOR.—Grand.

GULMARG (Kashmir).—Nedou's.

JAIPUR.—Jaipur, Kaiser-i-Hind, New.

JODHPUR.—Jodhpur State Hotel.

JUBBULPORE.—Jackson's.

KARACHI.—Carlton, Bristol, Killarney, North Western.

KHANDALLA.—Khandalla.

KODAIKANAL.—Carlton, Wissahickon.

KURNOOR.—Clarendon.

LAHORE.—Paletti's, Nedou's.

LUCKNOW.—Carlton, Burlington, Hiltons, Royal.

MADRAS.—Connemara Bosotto, Spencer.

MAHABESHWAR.—Itace View.

MATHERAN.—Rugby.

MOUNT ABU.—Rajputana.

MUSSOOREE.—Cecil, Charleville, Hakman Grand Savoy.

MYSOORE.—Metropole, Carlton.

NAINI TAL.—Grand, Metropole, Royal.

OOTACAMUND.—Savoy.

PATNA.—Grand.

PESHAWAR.—Deans Hotel.

POONA.—Napier.

PURI.—B. N. Railway Hotel.

QUETTA.—Stanton's.

RAWALPINDI.—Flashman's.

SECUNDERABAD.—Montgomery's, Percy's.

SIMLA.—Linwood.

SIMLA.—Cecil, Grand, Clark's, Constorphan's.

SINAGAR (Kashmir).—Nedou's.

SIVAPURI.—Shivapuri.

UDAIPUR.—Udaipur.

Burma.

RANGOON.—Albiondale, Minto Mansions, Royal Strand.

MYANMAR.—Lizette Lodge.

KALAW.—Kalaw.

Ceylon.

ANURADHAPURA.—Grand.

BANDARAWELA.—Bandarawela, Grand.

COLOMBO.—Bristol, Galle Face, Grand Oriental.

GALLE.—New Oriental.

HATTON.—Adam's Peak.

KANDY.—Queen's, Suisse.

NUWARA ELIYA.—Carlton, Grand, Maryhill St. Andrew's.

MOUNT LAVINIA.—Grand.

Malaya.

IPOH.—Station, Grand.

KUALA LUMPUR.—Empire, Station.

PENANG.—Eastern and Oriental, Remyndet.

SINGAPORE.—Adelphi, Europe, Raffles, Sea-View, Riviera.

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

- Afghanistan*.—Amir's Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.
Austria.—Standard Building, Hornby Road.
Belgium.—9, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill.
Brazil.—Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
China.—Dr. Patel's Building, 127, Churchgate Reclamation.
Cuba.—"Arcadia", Sir Balchandra Road, Dadar, Bombay.
Czechoslovakia.—Khatun Mansion, 1st Floor, 17, Cooperage, Fort.
Denmark.—Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
Egypt.—Cumbata Building, Churchgate Reclamation.
Finland.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
France.—11, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.
Germany.—Cambata Building (West Block), 42, Queen's Road.
Greece.—21, Ravellin Street, Fort.
Hungary.—Volkart Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Iran.—Warden Bungalow, opp. P. O., Colaba.
Iraq.—"Panorama", 203, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.
Italy.—Firdaus House, Colaba.
Japan.—"Kalithea", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.
Luxemburg.—No. 9, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill.
Monaco.—Mohamed Building, 39, Pydhoni Road, Khadak, Bombay, 9.
Netherlands.—214, Hornby Road, Empire of India Life Building, Fort.
Nicaragua.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
Norway.—Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate.
Poland.—Whiteway Building, Hornby Road.
Portugal.—17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.
Roumania.—Master Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face.
Siam.—C/o Wallace and Company, Wallace Street, Fort.
Spain.—Swa kshi Market, Kalbadevi.
Sweden.—Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
Switzerland.—Volkart Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
Turkey.—Afghan Consul looks after Turkish interests.
United States of America.—Bombay Mutual Life Building, Hornby Road.

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

- Argentine Republic*.—5, Fairlie Place. (c/o Hoare Miller & Co.)
Bolivia.—7, Old Court House Street.
Columbia.—13A, Sudder Street.
Dominica.—16, New Park Street.
Ecuador.—6, Lyons Range (c/o Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co.)
Hungary.—4, Fairlie Place. (c/o Gladstone Wylie & Co.)
Panama.—9, Esplanade Mansions.
Peru.—1, Theatre Road, Suite No. 5.
Turkey.—C/o Mousell & Co., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar.
Venezuela.—13A, Sudder Street.

V. B.—There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica, Liberia, Salvador and Mexico at Calcutta. The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished.

Air Routes.

A. Trans-Continental Air Routes Across India.—Air services operating from Europe to and across India to the East are as follows :—

(1) Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited.

India's participation in the Empire Air Mail Scheme began with the arrival of the first unsecured mails from England at Karachi on 27th February 1933. The two companies above-mentioned now operate four services each way per week between India and England. Of these, two services are operated by Imperial Airways Limited with 'C' Class Flying Boats between Southampton and Singapore. The other two are operated jointly by Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited between England and Calcutta. As a temporary measure the latter services are also operated by "C" Class Flying Boats between Southampton and Karachi, whilst between Karachi and Calcutta landplanes of the *Atalanta* Class continue to be employed. The *Atalanta* machines are to be replaced by the new 'Ensign' Class landplanes which when available will operate the entire route England (Croydon) to Calcutta twice weekly in both directions. All services operate to a 2½ day schedule between England and Karachi. A fifth weekly service between England and India will be added at a later date. The flying boat route between Calcutta and Karachi touches at Raj Samand, Gwalior and Allahabad whereas the landplanes call at Jodhpur, New Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.

(2) K.L.M. and Air France.

K.L.M. (Dutch) operate a regular service three per week from Amsterdam to Batavia, and Air France once weekly from Paris to Hanoi. Both the services operate to a 2½ day schedule from Europe to Karachi and their route across India is from Karachi via Jodhpur and Allahabad to Calcutta.

B. Indian Air Services.—There are three companies operating scheduled air lines in India. They are :—

(1) *Tata Sons Ltd. (Aviation Department) Bombay.*—Tata Sons Limited commenced operating a weekly air mail service between Karachi and Madras in 1932, connecting at Karachi with Imperial Airways' services. The service was

duplicate from January 1935. With the introduction of the *Empire Air Mail Scheme* the service was extended to Colombo and increased in frequency to four times per week. The present route is from Karachi via Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly to Colombo. In 1935, Tata Sons established a weekly service to Trivandrum from Bombay via Goa and Cannanore connecting at Bombay with one of the Karachi-Madras Services. This service has since been extended from Trivandrum to Trichinopoly connecting there with one of the Karachi-Colombo services. From November 1937, the Company began a biweekly service from Bombay via Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior to Delhi. The Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichinopoly and the Bombay-Delhi services are operated only during the fair season (October to April). Passengers, freight and mails are carried on all these services.

(2) *Indian National Airways, Limited, New Delhi.*—The Company commenced operating in 1933. Regular air services were established between Calcutta and Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong and between Calcutta and Dacca. These services were closed owing to lack of support in 1935. In December 1934, a weekly air mail service was started between Karachi and Lahore, connecting with the services of Imperial Airways at Karachi. In January 1935, with the duplication of Imperial Airways' services, this service was also duplicated. With the commencement of the *Empire Air Mail Scheme* the weekly frequency of the service has been increased to four. The route operated is from Karachi via Jacobabad and Multan to Lahore.

The Company are the principal agents in India for Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited and maintain a fleet of large and small aircraft for charters.

3. *Air Services of India, Limited, Bombay.*—This company was formed during 1936 and opened a regular service from Bombay to the Kathiawar States in November 1937. The service operates three per week each way from Bombay to Porbandar via Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Rajkot.

N.B.—Particulars of time tables, fares, baggage allowance and conditions of carriage of all the services referred to at A. and B. above may be obtained through any travel agent.

Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Corrected up to 10th January 1938.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Afghanistan.		
Monsieur Salah-ud-Din Khan	Consul-General	Delhi.
Monsieur Abdur Rahman Khan	Consul	Bombay.
Monsieur Md. Shah Khan	Do.	Karachi.
Argentine Republic.		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
*Mr. J. B. Turnbull	Vice-Consul	Do.
Austria.		
*Mr. R. W. Plummer	Consul	Calcutta.
*Mr. C. N. Caroe (on leave)	Do.	Bombay.
*Count Von Donhoff (in-charge of the Consulate.)	Do.	Do.
*Monsieur Karl Stolba	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Belgium.		
Monsieur R. Gerard	Consul-General	Bombay.
*Mr. J. J. Flockhart	Consul	Karachi.
*Mr. C. Elphinstone (Acting)	Do.	Madras.
*Monsieur R. Beruck	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Monsieur Hipp-Cools	Do.	Bombay.
Bolivia.		
*Mr. B. Matthews	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Brazil.		
Vacant	Consul	Bombay.
*Senhor Jaime N. Heredia (in-charge of the Consulate)	Vice-Consul	Do.
Monsieur F. de M. Braganca (Acting as Consul)	Do.	Calcutta.
China.		
Mr. Feng Chih-cheng	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Mr. Shih Shou-Heng	Consul	Do.
Mr. Tsung Woo-Ding	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
Colombia.		
*Mr. H. Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta.
Cuba.		
Monsieur F. Bonachea (on leave)	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Monsieur F. de Braganca (Acting)	Do.	Do.
*Senor W. F. Pais	Consul	Bombay.
Czechoslovak Republic.		
Monsieur Ladislav Urban	Consul	Bombay.
Dr. F. Tousek	Do.	Calcutta.
*Mr. J. J. Wainley	Do.	Karachi.
*Mr. G. S. Mahomed	Consul Agent	Bombay.

* Honorary.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Denmark.		
* Mr. B. A. Thorstenson	Consul	Bombay.
* Mr. A. N. Wardley	Do.	Calcutta.
* Mr. A. Hansen	Do.	Calcutta.
* Mr. W. M. Browning	Do.	Madras.
* Mr. G. C. H. Kent	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
* Mr. E. J. McNulty	Do.	Karachi.
Dominica.		
* Dr. P. C. Sen	Consul	Calcutta.
* Dr. S. Sen	Vice-Consul	Do.
Ecuador.		
* Mr. J. Morshhead (Acting)	Consul	Calcutta.
Egypt.		
Monsieur Mohammad Sadek Abu Khadra	Consul	Bombay.
Finland.		
* Mr. C. H. A. R. Hardcastle	Consul	Bombay.
* Mr. R. W. Plummer (Acting)	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
* Mr. C. G. Alexander	Do.	Madras.
France.		
Monsieur P. Dubois	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Monsieur E. P. F. Chaland	Consul	Bombay.
Monsieur E. Didot	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
* Mr. J. A. Oliver	Consular Agent	Chittagong.
* Mr. T. C. Beaumont	Do.	Karachi.
* Monsieur M. Salzani	Do.	Madras.
Vacant	Do.	Tellicherry.
Germany.		
Count Von Podewils Durnitz	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Bogislav Count von Donhoff, Freiherr von Kraft	Consul	Bombay.
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Do.
Dr. H. Richter	Do.	Calcutta.
* Baron V. G. Dincklage (Acting)	Consul	Madras.
Greece.		
* Mr. M. Prasvelos	Consul-General	Calcutta.
* Monsieur G. Georgiadi	Deputy Consul	Do.
* Mr. Philon N. Philon	Consul	Bombay.
* Mr. F. A. Archdale (on leave)	Do.	Karachi.
* Mr. N. N. Pantazopoulos	Deputy Consul	Bombay.
* Colonel H. J. Mahon (Acting)	Do.	Karachi.
Hungary.		
* Mr. K. J. Nicolson	Consul	Calcutta.
* Monsieur Akos Milko	Do.	Bombay.
* Monsieur L. Belavyi	Do.	Madras.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Iran.		
Mr. Gholam Reza Nourzad	Consul-General	Delhi.
Monsieur Issa Maham	Consul	Do.
*Monsieur Ali Asghar Kuivani	Do.	Bombay.
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta.
Monsieur Bagher Fahimi	Do.	Karachi.
Vacant	Do.	Madras.
Iraq.		
Mr. A. W. Darwish (in charge of the Consulate-General)	.	Bombay.
Italy.		
Signor M. Z. Bianco	Consul-General	Bombay.
Signor C. Giurati	Do.	Calcutta.
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
*Mons. Carlo R. Davies	Do.	Bombay.
Don Francesco Ruffo di Calabria del Principi di Sella	Vice Consul	Calcutta.
*Mons R. Stuparich	Consular Agent	Karachi.
Vacant	Do.	Madras.
Japan.		
Mr. Tanlehiro Yoshida	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Vacant	Consul	Do.
Mr. M. Ishikawa	Do.	Bombay.
Mr. T. Fukai	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Mr. Katsutoshi Yutani	Do.	Bombay.
Mr. Chitoshi Kuengi	Do.	Calcutta.
Luxemburg.		
*Monsieur Alphonse Als (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
Mr. R. H. Gerard	Do.	Do.
Monaco.		
* Khan Bahadur S. H. Mahomed	Consul	Bombay.
Nepal.		
Prayala Gorkha Dakidna Bahu Lieutenant-Colonel Daman Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana.	Consul-General	Delhi.
Netherlands.		
Mr. Ph. C. Visser (on leave)	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr. G. Velthorst	Consul	Bombay.
Mr. C. E. van Aken (in charge of the Consulate General)	Do.	Calcutta.
*Mr. A. D. Charles	Do.	Madras.
*Mr. C. Voegelé	Do.	Karachi.
Monsieur P. J. Eekhout	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Nicaragua.		
Mr. C. H. A. R. Hardcastle	Consul	Bombay.
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Norway.		
*Monsieur G. Lücken	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr. Torleif Ahlsland	Consul	Bombay.
*Mr. A. S. Todd	Do.	Madras.
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
*Mr. J. J. Flockhart	Do.	Karachi.
Panama.		
The interests of Panama in India are in charge of American Consular Officers—U. S. A.		
Peru.		
Mr. A. S. Cerro	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Vacant	Consul	Do.
Poland.		
Dr. Eugene Banasinski	Consul	Bombay.
*Mr. Rajendra Singh Singhal	Do.	Calcutta.
Portugal.		
Senhor C. P. De Mesquita Ferreira	Consul-General	Bombay.
*Mr. G. C. Moses	Consul	Calcutta.
*Rev. Alberto Lopes (on leave)	Do.	Madras.
*Senor A. P. J. Fernandes	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
*Dr. J. T. Afonso	Do.	Karachi.
Roumania.		
*Major S. A. Paymaster, I.M.S. (retd.)	Consul	Bombay.
Siam.		
*Mr. W. Hunter	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham	Consul	Bombay.
Spain.		
Senor Don Felix de Iturriga (on leave)	Consul	Bombay.
Dr. D. S. Fraser (in-charge of the Consulate)	Vice-Consul	Do.
*Dr. D. D. Ghose	Do.	Calcutta.
*Mr. W. Young	Do.	Karachi.
Vacant	Do.	Madras.
Sweden.		
Monsieur Gustaf Lowenhard	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr. S. O. Sundgren	Consul	Bombay.
*Mr. B. W. Ehnstedt (on leave)	Do.	Karachi.
*Mr. C. G. Hyiten-Cavallius (Acting)	Do.	Do.
*Mr. R. M. McConechy (Acting)	Do.	Madras.
Switzerland.		
*Dr. H. A. Sonderegger (Acting)	Consul-General	Bombay.
*Monsieur M. M. Staub	Consul	Calcutta.
*Monsieur C. Voegel	Do.	Karachi.
*Monsieur F. Hofmann	Consular-Agent	Madras.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Turkey.		
*Mr. L. C. Monsell (on leave)	Consul	Calcutta.
*Mr. A. Souerfeld (Acting)	Do.	Do.
United States of America.		
Mr. J. C. White	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Mr. Edward M. Groth	Consul	Do.
Mr. Henry S. Waterman	Do.	Bombay.
Mr. Clarence E. Macy	Do.	Karachi.
Mr. Curtis C. Jordan	Do.	Madras.
Mr. Charles M. Gerrity	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
Mr. T. J. Hohenthal	Do.	Do.
Mr. D. V. Anderson	Do.	Do.
Mr. John J. Macdonald	Consul	Calcutta.
Mr. C. H. Oakes	Do.	Do.
Vacant	Do.	Karachi.
Mr. A. E. Lippincott	Do.	Madras.
Mr. H. M. Lewis	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Mr. R. W. Byrd	Do.	Do.
Uruguay.		
Vacant	Consul	Bombay.
*Mr. J. B. Turnbull	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Venezuela.		
*Mr. H. Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta.

* Honorary.

Hill Stations.

In India especially during the months of April and May, and at Christmas time, everybody tries as much as possible to take a holiday in the hills. Being anything from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea and difficult of access for motor traffic, the hill stations are delightfully cool and peaceful. Here one can usually ride, walk, play tennis and golf, or simply laze in beautiful surroundings and forget all about the trials of work and prickly heat. These are the principal hill stations in alphabetical order:—

Darjeeling. (8,000 ft.)—From Darjeeling the highest mountain peaks in the world can be seen. The temperature averages 2° above that of London all the year round; that is, it neither exceeds 80° in summer nor falls below 30° in winter. Darjeeling is the summer seat of the Government of Bengal. To reach it, the traveller must start from Calcutta by taking train to Siliguri, a journey of 10 hours. From Siliguri the journey is completed either by motor or hill railway in about 6 hours. The principal hotels in Darjeeling are the Mount Everest, the Grand (Rockville), and the Park.

Kangra Valley.—The Kangra Valley is situated about 100 miles east-north-east of Lahore at the foot of the Dhauladhar Range of the Himalayas. There are magnificent landscapes and many historic temples and

buildings. The visitor must take train from Lahore to Pathankot where he changes over the newly-opened narrow-gauge railway running between Pathankot and Jogindarnagar in Mandi State. Places to stay at are Dalhousie, Dharmasala and Kangra. The best hotels at Dalhousie are Stille's Grand View and the Arraunoor; and at Dharmasala the Switzer's.

Kashmir.—Perhaps the most famous beauty spot in the world can be reached by taking train (either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I.) from Bombay to Rawalpindi (about 48 hours) whence the remainder of the journey is accomplished by motor. The average height of the valley is about 6,000 feet, and it is entirely surrounded by the lofty, snowy outer ranges of the Karakoram and Himalaya. Visitors usually stay either at Srinagar or Gulmarg. At Srinagar one can live at Nedou's Hotel or in boarding houses, or one can hire a houseboat and live on the River Jhelum. At Gulmarg Nedou's is the only hotel. As at Srinagar visitors usually take up their quarters in wooden huts rented through the Srinagar agencies or in tents.

Kodaikanal. (7,000 ft.)—Regarded by many as the most beautiful of South India's hill stations, is situated on the precipitous southern side of the Palni Hills overlooking the plains. Reached by metre-gauge from Madras to

Kodaikanal Road and thence by a 4 hours' motor run. The Carlton is the principal hotel. There are also boarding houses.

Matheran. (2,500 ft.).—The nearest hill station to Bombay, ideal for walkers and anybody wanting rest and quiet. Reached by taking train from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, to Neral (about 1½ hours) whence Matheran may be reached by hill railway (2 hours) or by pony, rickshaw, or on foot by a good walker. Stay at the Hugby Hotel.

Mahableshwar. (4,500 ft.).—Until recently, when expenditure had to be cut down, the summer seat of the Government of Bombay. Those who do not motor the whole way from Bombay, a distance of about 180 miles, usually take train to Poona and then hire a car from Poona to Mahableshwar. Mahableshwar is noted for its delightful vegetation: orchids and lilies bloom in April and May. Hotels:—Race View and Frederick.

Mount Abu. (4,500 ft.).—An ideal place for combining the pleasures of a mountaineering holiday with the interests of an archaeological excursion. Reached by B. B. & C. I. trains to Ahmedabad, thence by metre-gauge to Abu Road, whence the journey is completed by car. The Rajputana Hotel is recommended. There is also a Dak Bungalow containing four furnished rooms, permission to use which must be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Mount Abu.

Murree. (7,000 ft.).—The summer headquarters of the Northern Command. Magnificent views and walks. Visitors take train to Rawalpindi whence they complete the remaining 37 miles by car. The principal hotels are the Cecil and the Viewforth.

Mussoorie. (7,500 ft.).—Much frequented on account of its exceptionally fine climate. Reached from Bombay by G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. trains to Dehra Dun, a journey of 85 hours, where it is necessary to change over to motor

which reaches Mussoorie about two hours later. The leading hotels are the Cecil, Charleville, Hackman's Grand, and the Savoy.

Naini Tal. (6,500 ft.).—Is the summer residence of the Governor of the United Provinces. From Bombay there are two ways of getting there. The first is to take either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. train to Muttra, thence by metre-gauge to Katigodam, and thence by motor (2 hours). The second route which takes about 5 hours longer is to take G. I. P. train to Lucknow and then change over to the metre-gauge railway. The Grand, Metropole and Royal are the best hotels.

Ootacamund.—Familiarly known as Ooty is situated on the famous Nilgiri Hills at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The mean average of temperature for the year from sunrise to sunset is 57.33 degrees. Ootacamund is the administrative centre of the District and the seat of the Government of Madras for six months of the year from April to September. Reached either by taking train to Mysore (40 hours from Bombay) and then changing to motor-car for five hours, or by taking train to Mettupalayam *Via* Madras and thence by hill railway of Ootacamund. The principal hotels are the Savoy and Cecil.

Pachmarhi. (3,500 ft.).—Situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hills, is the summer quarters of the Government of the Central Provinces. A delightful hot-weather health resort. Reached by G. I. P. railway to Pipariya *Via* Jabulpore, and a two hours' motor journey. The best hotel is the Hill.

Simla. (7,000 ft.).—The summer headquarters of the Government of India, is situated on several small spurs of the lower Himalayas. Towards the end of September, and in October and November Simla enjoys the best climate in the world. Reached from Bombay by taking G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. train to Kalka and thence either by hill railway or motor. There are many good hotels and boarding houses. The leading hotels are the Cecil, Clarke's, Corstorphans Grand, Gables (at Mashobra) and Wildflower Hall (Mahasu).

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Owing to their immensity and the time and cost involved in undertaking expeditions into the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's highest mountain range. There are over fifty summits of 25,000 ft. and of these only two, Kamet (25,447 ft.) and Nanda Devi (25,660 ft.) have been scaled, whilst there are innumerable lesser summits of such formidable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible. The highest peak is Mount Everest, which by latest measurements is 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga and K2, both about 28,150 ft., though which is the higher of the two is not certain.

Pioneer Climbers.—Mountaineering in the Himalayas began some eighty years ago when surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks in the course of their work. Among these pioneers must be mentioned the Schlagintweit

brothers, who in 1855 reached a height of 22,320 ft. on the Eastern Ibi Ganin, one of the subsidiary peaks of Kamet, whilst I. S. Pocock of the Survey of India set up a plane table at 22,040 ft. in the same district. Another notable early explorer was the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1849, explored the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and made attempts to climb Kanchenjunga, 22,700 ft. and Pauhmiri, 23,180 ft. Some remarkable explorations were also carried out by the Pandits of the Survey of India. Among these men was Babu Sarat Chandra Das who traversed the Jousong La, 20,200 ft.

Later in the nineteenth century came Lord Conway who, in 1892, made explorations in the Karakoram Himalayas, particularly in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, the greatest of Himalayan glaciers, and climbed a peak of 23,000 ft. Sir Francis Younghusband also made explorations in the Karakoram and accomplished the first crossing of the Karakoram

Pass. The Duke of the Abruzzi also made a number of expeditions into this range and reached a height of 25,000 ft. on the Bride Peak. Mountaineering developed rapidly in the "nineties", and a bold attempt was made by A. F. Mummery, Professor N. Collie and Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce to climb Nanga Parbat. In a final attempt on the mountain Mummery and his two Gurkhas were lost. In 1899 D. W. Freshfield made the first ascent of Kanchenjunga and explored the Nepal side of the mountain.

A New Phase.—Meanwhile, thanks to Brigadier-General Bruce, Gurkhas, and later Sherpas and Bhotias were trained for mountaineering and, with the advent of first class portage, Himalayan mountaineering entered on a new phase. Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman made a number of expeditions into the Karakoram and W.W. Graham made a number of remarkable ascents, with Swiss guides, including an ascent of Kabru, 24,000 ft., which has been the subject of much controversy. Kabru was later attempted by two Norwegians, Messrs. Rabenstein and Monrad Aas, who got within a few feet of that top.

The present century opened with a number of remarkable ascents by Dr. A. M. Kellas, who died during the 1921 Everest expedition. He climbed several great peaks including Kanchenjunga, Panlung and Chomolomo and made expeditions to the Central Himalayas where, with Colonel H. T. Morshead he reached in 1920 an altitude of 23,500 ft. on Kamet.

In 1907 Brigadier-General Bruce, Dr. T. G. Longstaff and A. L. Mumm explored the Garhwal, Himalayas and reconnoitred Kamet. After this Longstaff, with the Swiss guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel, ascended Trisul, 23,406 ft., which, until the Jonsong Peak, 24,344 ft., was climbed in 1930 remained the highest summit reached. In 1911 and 1912 attempts were made to climb Kamet by C. F. Meade and his Swiss guides and a height of 23,500 ft. was gained. Captain Morris Slingby also attempted Kamet at this time.

Attempts on Kanchenjunga.—The first attempt on Kanchenjunga was made in 1905 but ended in disaster, Lieut. Paehe and three porters being killed by an avalanche. The second attempt in 1929 was made by a solitary American, E. F. Farmer, who lost his life. In the same year a determined attempt was made by a party of Bavarian Mountaineers led by Paul Bauer. A height of over 25,000 ft. was reached on the north-east spur before bad weather forced the party to retreat.

In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an International expedition led by Professor G. Dyhrenfurth. The party attempted the mountain from the Nepal side, but were repulsed by an ice avalanche which killed one of the porters. Subsequently, they ascended a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak, 23,200 ft. and the Jonsong Peak 24,344 ft.

The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by Bauer and his party, but failed at a slightly greater elevation than was attained in 1929. One of the party H. Schaller and a porter were killed by a fall during the expedition.

In the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by Mr. F. S. Smythe succeeded in reaching the summit of **Mount Kamet** (25,447 ft.), the first peak over 25,000 ft. to be climbed.

Mount Everest.—There have been six Expeditions to Mount Everest of which those in 1921 and 1935 were reconnaissances and those in 1922, 1924, 1933 and 1936 attempts to reach the summit.

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mt. Everest, carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury. The approaches to Mt. Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined, and relations were established with all the local authorities. On the information and experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised and set off the following year under the leadership of Brig.-Gen. the Hon. C. G. Bruce. Capt. G. I. Finch and Capt. J. G. Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,300 ft. During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them over an ice cliff some 60 feet high.

The 1924 expedition was again commanded by Brig.-Gen. Bruce. But owing to his ill health Lt.-Colonel E. F. Norton took on the command. Lt.-Col. E. F. Norton and Dr. T. H. Somervell reached a height of 28,200 feet. Then a final attempt was made by G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine. They were assisted by a supporting party consisting of N. E. Odell and J. de V. Hazard. On June 6th they left the 25,000 foot camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 26,800 ft. On June 8th they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again. On June 10th for the third time Odell climbed up to the 27,000 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine, and communicating with Norton evacuated the mountain.

The expedition of 1933 followed a successful effort by Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, to obtain the permission of the Tibetan Government for a further attempt to climb the mountain. An **Everest Committee** was formed under the aegis of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club and Mr. Hugh Rutledge, formerly of the I.C.S., accepted its invitation to take charge of an expedition. Included in it as members were Mr. F. S. Smythe, leader of the successful Kamet Expedition of 1931, and Capt. E. St. J. Birnie, E. E. Shipton and Dr. C. R. Greene climbed Kamet with Mr. Smythe in 1931. The Expedition reached Calcutta in February and forthwith proceeded to its main task.

The expedition established its base camp in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st, Camp I was established. Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre-monsoon weather which greatly hindered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col, 23,000 ft. prolonged and arduous work. Camp IV, 22,800 ft. was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet ice wall on the North Col. slopes had

been climbed. The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities at Alipore. One installation was at Darjeeling, one at the base camp and a third at Camp III, 21,000 ft. Camp III was linked to the North Col. by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft. from the plains of India in a short space of time.

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd. But it was pitched at 25,500 ft. several hundred feet higher than previously. The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and eventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re-established on May 28th and on May 29th. Wyn Harris, L. Wager and J. L. Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,400 ft., 600 ft. higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters. Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V. The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north-east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924. They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft. and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V, after which they descended to Camp V. The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit.

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to frostbites, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing, however, to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Darjeeling.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman. Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters succeeded in reaching 21,000 feet. He then went on alone and nothing more has since been heard of him, until his body was discovered near the site of Camp III, 21,000 feet, by Mr. E. B. Shipton's party in 1935.

Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive.

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr. E. B. Shipton. This had as its objects: Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions; examination of alternative routes from the west;

the trying out of new men for the summit attempt; physiological observations; a stereo-photogrammetric survey; examination of ice formations on the North Col.

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon.

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escape from an enormous avalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col.

During the course of this reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20,000 feet high were ascended.

The 1936 Expedition was led by Mr. Hugh Rattledge and included three of the 1933 climbers Messrs. Shipton, Smythe and Wyn Harris, and one of the 1933 Signals Officers Lieut. Smith Windham. It encountered exceptionally bad weather and unusual conditions. Before the monsoon, snowstorms rendered the mountain uninhabitable and the usual pre-monsoon north-west wind was lacking to clear the snow away. However, Camp IV on the North Col. was established to schedule and the party were in position to attack the summit when the weather broke and two feet of snow forced them to retreat down the dangerous slopes of the North Col. To cap their discomfort the monsoon arrived on the exceptionally early date of May 24th. Two attempts were made to re-open the route to the North Col. but on both occasions the party were in great danger and the attempt had to be abandoned when Shipton and Wyn Harris were carried down by an avalanche and nearly lost their lives. Subsequently reconnaissance parties ascended the main Rongbuk glacier and examined the west-side of the North Col. which, in spite of Mallory's unfavourable verdict, was found to be not only practicable but less dangerous in monsoon conditions than the east side.

A SEVENTH EXPEDITION TO MOUNT EVEREST is being planned for 1938, the Tibetan Government again having given permission through Mr. B. J. Gould, the Political Officer for Sikkim who has been on a mission to Lhasa. This expedition will consist of not more than seven climbers as it is now believed by most mountaineers that a small expedition by virtue of mobility as well as for psychological reasons has a better chance of success on Everest. It will be led by Mr. H. W. Timman who with Mr. N. E. Odell reached the summit of Nanda Devi and will in all probability include Mr. Odell, Mr. E. B. Shipton and Mr. F. S. Smythe. It is probable that 1936 marks the end of a stage in Himalayan mountaineering and that this in the future will revert to small privately organised expeditions which have been so successful in the past.

Aerial Expedition.—An interesting aside to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition undertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photographing the mountain from the air. This venture was financed by Lady Honston. Major L. V. S. Blacker, formerly of the Guides, was its leader and in charge of its survey work, Lord Clydesdale chief pilot, Flt. Lt. A. McIntyre second pilot and Major P. T. Bitherton, its London manager. Two specially equipped aeroplanes, adaptations

of the well-known Wapiti, were provided. A special point in their equipment was the provision of compressed oxygen for supply through gas masks to the aviators at high altitudes. The expedition was not permitted to fly across the Tibetan frontier, so as to circle Mt. Everest, but both machines successfully flew over the peak and several good photographs were taken of it. By permission of the Nepal Government a line of flight from Purnea, the base of the expedition, across Nepal territory to Mt. Everest, was taken and along this good survey photographs as the somewhat poor visibility at the time of the flight, in April permitted.

An interesting mountainflight of which details were published in 1933 was one from Risalpur to Gilgit and back, undertaken by the Lt. A. F. at Risalpur in the course of its routine duties in October, 1932. The expedition was commanded by P. Lt. Isaac and was made by five of the machines ordinarily in use by the Force. The distance from Risalpur by way of the Indus Valley and past Nanga Parbat to Gilgit is 286 miles. It was covered in 2 hrs. 20 mins. on the outward flight and in 2 hrs. 5 mins. on the return journey. From Gilgit the machines further proceeded upon flights over the Hunza, Nagar and Rakjot areas. Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhi, as well as of other places of importance or interest, were taken.

The year 1932 saw a well organised expedition to **Mount Nanga Parbat**. It was conducted by Dr. Merkl, of Munich, and included Lt. R. N. Frier, of the Gilgit Scouts, who acted as transport officer, an American Mr. Rand Herron and Miss E. Knowlton, of Boston, U.S.A. Several determined attempts to reach the summit of the mountain in August were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success.

The Disaster of 1934.—In 1934 Herr Merkl returned to the attack with an even stronger party, which included a number of well-known German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains Frier and Sangster of the Indian Army as transport officers. Fatality early overtook the expedition, Herr Drexel dying of pneumonia. Owing to various delays, Camp IV was not established until the end of June. The party then proceeded to rush to the peak leaving only skeleton camps behind. Finally, after a height of 25,000 feet had been reached, and Camp VIII established at 24,800 feet, a terrible blizzard broke. The party retreated, but owing to the storm and ill-equipped camps retreat became a route during which no fewer than nine lives were lost, Herron Merkl, Welzenbach and Wieland and six Darjeeling porters—men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition. Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren Schneider and Aschenbrenner escaped whilst of the surviving porters, all of whom were frostbitten. One or two spent a week without food or shelter.

Another expedition to the Karakoram took place in 1934 under the leadership of Dr. G. Jyhyemfurth. All four peaks of "Queen Mary" were climbed. The highest of these has been triangulated as 24,350 feet, but the party state it to be more than 1,000 feet higher.

In 1934 Messrs. E. E. Shipton and H. W. Tilman, by a magnificent piece of exploration and mountaineering, succeeded in penetrating the hitherto impracticable Rishi Ganga to the glacier basin of **Nanda Devi**, thereby solving a problem that had exercised the minds of Himalayan mountaineers for many years and completing the work of pioneers such as Dr. T. G. Longstaff and Mr. Hugh Rutledge. Messrs. Shipton and Tilman also crossed from Badrinath to Gangotri via the Satopanth Pass and explored the head of the Gangotri glacier. Profiting by the discovery of the route to the Nanda Devi basin an Anglo-American party, the leader of which was Mr. H. W. Tilman, successfully scaled Nanda Devi via its south-west ridge, Messrs. H. W. Tilman and N. E. Odell being the climbers to reach the summit. This expedition was remarkable in that owing to the sickness of the porters the climbers had to carry their own camps up the mountain. This is the finest and most difficult peak yet climbed in the Himalayas.

Lt.-Col. C. F. Stoeck, R.E., and Lt. D. M. Burn, R.E., lost their lives on 12th August 1932, while climbing on Panjtarni, near Pahigam in Kashmir.

Several expeditions have lately been made into the Himalayas by members of the Himalayan Club, especially expeditions into Sikkim by members of its Eastern Section.

In 1935 an attempt to scale a Peak 36, 25,400 feet, in the western Karakoram was made by Lieut. J. Waller, Lieut. J. Hunt, Dr. J. S. Carslaw and W. R. Brotherhood, R.A.F. A series of blizzards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated as 24,500 feet. There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit.

In the Autumn of 1935 the summit of Kabru was reached by Mr. C. R. Cooke who was accompanied to the foot of the final rocks by Mr. G. Schobert who was forced to give up owing to a high altitude, cough and the risk of frostbite. This ascent was made on November 18th, an unusually late date and is of great interest as proving that high Himalayan peaks can be climbed in early winter at least.

The 1936 French expedition to the Karakoram, like the Everest expedition, encountered very bad weather and a accomplished little.

After Nanda Devi the most remarkable ascent of 1936 was that of **SINIOLEHU**, a peak once designated as the "embodiment of imaccessibility", in the Kanchenjunga range. This was made by a small German party under the leadership of Herr Paul Bauer. Siniolehu is one of the most beautiful peaks in the Himalayas.

Other ascents in Sikkim were made by Mr. Marco Pallis's party who attempted Simvu unsuccessfully and by Mr. C. R. Cooke and Mr. F. Spencer Chapman who ascended several peaks of over 20,000 feet including the Fluted Peak.

In May 1937, another attempt was made to climb **Nanga Parbat** by a German expedition, headed by Dr. Wien. News reached Simla on June 20 that disaster had overtaken the expedition and subsequently it was learned that the entire party of climbers with the exception of one survivor, Dr. Luft, had perished. Eight of

the nine members of the expedition were killed along with nine Sherpa porters. Mountaineering experts are of the opinion that the season was not very propitious for the ascent of the peak, which is considered to be more accessible in the autumn.

The Survey of India are now very active and much work has been accomplished during the re-survey of Garhwal and Kumaon under the direction of Major Gordon Osmaston, whilst several thousand square miles of country have been mapped by Messrs. Shipton and Tilman during their expedition to the Shikharang.

Ascents in 1937. During the summer of 1937 a number of peaks were climbed, the most notable being Chomolhari 23,997 ft. by Mr. F. Spencer Chapman with one porter, and the Main Peak 23,860 ft. by Captain P.R. Oliver and Mr. F. S. Smythe. Mr. Smythe completing the ascent alone as Capt. Oliver was insufficiently acclimatised. Three other peaks of 21,400 ft., 21,600 ft. and 22,481 ft. were also climbed by Messrs. Oliver and Smythe and attempts made on Nilkanta and Dhaulagiri which were frustrated by bad weather. They also explored a remarkable plateau above the Banke Glacier,

discovered in May 1937 by Lieut. R. A. Gardner of the Survey of India. In addition Mr. Smythe with three Tibetan porters climbed seven peaks of the Zaskar Range among them the very difficult peak of Nilgiri Parbat, 21,261 ft. During this expedition Mr. Smythe came upon some remarkable tracks in the snow which the Tibetan porters believed were made by a Mikra or Abominable Snow Man. These tracks were afterwards identified as bear tracks by the Natural History authorities in London. It is believed that there is now enough evidence to explain this strange legend of the Himalayas.

The Himalayan Club.—Was founded on 17th February 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration, and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport. The initiation of this Club was due to the late Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M.C., R.E. Assistant Surveyor-General. Its membership is over 350, including three lady members and its president is Sir Harry Hagg, Governor of the United Provinces. Major Gueterbock is Hon. Secretary.

The New Capital.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911. It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Government—for several months in every year. It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province. To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential: its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1865, when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change. Various places had been discussed as possible Capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all. Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour; and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, “to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country.”

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by the King Emperor on December 17, 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi

at the past. The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not manured. It is not cluttered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment, and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi. A Committee consisting of Surg.-General Sir C. P. Lukis, Mr. H. T. Keeling, C.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., and Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site and of an alternative one to the North of the existing city. Their report, dated 4th March, 1913, states that “the Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note, is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site.”

The Town Plan and Architecture.—A report by a Town-Planning Committee, with a plan of the lay-out, was dated 20th March, 1913. Work was begun in accordance with it and its main lines have been followed throughout. The central point of interest in the lay-out, which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House, and two large blocks of Secretariats. This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina Hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect for Government House and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats. The former building is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated to some Rs. 124 lakhs. The provision made in the design of the Secretariats for extensions in

case if used has already partly been utilised. The Secretariat personnel has largely increased in the past few years and numerous additional rooms had to be provided to make room for Army Headquarters, which moved into the new capital at the end of the Simla season, 1929. To the east of the forum, and below it, is a spacious forecourt defined by an ornamental wall and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indrapat. Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre. Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum. The axis running north-east towards the Juma Masjid forms the principal approach to the new Legislative Chambers. They are officially described as the Council House and the road is named Parliament-street. The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Pahargunj, which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The Ridge. The main roads or avenues range from 76 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet has been allowed. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis.

In October, 1912, by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative enclave of Delhi under a Chief Commissioner. This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 573 square miles. On the basis of the Census of 1911, the population of the area originally included in the Province was 398,269 and of the new area 14,552, or a total of 412,821. The population of the Municipal town of Delhi was 2,29,144. The plans of the New Capital allow for a population within it of 70,000. Its present population is approximately 40,000. Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the new city, and several of these habitations have been erected.

There was, as regards architecture, a prolonged "battle of the styles" over Delhi. Finally, to use the language of the architect, it has been the aim "to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument." The inspiration of the designs is manifestly Western, as is that of British rule, but they combine with it distinctive Indian features without abandoning the architect's aim to avoid doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity.

Cost of the Scheme.—It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject. Various factors afterwards increased the amount, the chief of these being the immense rise in prices after the war, and the Legislative Assembly were informed by Government on 23rd March 1921, that the revised estimates then amounted to 1,307 lakhs of rupees. This amount included allowances for building new Legislative Chambers

and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legislature, which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates. The New Capital Enquiry Committee, in its report published in January 1923, estimated the total expenditure at Rs. 1,292 lakhs including Rs. 42 lakhs for loss by Exchange. Actual expenditure upto approximately the end of 1929 was Rs. 14 crores. This may be taken as the figure for the completion of the main project.

The Project Estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric light and power, and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes will, in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital outlay, whilst there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts is secured. The project, after being completed and closed, was re-opened in 1933-34. This became necessary owing to the need to increase residential accommodation for officers and staff and facilitated by a period of cheap money. Government utilised the occasion for extending the residential accommodation for visiting members of the Indian Legislature. The population of the new City is now about 80,000. Practically all the building sites within it (except in a small area where shortcomings in drainage are a handicap) are taken up and the time for extending the layout has almost arrived.

Progress of the work.—The construction of New Delhi was made at satisfactory speed, having regard to the curtailment of the Budget allotment in consequence of the war and the absence of officers and other establishments at the war. The Secretariats were so far advanced that there were transferred to them from Calcutta in October, 1924, the offices of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and the headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India were also housed in them in the winters of 1924-25 and 1925-26. The original programme of residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades were then nearly completed. The whole of the civil side of Government moved from Old Delhi into their quarters in the new Secretariats on coming down from Simla in November, 1926. All Government Departments, including the Army Departments and Army Headquarters and R. A. F. Headquarters, have their offices in the new Secretariats, of which the builders have already had to carry out the first section of the extension provided for in the architects' plans. The Members of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council including H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, live in their new official residences in the new capital. H. E. the Viceroy took up his residence in the new Government House there on 23rd December 1929. His Excellency until then resided in the Delhi season at Viceregal Lodge in Old Delhi. The Government of India in 1927 devoted special consideration to the question whether their ordinary annual 5 months residence in Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months and early in 1928 decided in consultation with the India Office to endeavour to stay in Delhi for half of each year, the new order being introduced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat

in New Delhi till mid-April and bringing it down Simla from again in mid-October. The experiment was not very successful and was not repeated till 1932-33, when Retrenchment Committees had strongly recommended a longer stay in Delhi in order to extrarent for a longer period from the seasonal official occupants of its residential buildings, the rents in Delhi being higher than those for residences in Simla. An early descent from Simla was postponed in the autumn of 1934 on account of a report by the Public Health Commissioner on the general unhealthiness of the Winter Capital in October. But various factors, including especially the increase in personnel in the Secretariat and consequential congestion of office and residential accommodation in Simla are making the extension of the Delhi season unavoidable. The prospective enlargement of the Indian Legislature, with the arrival of Federation, strengthens the same tendency. The provision of considerable further housing accommodation both for offices and residential has become imperative. The only question is whether this should be undertaken both in Delhi and in Simla, or in Delhi only. Pressed by sharp financial stringency, arising partly out of the emergency created by the institution of the Constitutional Reforms, the Government of India appear decisively moving in the direction of making Delhi an all-the-year-round Capital. Certain Departments are already now kept in Delhi throughout the year. Others are under orders to remain. The office personnel of others are for the first time being kept in Delhi throughout the year in 1935. The Government of India in January, 1935, announced that further retentions in Delhi throughout the year are under their consideration.

There was in recent years an increase in malaria bearing mosquitoes and consequential fever in New Delhi. This led to a special inquiry in 1936. The inquiry showed that both Old and New Delhi were ringed about with prolific mosquito breeding places, one of the worst being the area utilized for sewage outfall. The water borne sewage of both Old and New cities is dealt with in a farm which, when the new city was built, was placed immediately outside its southern boundary. The Government of India after the 1926 inquiry were forced to adopt a new scheme for the removal of the farm to a more distant site and chose one some four miles further away from the city. Anti-malaria operations on a large scale, scientifically directed, were simultaneously undertaken, the estimate of their cost being Rs. 14 lakhs. Improvements in the water supply of the new Capital with a view to a larger population being retained in it during the summer has also been effected.

When the residential buildings in New Delhi were, in the course of the original construction of the new city, about to be designed, the Government of India issued orders that they were to be "for cold weather occupation only." This rule was followed. The general principle embodied in the design of the houses was that of planning them to capture as much warmth from the sun as possible. Secretariats, residential bungalows and staff quarters are largely inappropriate for hot weather occupation. How Government will deal with this problem remains to be seen.

Art Decorations.—The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi. The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows. A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected. The various schools of art in India, as well as individual artists, were invited through local Governments, to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval by a Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures were to be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas, and, if finally approved by the Committee, fixed according to the marouflage process *in situ*. Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, were optional. Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale drawings, had to bear the initial expense of preparing them. When these were approved by the Committee, the out-of-pocket expenses paid in addition to a suitable honorarium Government undertook to pay for the finished pictures done from approved sketches but give no guarantee that the finished paintings will permanently be preserved. Government intimated that historical or allegorical subjects would be given preference over religious ones and English artists living in India were barred from competition, the work being strictly reserved to Indian artists. Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed Expert Committee approved of nearly all. A great deal of painting has now been completed and the work was continually progressing until the world-wide depression in recent years dried up funds.

All-India War Memorial.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of an All-India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly. The memorial was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February, 1931, in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India, of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators.

George V Memorial.—It was decided in 1936 to erect a memorial statue to His Late Majesty, King Emperor George V, in Princes' place, the large park-like area lying between the All-India War Memorial and the Purana Qila. The origin of this proposal was a movement started among the Ruling Princes, sometime previously, to erect a white memorial statue to His Majesty in the new city and this scheme had made considerable progress when His Majesty died. The matter was then considered in a broader light and in consultation between Their Highnesses and His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon. The Princes agreed to merge their scheme in a larger one for an All-India memorial to His Late Majesty. H. R. the Viceroy issued an appeal for subscriptions to the major scheme and he and Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon opened the general

subscription list with a donation of Rs. 5,000. Sir Edwin Lutyens was invited to submit a design for a memorial and His Excellency the Viceroy and the representatives of the Ruling Princes inspected Princes' place with a view to a statue being erected there and in particular had a temporary wooden structure erected so that they might judge how a statue of the same dimensions would appear from different viewpoints. The statue of His Late Majesty is to be in bronze and will show His Majesty seated under a lofty canopy.

Public Institutions.—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political Officers was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy presided. The proposal is still "under consideration." To implement it would require an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 12½ lakhs.

The Government of India further in the Spring session of their Legislature in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establishment of a unitary, teaching and residential **University of Delhi**, the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital. The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission. The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university being a matter of time it was decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation. The initial work of organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council. Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a severe handicap. It was hoped that H. E. the Viceroy would be able to lay the foundation stone of the university buildings in November, 1922, but this proved impracticable. The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government. For the time being the University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until 1929 and in 1931 the old Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar having offered Rs. 5,00,000 for the provision of some amenity in the new city, the Government of India decided to utilize the sum for the provision of a Stadium. The ground which they took for

this was a large area lying immediately below the western walls of the Purana Qila, i.e., between them and Princes' place. This area was originally marked by Sir Edward Lutyens, in his plan, to be an ornamental lake. Practical consideration led to its abandonment for that purpose and the area was laid out as a park. A large proportion of the Maharaja's Rs. 5,00,000 was utilized for the provision of a huge brick grandstand overlooking the central portion of the park taken for the Stadium.

Inaugural Ceremony.—The new city was the scene of notable and elaborate inauguration ceremonies in February, 1931. The first of these was the unveiling of four "**Dominion Columns**" suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks. The columns are of red stone, surmounted each by a gilded merchantman of the old style in full sail. The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones erected in various parts of the land by Asoka and were presented by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling. New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose.

City Extension.—The main direction for the future extension of the new city is southward, where for some three miles beyond the limits of present development, Government have land in their possession and have placed it at the disposal of the City administration. The New Delhi Civil Aerodrome lies immediately southward of the existing new City boundary on the southern side and H. E. the Earl of Willingdon in February 1930, opened alongside the high road there a fine new Willingdon Air Station, which is furnished with the most modern equipment for day and night flying. Building has already taken place in the same neighbourhood. The scene of the next town-planning seems likely to be in the area lying between the new city and New Delhi Cantonment.

A New Delhi Municipal Committee with its own permanent official Chairman and Secretariat was established in 1932.

A development Trust was instituted in 1937, its duties being to provide for the expansion of the new capital, including both old and new cities and urgently to deal with the insanitary overcrowding of the old city, a problem arising from the rapid increase of population there since Delhi again became capital of India.

Freemasonry in India.

In 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of England to Geo. Pomfrett, Esq., authorising him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal." Of his personage nothing further is known but under Capt. Farwinter, who in the following year succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of India, a Lodge was established in 1730, which in the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company, and is described as "No. 72 at Bengal in the East Indies." The next Provincial Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zech. Gee, who held office in 1740; after whom came the Hon. Roger Drake, appointed 10th April 1755. The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756. Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his post, but, though present at the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Olive, it is improbable that he resumed the duties of his masonic office after the calamity that befell the settlement.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta, was present at the meeting of that body, November 17, 1760, and we learn on the same authority that at the request of the "Lodges in the East Indies" Mr. Cullin Smith was appointed P. G. M. in 1762. At this period it was the custom in Bengal to elect the Provincial Grand Master annually by the majority of the votes of the members present, from amongst those who passed through the different offices of the (Prov.) Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep. Prov. Grand Master." This annual election as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was confirmed by the Grand Master without its being thought an infringement of his prerogative. In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P. G. M. circa) in 1767; but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was granted by Earl Ferrars in 1762-64 to John Bluvitt, Commander of the "Admiral Watson," Indianman "for East India, where no other Provincial Lodge is to be found." Middleton's election was confirmed October 31st, 1768, and, as the dispensation forwarded by the Grand Secretary was locked upon as abrogating the practice of annual elections, he accordingly held the office of D. G. M. Unfortunately the records of the P. G. L. date back only to 1774, and thus much valuable information is lost to us. This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from only two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seceding and attaching themselves to the Athol or Ancient Grand Lodge. In 1813 at the Union both the Ancients and Moderns in Calcutta combined and gave their allegiance to the **United Grand Lodge of England** and have since been working peaceably under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revived in that year and in 1840 created a District Grand Lodge.

Madras.—The earliest Lodge in Southern India (No. 222) was established in Madras in 1752.

Three others were also established about 1766. In the same year Capt. Edmund Pascal was appointed P. G. M. for Madras and its Dependencies and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort St. George. In 1768 the Athol (or Ancients) invaded this District and in 1782 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Bodies continued working peaceably side by side until the Union. Indeed, though not generally known, these two Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Ancient Grand Lodge, and Malden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded. At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge. One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Unidat-ul-Umara, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated "he considered the title of English Mason as one of the most honourable that he possessed." This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge.

Bombay.—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century, Nos. 234 at Bombay in 1768 and 569 in Surat in 1768, both of which were carried on the lists until the Union when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master, James Todd, was apoluted but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the 'Freemasons' Calendar in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No. 322) to the 78th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Morla was asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispensation for holding a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon. Mountstuart a Mason, he having expressed a wish to that effect. The Petitioners further requested "that his name might be inserted in the body of the warrant, authorising them to instal him after being duly passed and raised a Deputy Grand Master of the Deccan." Of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved. Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge "Orion-in-the-West" was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No. 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this Lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England. A Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 19th July 1833. According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged. In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which however left no trace of its existence. In 1825 the civilian element of "Orion" seceded and formed the "Lodge of Hope" also at Poona No. 802.

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home, aided in the secession of some of its members, who obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the Parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England. Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although those including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge, Coast of Coromandel. It was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new warrant No. 598 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No. 818 in 1828. Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded; but in 1836 Dr. James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland P. G. M. of Western India and its Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838. A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweeddale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr. Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836, in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry. But the times were propitious. There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whose nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance, in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels, furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No. 338 on the Register of Scotland. From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St. George No. 549 on the

Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province. In 1844 Burnes established a Lodge "Rising Star" at Bombay for the admission of Indian gentlemen the result of which is seen at the present day. Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation of Umdat-ul-Umra has borne fruit, resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East, a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry. A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1861.

The Grand Lodge of England.—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold jurisdiction in India. By far the largest is the first: the next largest is the third and the number of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small. The Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed.

Bengal.

78 Lodges. Rt. Wor. Bro. C. Carey Morgan, P.G.D., District Grand Master; Dy. P.G.M., F. W. Hockenbuhl, M.L.A. P.G.D.; Asst. D.G.Ms., K.C.De, C.I.E., I.G.S. (Rtd.), and Wor. Bro. A. Barr Pollock, P.A.G.D.C.

Madras.

35 Lodges. Dis. G.M., Rt. Wor. Bro. G. T. Bong, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.G.S., P.G.D.; Dy. D.G.M., Dewan Bahadur P.M. Sivannana Mudaliar, P. Dy. G. Regr.

Punjab.

34 Lodges. Rt. Wor. Bro. Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lahore, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D.; M.A., D.D. District Grand Master, Wor. Bro. Lt. Col. A.M., Dick, C.B.E., V.H.S., I.M.S., Deputy Dt. Grand Master.

Burma.

20 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. W. H. Chance, V.D., District Grand Master, Jivanji Hormusji, C.I.E., D.S.O., P.A.G. Reg. Dy. D. G. M.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1938-39.

Rt. Wor. Bro. W. A. C. Bromham, J.P.	..	..	..	..	..	Dist. Grand Master.
Wor. Bro. R. K. R. Cama	..	..	..	..	..	D.D.G.M.
" " Dr. S. A. Wilkinson	..	..	..	..	..	Asst. D.G.M.
" " Major R. R. B. McLean	..	..	..	..	..	Asst. D.G.M.
" " F. H. Taylor	..	..	..	..	..	D.S.G.W.
" " Revd. Canon C. F. Fortescue	..	..	..	..	..	D.J.G.W.
" " Revd. F. E. Dossetor	..	..	..	..	..	D.G. Chap.
" " S. F. Dhalla	..	..	..	..	..	D.G. Chap.
" " K. N. Chandabhoy	..	..	..	..	..	D.G. Treasurer.
" " Sohrab R. Davar	..	..	..	..	..	D.G. Registrar.
" " Geo. Barnes	..	..	..	..	..	P.B. of G.P.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY FOR THE
YEAR 1938-39—Contd.

Wor. Bro.	Khan Bahadur Palanji N. Daver	..	..	..	..	D.G. Secretary.
" "	R. J. Harris	..	..	..	..	D.G. Dir. of Cer.
" "	J. A. Neale	..	..	..	..	D.S.G.D.
" "	M. G. Bhatt	..	..	..	..	D.S.G.D.
" "	Dr. S. N. Katrak	..	..	..	..	D.S.G.D.
" "	F. R. Zaveri	..	..	..	..	D.J.G.D.
" "	Capt. J. W. Bingham	..	..	..	..	D.J.G.D.
" "	H. R. Patel	..	..	..	..	D.J.G.D.
" "	Hormusji Ardeshir	..	..	..	..	D.G.S. of W.
" "	E. L. Dunne	..	..	..	..	D.G.D.D. of C.
" "	H. F. L. T. Harrison	..	..	..	..	D.A.G.D. of C.
" "	P. B. Kale	..	..	..	..	D.A.G.D. of C.
" "	W. S. C. Macey	..	..	..	..	D.A.G.D. of C.
" "	V. V. Shaligram	..	..	..	..	D.A.G.D. of C.
" "	S. G. Bullard	..	..	..	..	D.G. Swd. Br.
" "	G. H. Lamb	..	..	..	..	D.G. St. Br.
" "	Khan Bahadur F. F. Tarapore	..	..	..	..	D.G. St. Br.
" "	P. Lucas	..	..	..	..	D.G. Org.
" "	W. G. Ashwell	..	..	..	..	D.A.G. Secy.
" "	H. D. Dungeor	..	..	..	..	D.G. Pur.
" "	Kunwar Shankar Dayal	..	..	..	..	D.A.G. Pur.
" "	P. H. Amroliwalla	..	..	..	..	D.G. Steward.
" "	C. M. Robertson	..	..	..	..	D.G. Steward.
" "	I. P. Ravel	..	..	..	..	D.G. Steward.
" "	T. I. Archer	..	..	..	..	D.G. Steward.
" "	M. J. Antia	..	..	..	..	D.G. Steward.
" "	Raj Saheb U.S. Bisen	..	..	..	..	D.G. Steward.
" "	W. H. Perkins	..	..	..	..	D.G. Tyler.

LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY.

	Number	Place.
1. Orion in the West	415	Poona.
2. St. George	549	Bombay.
3. Concord	757	Bombay.
4. Union	767	Karnchi.
5. Industry	873	Hyderabad, Sind.
6. Truth	944	Bombay.
7. Alexandra	1065	Jubbulpore.
8. Emulation	1100	Bombay.
9. Corinth.	1122	Nagpur.
10. Eastern Star	1189	Bombay.
11. Friendship & Harmony	1270	Igatpuri.
12. Cyrus	1359	Bombay.
13. Sukkur	1508	Sukkur.
14. Berar	1649	Anraoti.
15. Aryan	1709	Bombay.
16. Excelsior in Khandesh	1738	Bhusawal.
17. Hiram of Past Masters	1784	Bombay.

LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY.—*Contd.*

	Number.	Place.
18. Malwa	1994	Mhow.
19. Justice	2145	Abu Road.
20. Tyrrell Leith	2162	Baroda.
21. Friendship	2307	Ajmer.
22. Royal Connaught	2377	Ahmednagar.
23. Faith	2438	Kanmari.
24. Dharwar	2527	Dharwar.
25. Khan Bahadur B. Rajkotwala	2531	Karachi.
26. St. Andrew	500	Kamptee.
27. Kathiawar	2787	Rajkote.
28. Rajputana	2800	Mount Abu.
29. Research	3184	Bombay.
30. Light of the Craft	3265	Jubbulpore.
31. Sir Lawrence Jenkins	3275	Bombay.
32. Burnett	3284	Poona.
33. Ubique in the East	3338	Kirkee.
34. Bhore Ghaut	3405	Bombay.
35. Central India	3467	Indore.
36. Chhatsgarh	3507	Raipur.
37. Army & Navy	3651	Bombay.
38. Deolali	3710	Deolali.
39. Heart of India	3760	Bilaspur.
40. Gymkhana	3796	Bombay.
41. Haig-Brown	3829	Bombay.
42. Universal Brotherhood	3835	Bombay.
43. Light in Arabia	3870	Aden.
44. Knight	3918	Deolali.
45. Scinde	4284	Karachi.
46. Indus	4325	Karachi.
47. Leslie Wilson	4880	Poona.
48. Cornwallis	5062	Bombay.
49. Dawn of Peace	5260	Lonavla.
50. Justice and Peace	5442	Bombay.
51. Reginald Spence	5514	Bombay.
52. Vishvanath	5716	Bombay.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises its rule through a Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, who is nominated by the Lodges under the jurisdiction subject to confirmation by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Patrick Blackwell, Kt., M.B.E. the present incumbent of the office, and controls 70 Lodges. Under him the several districts are in charge of the following Grand Superintendents:—

Lt. Col. J. Galbraith Gill, R.A.M.C., D.S.O., O.B.E., M. C., G. Suptd. Northern India.

G. Lindsay, G. Suptd., Central India.

Morley Williams, Suptd., Southern India.

A. Logan, G. Suptd., Eastern India.

The Grand Secretary is R.W. Bro. Khan Bahadur J. C. Mistree, J. P., 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1837, but it was short lived. An attempt was made in 1869 to establish a Lodge in Bombay, but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England, to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objectionable to create a third masonic jurisdiction in the Province,

there being two already, viz., English and Scottish, the Grand Lodge of Ireland declined to grant the warrant. In 1911, however, a warrant was sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge "St. Patrick" and since that year three other Lodges have sprung into being, one of which is now defunct.

The Irish Constitution is governed in India by a Grand Inspector for India who is Rt. Wor. Bro. Mr. Justice Munroe of the Lahore High Court. He has two Asst. Grand Inspectors, one for the Bombay Presidency, who is Wor. Bro. A. Finan, and one for Bengal who is Wor. Bro. E. C. Rees.

Eleven Lodges are working in India at the following places:

Bombay.

Nos. 319, 419, 648.

Calcutta.

Nos. 283, 382, 404, 465, 490 and 567.

Lahore.

No. 19.

Simla.

No. 458.

Royal Arch Masonry.—Under England the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent, who generally appoints his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal.

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmation.

The five English Districts are constituted as under:—

Bengal.

30 Chapters, Grand Supdt. Most Ex. Comp. C. Carey Morgan.

Madras.

20 Chapters, Grand Supdt. Most Excellent Comp. G. T. Boag, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Bombay.

27 Chapters, M. Ex. Comp. W. A. C. Bromham, Grand Superintendent.

Punjab.

22 Chapters, Most Ex. Comp. Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Lahore, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M.A., D.D., Grand Superintendent.

Burma.

7 Chapters, Most Ex. Comp. W. H. Chance V.D., Grand Superintendent.

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a separate constitution to Craft Freemasonry. The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M. R. Comp. Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, Kt., M.B.E., J.P., under whom there are about 32 Chapters in India. The Grand Secretary of all Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Scribe E. of Scottish R. A. Masonry.

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry.—Under England, Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, and divided into separate Districts; but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

Bengal.

23 Lodges, Rt. W. Bro. C. Carey Morgan, District Grand Master.

Bombay.

18 Lodges, Rt. W. Bro. W. A. C. Bromham, P.G.D., District Grand Master.

Madras.

16 Lodges, Rt. Wor. Bro. George Townsend Poag, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., District Grand Master.

Punjab.

12 Lodges, Rt. W. Bro. Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lahore, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M.A., D.D., District Grand Master.

Burma.

5 Lodges, Rt. W. Bro. W. H. Chance, V.D., District Grand Master.

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal Arch degree in Irish Chapters. The Mark degree is worked in some S. C. Lodges, but mostly in R. A. Chapters, in which the Excellent R.A.M. and other degrees can be obtained. S. C. Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation. The Mark degree in Scottish Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt. Wor. Master as the S. C. Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Rt. W. Mark Master. This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M. M. working under its charter. Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G. Chapter of Scotland.

Royal Ark Mariner.—The Royal Ark Mariner degree is worked in the English Constitution by lodges attached to Mark lodges. Its ruler is the District Grand Mark Master and only Mark master Masons can take this degree.

There are 10 R. A. M. Lodges under Bengal, 5 under Bombay, 8 under Madras and 4 under Punjab.

Other Degrees.—There are many side degrees worked in India, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, no degree higher than the 18° is worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30° is worked. The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

The Red Cross of Constantine has two Conclaves working in India. With them are worked the degrees of K.H.S. and Kt. of St. John. They are governed by the Grand Council in England direct.

The Conclaves working in India are:—

No. 43 Bombay and No. 160, Simla.

The Order of the Secret Monitor has 7 conclaves under Bombay and 8 under Madras.

Benevolent Associations.—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances.

All information will be given to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of District Grand Secretaries are given below:—

D. G. S., Bengal.

Guy D. Robinson, P. D. G. W., (Bombay).
19, Park Street, Calcutta.

D. G. S., Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Palanji N. Davar, P.A.G.R.,
P.D.G.W., Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street,
Fort, Bombay.

D. G. S., Burma, E.C.

E. Meyer, P. G. Deacon, (Eng.), Rangoon.

D. G. S., Madras.

Rao Bahadur S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari,
P. A. G. Reg. Freemasons' Hall, Egmore,
Madras.

D. G. S., Punjab.

G. Reeves Brown, P.A.G.D. of C., Freemasons, Hall, Lahore.

Scottish Constitution.—It has two Benevolent Funds known as, (1) Scottish Masonic Fund of Benevolence (India), and (2) Scottish Masonic Benevolent Association in India. For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangeer C. Mistree, J.P., 17, Mirzban Road, Bombay.

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A. S. F. I. for the year 1937-38:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir
Patrick Blackwell, Kt.,
M.B.E. Grand Master.
P. M. Kanga, P.M. 342 and
1041, H.G. Chap. (Scot.) .. Grand Master
Deputo.
I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., J.P.,
P.M. 742, P.M. 1041 Subs. Grand
Master.
Lt.-Col. J. Galbraith Gill, B.A.
M.C., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.,
H.S.G.M., P. M. 389 .. G. Supt., Northern
India.
C. Lindsay, H.P.G.M., Dep.,
H.S.G.D. (Scot.), P.M. 783 .. G. Supdt.
Central India.
Morley Williams H.G.M. Dep.
P.M. 568 .. G. Supdt., Southern India.
A. Logan, H.S.G.M., P. M. 813 .. G. Supdt.
Eastern India.
H. J. Milleneux, P. M. 338 .. Senior Grand
Warden.
G. P. Phillipas, P. M. 1205 .. Senior Grand
Warden.
H. J. Maitland Jones, P.M. 1342. Senior Grand
Warden.
H.H. Nawab Sir S. Raza Ali
Khan, K.C.S.I., P.M. 1342 and
in 1041 .. Senior Grand Warden.
H. P. Kharas, P.M. 506 and 800. Junior Grand
Warden.
D. N. Kumar, P.M. 371.. .. Junior Grand
Warden.
J. Bracewell, P. M. 634 .. Junior Grand
Warden.
Lieut. B. Lunson, P.M. 363 in
1256 and 1364 .. Junior Grand Warden.
Khan Bahadur J. V. Mistree,
J.P., Hon. G. Chap. (Scot.),
P.M. 506 and in 1041.. .. Grand Secretary.
Dadabhoj P. Chowna, P.M. 1298
.. .. Grand Treasurer.
Huscin A. Fazulbhoj, P.M. 587.
.. .. Senior Grand Deacon.
J. V. Everitt, P.M. 568 .. Senior Grand
Deacon.
A. L. de Witt, P.M. 611 .. Senior Grand
Deacon.

D. D. Italia, P.M. 756 and in 569
.. .. Senior Grand Deacon.
Rai Bahadur S. N. Bhaduri,
P.M. 1101 .. Senior Grand Deacon.
A. L. T. Richardson, P.M. 1208
.. .. Senior Grand Deacon.
Lachman Singh Swann, P.M.
1281 Senior Grand Deacon.
Dady C. Panday, P.M. 800 .. Junior Grand
Deacon.
P.H.J. Rustonji, P.M. 485 .. Junior Grand
Deacon.
Dinshaw S. Parakh, P.M. 569 .. Junior Grand
Deacon.
G. H. Ellis, P.M. 1068 Junior Grand
Deacon.
J. F. Soutar, P.M. 1131.. .. Junior Grand
Deacon.
Dr. K. Sreenivasulu Setty, P.M.
1148 Junior Grand Deacon.
Nur Elahi, P.M. 1364 .. Junior Grand Deacon.
Behram N. Karanjia, J.P.,
M.L.C., P.M. 342 and in 1366 .. Grand
Architect.
Sorabji J. Kapadia, P.M. 584 .. Asst. Grand
Architect.
H. M. Winn, P.M. 691 Asst. Grand
Architect.
Sorabji Eruchshaw, P.M. 742 .. Asst. Grand
Architect.
M. A. Bhavnani, P.M. 1064 .. Asst. Grand
Architect.
J. V. Khilnani, P.M. 1273 .. Asst. Grand
Architect.
J. E. Thomas, P.M. 1103 .. Grand Jeweller.
Dr. S. O. Basak, P.M. 371 .. Asst. Grand
Jeweller.
Jyotish Chandra Sett, P.M.
404 Asst. Grand Jeweller.
Major C. S. Venkata Ramanan,
I.M.S., P.M. 1290 .. Asst. Grand Jeweller.
A. Pratt, P.M. 1324. Asst. Grand Jeweller.
G. Crulekshank, P.M. 1205 .. Grand Bible
Bearer.
J. G. Barclay, P.M. 1066 .. Grand Bible
Bearer.
Byramji N. Bharoocha, P.M.
485 and in 343 and 1233 .. Grand Zend
Avesta Bearer.

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A. S. F. I. for the year 1937-38.—contd.

Dr. R.D.P. Mody, P.M. 800 ..	Grand Zend Avesta Bearer.	A.P.R. Grindley, R.W.M. 1068 ..	Asst. Grand Director of Music.
Mahomed H. Moledina, R.W.M. 702 ..	Grand Koran Bearer.	H. P. Burman, R.W.M. 1279 ..	Asst. Grand Director of Music.
Khan Saheb Allah Baksh Khan G. Gabol, P.M. 1233 ..	Grand Koran Bearer.	Major T. P. Jones, R.W.M. 1296 ..	Asst. Grand Director of Music.
Sukhendra Nath Ghose, P.M. 371 ..	Grand Gita Bearer.	J. M. Donaldson, R.W.M. 813 ..	Grand Organist.
Dr. G. Rama Iyengar, P.M. 1065 ..	Grand Gita Bearer.	J. H. Gillespie, R.W.M. 490 ..	Grand Standard Bearer.
J. C. Calderwood, P.M. 828 ..	Grand Dir. of Ceremonies.	B. P. Tiwari, P.M. 526 ..	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer.
Dr. Khaliluddin Ahmad, P.M. 371 ..	Asst. Grand Dir. of Cer.	R. D. Unrigar, P.M. 1069 ..	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer.
D. P. Mowrawalla, P.M. 506 and in 1388 ..	Asst. Grand Dir. of Ceremonies.	Rao Bahadur M. G. Subramaniam, R.W.M. 1148 ..	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer.
J. S. Weir, P.M. 611 ..	Asst. Grand Dir. of Ceremonies.	W. H. Blakency, R.W.M. 1256 ..	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer.
R. Y. Morrison, P.M. 813 ..	Asst. Grand Dir. of Ceremonies.	J. E. Mistry, P.M. 1366 and in 1388 ..	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer.
C. Wood, R.W.M. 1066 ..	Asst. Grand Dir. of Ceremonies.	Major A. J. Curtis, R.W.M. 1384 ..	Asst. Grand Standard Bearer.
Manohar Lal Kapur, P.M. 1206 ..	Asst. Grand Dir. of Ceremonies.	S. H. Madon, P.M. 475 ..	Presdt. of Grand Stewards.
K. P. Nallaseth, P.M. 1363 ..	Asst. Grand Dir. of Ceremonies.	Ramnisklal V. Parikh, P.M. 563 ..	Presdt. of Grand Stewards.
Dr. S. J. Meherhomji, P.M. 342 and in 584 ..	Grand Bard.	F. Frail, R.W.M. 783 ..	Presdt. of Grand Stewards.
Rao Sahib A. K. Sundaresa Iyer, P.M. 661 R.W.M. 831 ..	Grand Bard.	Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur, R.W.M. 787 ..	Presdt. of Grand Stewards.
W. J. Barrett P.M. 735 ..	Grand Bard.	Dr. P. D. Bhivandiwalla, P.M. 800 ..	Presdt. of Grand Stewards.
Dr. S. M. Khambatta, J.P., P.M. 800 ..	Grand Bard.	T. Cathro, R.W.M. 1208 ..	Presdt. of Grand Stewards.
A. Rama Pratapa Rao, R.W.M. 1065 ..	Grand Bard.	S. J. Trombaywalla, P.M. 1363 ..	Presdt. of Grand Stewards.
F. D. Nasikwalla, P.M. 1297 ..	Grand Bard.	N.W.G. Innes, R.W.M. 474 ..	Vice-Presdt. of Grand Stewards.
A. Hepburn, P.M. 1324 ..	Grand Bard.	T.E.O. Moore, R.W.M. 756 ..	Vice-Presdt. of Grand Stewards.
E. B. Ghaswalla, J.P., P.M. 342 ..	Grand Sword Bearer.	E. D. Aibless, R.W.M. 800 ..	Vice-Presdt. of Grand Stewards.
J. N. Satarawalla, P.M. 343 and 702 ..	Asst. Grand Sword Bearer.	B. J. Tapner, R.W.M. 900 ..	Vice-Presdt. of Grand Stewards.
Rai Digamber Prasad, P.M. 509 ..	Asst. Grand Sword Bearer.	D. C. Muzumdar, R.W.M. 1101 ..	Vice-Presdt. of Grand Stewards.
Capt. A. E. Davies, P.M. 691 ..	Asst. Grand Sword Bearer.	G. N. Subba Ramiah, R.W.M. 1290 ..	Vice-Presdt. of Grand Stewards.
J. S. Greenhalgh, P.M. 909 ..	Asst. Grand Sword Bearer.	Rao Saheb K.T. Gupte, R.W.M. 843 ..	Grand Marshal.
K. J. Mody, P.M. 1298 and in 1089 ..	Asst. Grand Sword Bearer.	Shivlal L. Sharma, R.W.M. 563 ..	Asst. Grand Marshal.
P. E. Walde, R.W.M. 1127 ..	Asst. Grand Sword Bearer.	Darashaw A. Dhanbhroga, R.W.M. 584 ..	Asst. Grand Marshal.
B. P. Gharda, P.M. 1366 and in 800 ..	Asst. Grand Sword Bearer.	R. Harris, R.W.M. 634 ..	Asst. Grand Marshal.
H. P. Hinchcliffe, P.M. 742 ..	Grand Dir. of Music.	T. C. Jain, R.W.M. 644 ..	Asst. Grand Marshal.
G. K. Urquhart, R.W.M. 337 ..	Asst. Grand Director of Music.	L. A. Advani, R.W.M. 1064 ..	Asst. Grand Marshal.
A. F. Manning, P.M. 568 ..	Asst. Grand Director of Music.		
A. W. Chick, P.M. 1031 and in 1163 ..	Asst. Grand Director of Music.		

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A. S. F.I. for the year 1937-38 :—concl'd.

Dr. Ganesh Sahai, R.W.M. 1281.	Asst. Grand Marshal.	A. Brims, R.W.M. 1131..	.. Asst. Grand Inner Guard.
Jal D. Chinoy, R.W.M. 1297 ..	Asst. Grand Marshal.	K. J. Antia, R.W.M. 1298 ..	Asst. Grand Inner Guard.
Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan, Kt., J.P., R.W.M. 1041 ..	Grand Inner Guard.	E. H. Gran, R.W.M. 1324 ..	Asst. Grand Inner Guard.
F. Guthrie, R.W.M. 338 ..	Asst. Grand Inner Guard.	W. H. Perkins, P.M. 702 ..	Grand Tyler.
Jitendra M. Rakshit, R.W.M. 404 ..	Asst. Grand Inner Guard.	W. C. Garner, P.M. 490..	Grand Chaplain.
G. L. Wambeck, R.W.M. 611 ..	Asst. Grand Inner Guard.	S. K. Bannerjee, P.M. 404	Grand Chaplain.
		H. H. Greenway, P.M. 1031	Grand Chaplain.
		Dr. D. C. Remie, P.M. 1324	Grand Chaplain.

GRAND STEWARDS.

L. J. Woodsell	337	K. G. W. Grainger	909
G. H. Lamb	338	Ian McTear	928
Jaushed S. Lam	342	G. K. Mahajan	957
Capt. N. H. Kulkarni	343	G. F. Hardwick	1031
Rutton R. Ruttonji	363	Mohan L. Tannan, I.E.S.	1041
Sitaran Banerji	371	N. V. Raaganadham	1065
J. L. Hanvey	389	L. A. Butterworth	1066
Abu Sharaf Mahomed	404	K. P. Lentin	1069
A. G. F. Foote	474	Syed Imad Ali	1101
D. C. Thanawalla	475	Chillara Laxminarayan Rao	1108
T. D. Ahuja	485	B. W. Lucke	1127
R. J. Panthakey	506	S. R. Griffin	1131
H. D. Khauna	520	M. M. A. Nevas	1148
P. C. Langman	568	F. B. Blomfield	1163
Dr. Bankat Chundra	569	D. J. Paton	1205
Kulkoshru H. Patel	584	David Reid	1208
S. P. Athavale	587	D. F. Kallaniwala	1233
G. H. Kling	594	John W. Lyon	1256
C. C. Schokman	611	George P. Thomas	1273
Harry Jenkins, M.B.E.	634	R. Douglas	1279
S. V. Iyer	661	Prakash Chand Mehra	1281
Sardool Singh	691	B. S. Dodsankarappa	1290
Jaganath V. Datar	702	C. W. Lord	1296
K. R. Postwalla	735	S. Ramaswami	1297
Satappa M. Chavan	742	D. D. Khambatta.. .. .	1298
Rai Sahib C. K. Durvasulu	750	C. B. Mallett	1324
Samuel P. Blood	783	W. G. Coath	1342
Raja Gurao Das	787	R. A. Wadia	1363
J. M. Sethna	800	Darshan Singh Bindra	1364
R. G. Widdon	813	Dr. H. D. Gandhi	1366
Albert Smith	828	Bashir Husain Zaidi	1384
Major Wajid Ali Burki, I.M.S.	831	K. Pandurang Rao	1388

*Daughter Lodges working under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of
All Scottish Freemasonry in India:—*

Number of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	Number of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.
337 Hope	Karachi.	909 Cataract	Gokak Falls.
338 Perseverance	Bombay.	928 Heather	Munnar.
342 Rising Star of W. I.	Bombay.	957 Coronation	Khandwa.
343 St. Andrews in the East	Poona.	1031 Elysium	Sindia.
363 Victoria	Belgaum.	1041 Imperial Brotherhood	Bombay.
371 St. David in the East	Calcutta.	1064 Sir Charles Napier	Hyderabad, Sind.
389 St. Paul	Mhow.	1055 Nicopolis	Vizianagaram.
404 St. Thomas in the East	Calcutta.	1066 Forman	Bombay.
474 Endeavour	Calcutta.	1068 St. Andrew	Lahore.
475 Barton	Lonavla.	1069 Benman	Bombay.
485 Harmony	Karachi.	1090 Gibbs	Bangalore.
490 Caledonia	Bombay.	1101 Scindia	Gwalior.
506 Rising Sun	Bombay.	1103 Godavery	Rajalundry.
520 Rajputana	Neemuch.	1127 St. James in the East	Calcutta.
563 Salem	Ahmedabad.	1131 Calcutta Kilwinning	Calcutta.
568 Southern Cross	Oorgauni.	1148 Asoka	Madras.
569 Morland	Hyderabad (Dn.).	1163 Imperial	New Delhi.
584 Hamilton	Surat.	1205 Doric	Calcutta.
587 Islam	Bombay.	1208 Universal Peace	Barrackpore.
594 Kindred Hope	Nasrabad.	1233 Temperance & Benevolence	Karachi.
611 Bonnie Doon	Colombo.	1256 Black Mountain	Rawalpindi & Murree.
634 Hope & Sincerity	Ahmedabad.	1273 Karachi	Karachi.
644 Independence	Lucknow.	1270 Wallace	Kauchrapara.
661 Caledonia	Meerut.	1281 Universal Brotherhood	Amritsar.
661 Bolan	Quetta.	1290 Star of the South	Bangalore.
702 Level	Kirkee.	1296 Wilson	Bannu.
735 Hubli	Hubli.	1297 Jennings	Bombay.
742 Royal Jubilee	Sholapur.	1298 Bharat	Bombay.
756 Ekram	Secunderabad.	1324 Masjid-i-Suleman, Maidani Naftun, (S.P.)	Madras.
783 Charity	Bandikul.	1342 Madras	Madras.
787 Hyderabad	Hyderabad (Dn.).	1363 Sohrab Bharnocha	Bombay.
800 Zoroaster	Bombay.	1364 Murree	Murree & Rawalpindi.
813 Albyn	Calcutta.	1366 K. R. Cama	Bombay.
828 The Scots	Bombay.	1384 Afghau	Rampur.
831 Clair	Meerut.	1388 Mother India	Bombay.

Scientific Surveys.

Zoological Survey of India.—It was established in 1916, when the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum was converted into a Survey on a basis similar to that of the Geological and Botanical Surveys. The Indian Museum itself dates back to 1875, and at the outset the Zoological and Anthropological collections consisted almost entirely of material handed over by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, whose members had been accumulating systematic collections since 1814. Organised zoological investigation in India has thus been in continuous progress for nearly 120 years. From the foundation of the Museum in 1875 to the time when the Zoological and Anthropological Section was established as a separate Survey, the Curator (or as he was subsequently termed the Superintendent) of the Indian Museum has been a zoologist, and among the officers who have held the appointment have been such well-known members as Anderson, Wood-Mason, Alcock and Annandale.

The Survey is unique in that all its officers are Indians. The main functions of the Survey are to investigate the fauna of India and to arrange and preserve the section in the Zoological and Anthropological galleries of the Indian Museum. In addition the Survey issues two series of publications upon Zoological research, namely *The Records* and *The Memoirs* of the Indian Museum and an Anthropological work entitled "Anthropological Bulletins from the Zoological Survey of India."

Botanical Survey.—The Botanical Survey department of the Government of India was under the control of a Director who was also Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. The Director having gone on leave preparatory to retirement the Department is awaiting some reorganisation. There is a staff at headquarters of one officer for systematic work and at the Indian Museum a curator who is engaged in the development and maintenance of the Industrial Section. The Director held administrative charge of the Government of India's cinchona operations in Burma, of quinine manufacture in Bengal and of the distribution of cinchona products to the Government of India's area of distribution in Upper India.

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like that of the Geological Survey, has both a cultural and an economic justification. On general grounds it is obvious that a progressive Government should acquaint itself with the physical fact of the area it administers, and although apart from the cinchona operations, the activities of the Survey cannot be said to have much immediate economic applicability—consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematics, physiology, ecology, and histology of plants—the work accomplished in pure botany at the Royal Botanic Garden during the last century and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the development of Agricultural Science and Forestry in India.

Survey of India.—The first authoritative map of India was published by D'Anville in 1762, when the exploration of the then unknown

India was still largely in French hands. It had been compiled from routes of solitary travellers and rough chart of the coast.

The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767—ten years after the battle of Plassey—when Lord Clive formally appointed Major James Rennel the first Surveyor General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions, though there were earlier settlements in Madras and Bombay.

Rennel's maps were originally military reconnaissances and latterly chained surveys based on astronomically fixed points, and do not pretend to the accuracy of modern maps of India based on the rigid system of triangulation commenced at Madras in 1802 and since extended over and beyond India. Even now, however, the relative accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes, as for instance in proving that the holding of a Bengal landowner was a river area at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, so that he is debarred from its benefits.

From these beginnings, this department has gradually become primarily responsible for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia, and also for geodetic work.

Geodesy means the investigation of the size, shape and structure of the earth, and the geodetic work of the department consists of primary (or geodetic) triangulation, latitude, longitude and gravity determinations. From these the exact "figure" of the earth is obtained, whereby points fixed by triangulation can be accurately located on its curved surface. This system of fixed points holds together all topographical and revenue surveys, and the existence of such a system from the early days of the department has obviated the embarrassments caused in other countries where isolated topographical surveys have been started without a rigid framework, with the inevitable result that they could not be fitted together.

A geodetic framework is, therefore, essential in any large survey, but there are a number of other activities, all of them ultimately utilitarian which can be suitably combined with its execution, and the following are some of those which are carried out in India:

Precise levelling for the determination of heights;

Tidal predictions and publication of Tide Tables for forty-one ports between Suez and Singapore.

The Magnetic survey;

Observation of the direction and force of gravity;

Astronomical observations to determine latitude, longitude and time;

Seismographic and meteorological observations at Dehra Dun.

Indian geodesy has disclosed widespread anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a reconsideration of the whole theory of isostasy.

Topographical Surveys.—In the past this department used to carry out the large scale revenue surveys for most of India, and was still conducting this work for Central and Eastern India and Burma in 1906.

Though revenue survey is primarily a record of individual property boundaries and is unconcerned with the surface features, ground levels and exact geographical position essential to a topographical survey, it was on the whole found economical to carry out both surveys together.

By 1905 however, all the Provinces had taken over the revenue surveys, for which they had always paid, and the Survey of India was enabled to concentrate its energies on a complete new series of modern topographical maps in several colours on the 1-inch to 1-mile scale as recommended by a commission which sat at that time to consider the existing maps of India.

This new series had been rendered necessary by the natural demand for more detailed information to be shown on maps, especially as regards the portrayal of hill features by contours, proper classification of communications and—more recently—air traffic requirements.

It was intended that this 1905 survey should be completed in twenty-five years, and then revised periodically every thirty years. Owing however to the war and more recent retrenchments only a little over two-thirds of the programme had been completed by 1937, in spite of the reduction of scale for the less important areas.

Although new surveys are carried out every year, covering from thirty to sixty thousand square miles—an area roughly that of England—the maps of a large part of the country are still over 50 years old, printed mostly in black only, and have hill features shown by roughly sketched form lines or hachures; such changes in town sites, canals and communications as have been embodied in them have not been surveyed on the ground but are entered from data gathered from outside sources.

Out of a total of 1,022,920 square miles, which is the Survey programme of India 1,140,073 square miles have now been mapped, and it is hoped that the remaining area will be done in about 14 years time.

While some of these unsurveyed places are in remote tracts like the Naga hills of Assam and the high Himalayas, most are accessible. Large areas in Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, North Bihar, South Bombay, Gujarat, Sind and Western Rajputana have yet to be mapped on modern lines.

The work is now being done by 8 parties distributed all over India, including the Himalayas, where one party operates from April to June till the rains start and again from September till such time as work is rendered impossible by cold. For the other parties the winter is their field season, the rains being devoted to drawing.

On the separation of Burma from India on 1st April 1937, the Burma Survey Party, Survey of India, has been placed on foreign service conditions under the Government of Burma. Technical and administrative control is however still exercised by the Surveyor General of India. The activities of the Survey of India have gone beyond the borders of India in the past. Nepal, for instance, was surveyed and mapped at the request of the local authorities in 1927.

Large Scale Surveys.—Surveys and records of international, state and provincial boundaries have always formed an important item of topographical work, and in recent years numerous Guide Maps have been published of important cities and military stations where the 1-inch to 1-mile scale is inadequate.

Miscellaneous.—While expending on topographical and geodetic work all funds allotted by Imperial Revenues, the department is prepared to undertake or aid local surveys, on payment by those concerned, such as

Forest and cantonment surveys;

Riveraine, irrigation, railway and city surveys;

Surveys of tea gardens and mining areas, with such control levelling as is necessary for these operations.

Administrative assistance is also given, and executive officers lent, in aid of the revenue surveys of various Provinces and States.

The Printing Offices at Calcutta and Dohra Dun are always at the disposal of other Government departments, and the public, for such work as the printing of special maps, illustration for Reports and all diagrams for patents.

The Mathematical Instrument Office of this department assists all Government departments, as well as non-officials, by maintaining up-to-date instrumental and optical equipment and by manufacturing and repairing instruments which would otherwise have to be replaced from abroad.

Military Requirements and Air Survey.—The department is also responsible for all survey operations required by the army, and is in a position to meet the rapidly increasing complexity of modern military requirements, especially in air survey.

In view of its high military importance, air survey work for civil purposes is receiving all possible assistance, and continuous research is being carried on in the latest methods of mapping from photographs taken from the ground and in the air.

The flying and photography for air mapping done by this department are at present carried out by the Royal Air Force or the Indian Air Survey Company, a commercial firm with headquarters at Dum Dum.

Administration is in the hands of the Surveyor General under the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India.

The Headquarters Office is at Calcutta under the Assistant Surveyor General, and there are four Directors, one for the Map Publication and other technical offices at Calcutta, and three for three of the five Survey of India Circles into which the country is divided; the other two Circle areas (covering Burma and South India) are administered personally by the Surveyor General.

Of the three Circle Directors, one also administers the Geodetic Branch at Dehra Dun in addition to his topographical survey Circle.

Any enquiries regarding surveys, maps or publications may be addressed either to the Headquarters Office or to the Survey Director or Independent Party concerned, whose addresses are Director, Map Publication, Calcutta; Director, Geodetic Branch, Dehra Dun; Director, Frontier Circle, Simla; Director, Eastern Circle, Shillong; Officer in charge, No. 6 (South India) Party, Bangalore; and Officer-in-Charge Burma Survey party, Survey of India, Maymyo.

Indian Science Congress.—The Indian Science Congress was founded largely owing to the efforts of Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen. These two gentlemen worked jointly as Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress, till 1921. The Asiatic Society of Bengal undertakes the management of the Congress finances and publishes annually the proceedings of the Congress. The objects are (1) to encourage research and to make the results generally known among science workers in India, (2) to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship and thus to overcome to some extent one of the chief drawbacks in the life of workers in science in India, (3) to promote public interest in science; for this end the Congress is held at different centres annually, and evening lectures open to the public form an important part of the proceedings of each Congress.

The Congress, which is progressive and vigorous, meets in January each year. The proceedings last for six days. The Head of the Local Government is Patron of the Congress; the Congress session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually, the different sections being represented in turn. The sections are (1) Agriculture, (2) Physics and Mathematics, (3) Chemistry and Applied Botany, (4) Zoology and Ethnography, (5) Botany, (6) Geology, (7) Medical Research; when the sections meet separately each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers, the afternoons to social functions and visits to places of interests, in the evenings public lectures are delivered.

The Indian Research Fund Association.—This Association is an older body than the Medical Research Council in England, having been constituted in 1911 with a sum of rupees five lakhs set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. It can claim to be

amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and has been referred to by other countries in complimentary language. Still better, it has been copied by several other nations.

2. The control and management of the Association are vested in a Governing Body, the President of which is the Member-in-charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India. This body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board of which not less than three members have seats on the Governing Body. The Director-General, Indian Medical Service, is the Chairman of the Board and the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India is the Honorary Secretary of the Board and the Governing Body. Membership to the Association is open to non-officials. Every donor of Rs. 5,000 is entitled to become a permanent life member, while every subscriber of Rs. 100 per annum can be a temporary member.

3. The original Governing Body of the Association was, until 1929, composed exclusively of officials, but in that year the Raja of Parakimedi, made a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Association and was appointed a life member. In the same year the Government of India, after taking into consideration the question of liberalising the constitution of the Governing Body, decided to enlarge that Body by including three representatives of the Indian Legislature, two representatives of Medical Faculties of Universities incorporated by law in India and one eminent non-medical scientist to be nominated by the Governor-General. As a result of further representations from the Universities and the Legislature, this Body was again enlarged in 1933 by the addition of a third representative of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities, whilst it was decided that the non-medical scientist should in future be elected by the Indian Science Congress Association. The Recruitment and Appointments Board has been formed from amongst the members of the Governing Body of the Association to select and recommend Officers for appointment in the Medical Research Department and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

4. In order to ensure the closest co-operation between workers and to prevent overlapping of efforts, an annual conference of medical research workers and administrative heads of Medical and Public Health Departments is convened under the auspices of the Association. At this conference free discussions are held on the work accomplished and on proposals for future work. The results of the discussions are available to guide the members of the Scientific Advisory Board in making their recommendations for the programme for the following year. The Conference and the Advisory Board generally meet annually in November/December, when they examine all proposals for research work and recommend a programme of research for the guidance of the Governing Body of the Association.

5. The results of researches carried out under the auspices of the Association are published in the "Indian Journal of Medical Research".

and its "Memoirs" and the "Records of the Malaria Survey of India," all of which are issued under the authority of the Association and have now a firmly established position in the scientific world. These publications are obtainable from Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta, on payment.

6. Since its inception a great number of enquiries have been carried out and from small beginnings great expansion of its activities has taken place. Enquiries which have been or are under investigation include investigations on Cholera, Bacteriophage, Malaria, Nutrition, Leprosy, Plague, Vaccines, Tuberculosis, Indigeneous drugs, Maternal Mortality, Helminthology, Medical Mycology, Dracontiasis and Filariasis, Protozoal Parasites, Cancer, Epidemic Dropsy, Kala-azar, Blood culture.

Besides financing investigations which are conducted by workers in its direct employment, the Association gives grants-in-aid to outside institutions and also to outside workers. The total expenditure for the last few years has amounted to between seven and eight lakhs of rupees per annum. The Association supports the Malaria Survey of India, which now enjoys international recognition. As part of the activities of this organisation and in commemoration of Sir Ronald Ross' intimate association with India, an experimental malaria station was opened in Karnal in January, 1927, and is known as the "Ross Field Experimental Station for Malaria." Besides carrying out experiments in connection with the prevention of malaria, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are shown the latest methods for dealing with the malaria scourge and are instructed how these methods should be applied.

7. In the early years an annual Government grant of Rs. 5,00,000 enabled the Association to finance enquiries and to build up a reserve.

Geological Survey.—The ultimate aim of the Geological Survey of India is the preparation of a geological map of India upon the accuracy of which the solution of most geological problems ultimately depends. Maps accompany the reports on the various areas in the publications of the Department and a large amount of information is made available to the public.

Such maps represent pioneer work which enables prospectors and mining engineers to cut short their preliminary investigations and to start where the Geological Survey has left off.

During the preparation of the geological map and the general survey of the country, mineral deposits of importance are sometimes discovered. Such discoveries are investigated and the results are published without delay and every endeavour is made to induce private firms to take up the exploitation of the minerals discovered. Collections of minerals, rocks and fossils are accumulated and exhibited in the public galleries of the Indian Museum, situated in Calcutta. Some of the most interesting and scientifically valuable additions to the collections in recent years have been the remains of anthropoid apes of great age discovered at different places in the Siwalik Hills, a range which for hundreds of miles runs parallel to the Himalayas, at a short distance below the foot hills of the latter, and is largely composed of Himalayan detritus. The Geological Survey helps in the spread of geological education in India by the presentation of mineral, rock and fossil specimens to educational institutions. The knowledge gained concerning the geological structure of India and the composition of the rocks that compose the strata enables the department to help in the solution of engineering problems connected with the selection of sites for dams for reservoirs, the safety of hill slopes and foundations and the suitability of particular building stones for particular purposes. The Department is also often able to advise on problems concerned with the supply of water. As a result of the knowledge gained concerning the structure and disposition of the mineral deposits of India, the Department is also in a position to give advice concerning the conservation of the mineral resources of the country. The investigation of earthquakes in India and of all meteorites which fall in India are part of the duties of the Department. The Geological Survey also undertakes the examination and identification, without fee, of any minerals, rocks and fossils sent in by private observers. The publications of the Survey include the Memoirs, Records and Paleontologia Indica. The Survey headquarters are in Calcutta.

Earthquakes.

The Indian continent is divided geologically and therefore physiographically into three distinct and well-defined units. The northern most unit consisting of sedimentary and crystalline rocks comprises the great mountain ranges of the Himalayas that were upraised, geologically speaking, in comparatively recent times, and are believed to be still undergoing elevation. They constitute India's most unstable region and are therefore the seat of the most violent earthquakes. The north-south running mountains of Burma are components of the same mountain system, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being their southern continuation, and Burma likewise pays the same penalty for their instability.

The southward push of these mountains caused a sinking of the Himalayan foreland—the region of the Indo-Gangetic basin, now filled with alluvium. This constitutes the second unit, and on account of its proximity to the restless mountains in the north, it shares, though in a lesser degree, the effects of the Himalayan earthquakes. But it also makes its own independent contribution of such catastrophes, as we know from our recent experience of the Bihar earthquake (January 1934).

The triangular portion of the Peninsula proper constitutes a stable landmass—a *Horst*—as the geologists call it—and is the third and most stable region in India, being comparatively free from severe earthquakes. Only one earthquake which did any considerable damage has been recorded from this region (April 1843). From the apex of the Peninsula to Madras, however, runs a region of minor shocks, probably connected with some dislocation in the earth's crust, though there is no direct evidence of this. These three units, then, constitute regions of decreasing intensity of earthquakes as we travel from north to south. They are indicated on the accompanying map, which is essentially the same as the one prepared by Mr. W. D. West of the Geological Survey of India.

Causes.—It will be unnecessary to go into the origin of the individual earthquakes, but a few remarks on the main causes of these phenomena will be illuminating. While minor earthquakes may be due to volcanic activity, the major ones are almost invariably the result of movement along dislocations in the earth's crust or "faults" as the geologists call them, and thrust planes. In the case of thrust planes certain sets of rocks override others, instead of being merely dislocated. The epicentre, that is the place of maximum intensity, frequently coincides with these faults or thrust planes, which proves that a close relationship exists between earthquakes and the dislocations. A number of important faults run close to the southern edge of the Himalayas and the Himalayan foot is therefore a very unstable region. A similar fault runs along the foot of the Shan Plateau in Burma while the Kyaukkyan fault runs north and south in the Northern Shan States, and has probably given rise to earthquakes. It may however be pointed out that it is only "faults" that are still active that give rise to earthquakes. Thus the faults in

the Peninsular area appear to be inert and therefore few earthquakes occur there. Although the immediate cause of the shocks may be movement along a fault or faults, the ultimate cause is often the rapid denudation of steep ranges, which upsets the equilibrium of the earth (Kangra, 1905) in the readjustment of which these movements occur. There is, however, no consensus of opinion on this point for in Norway, where the steep mountain ranges are subject to rapid denudation, there are no earthquakes. The cause may be more deep-seated as, for example, differential cooling and contraction of the earth's interior. The same result is achieved by the slipping of large alluvial masses in deltaic areas or their uplift owing to tectonic forces (Rangoon, Dec. 1927.) The regions where mountain ranges take sharp bends, being highly folded, are naturally areas of pent up strains seeking relief and are therefore zones of great danger. The violent Quetta earthquake of 1935 and the earlier ones of Mah and Sharigh (1931) were of this nature, for these places lie near sharp bends in the Sulaiman, Bugli or Kirthar ranges.

Frequently more than one cause contributes to these earthquakes and the results are then even more disastrous.

Factors Controlling Damage and Loss of Life.—The intensity of the earthquake is not the only factor upon which the extent of damage and loss of life depends. Much depends upon the time of shock, the nature of the buildings, the habits of the people, etc. Thus the amount of damage done is often greater in India, where *pucca* houses are more common, than in Burma, where houses are mostly wooden. Though the latter may suffer more from fire, as happened in the case of the Pegu earthquake (5th May, 1930).

The time at which the earthquake occurs makes a considerable difference to loss of life, for an earthquake occurring at night takes people unawares. (Kangra, 20,000 lives lost, Quetta, toll of life 25,000). Had the Bihar earthquake, in which 10,000 lives were lost, occurred at night the toll of life would have been unthinkable. Dr. A. M. Heron, Director, Geological Survey, makes certain observations in the case of the Baluchistan earthquake of 1909. He remarks that certain communities suffered more heavily than others because more of their number slept indoors and, being better off, lived in two storied houses, which naturally suffered more damage. The fact to be emphasised is that the loss of life, etc., does not entirely depend upon the severity of the shock, but upon the time of occurrence and various other factors.

Sources of Information.—Very little is known of the Indian earthquakes previous to the year 892 A.D. and accounts of the earlier of the recorded earthquakes are necessarily incomplete. T. Oldham has recorded the different sources of information of the earlier Indian earthquakes in his catalogue. Among the works in which records of Indian earthquakes later than 892 A.D. occur are the *Tārīkh-i-Khulafā* (History of the Caliphs), the *Alkamīl-i-Tārīkh* by Ibn-

ulathir—a historical work of the Arabians, the *Mir-at-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, *Baidoni* (Bibliotheca Indica), Báber's memoirs, Kháfí Kháns *Muntakhab ul-Nabih*, etc. Much information is gleaned from the Journals of the *Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*, the *Philosophical Transactions*, etc. Accounts of the later earthquakes appear in detail in the records and memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, from which much of the information here given is drawn.

Historical Review.—The chronological occurrence of the more important earthquakes may now be given.

The earliest earthquake authentically recorded in India took place about the close of the year 893 A.D. or early in 894 A.D., when Daibul or Daipul, an important town on the coast of the Indian Ocean was severely shaken and about 150,000 persons lost their lives. As noted by Oldham a record of this earthquake appears both in the *Tarikhul Khulafá* (History of the Caliphs) and in *Al-Himá'il-fil Tarikh*. According to him both these works mention the month of Shawwál (Hijra 280) as the date of occurrence. Since the month of Shawwál commenced 90 days before the 13th of March 894 A.D. that is the 14th December 893, the date of this earthquake is fixed by Oldham about the close of A.D. 893 or early 894 A.D.

6th July 1503.—This earthquake affected Afghanistan and Northern India. It is recorded that great fissures appeared in many parts and there were extensive landslips causing much damage and loss of life. In one day as many as thirty-three shocks were felt and continued for a whole month. Oldham mentions that this earthquake is recorded in the *Mir-at-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, in *Baidoni* (Bibliotheca Indica Vol. I, p. 319) in the Memoirs of Bábar (Erskines edition, p. 170) in *Firishtah* (Lucknow edition p. 183) and its date is therefore authentically recorded.

The Province of Kashmir was shaken by an earthquake in 1552, but no details are available.

Several earthquakes of less intensity took place between the years 1618 and 1664. On the 20th of May, 1618, Bombay experienced an earthquake in which nearly two thousand lives were lost. The accompanying hurricane resulted in the destruction of several vessels. Lakhugur in Assam suffered an earthquake on the 7th February 1663. Shocks were felt in certain parts of eastern Bengal for a period of thirty-two days during the year 1668.

The next earthquake of great intensity which affected India occurred in 1668, between the dates 2nd—11th May. Its effect was so serious that Samají or Samáwání—a town of 30,000 inhabitants sank into the ground. A record of this appears in the *Madárisi'l'amgiri*, (Edit. Bibl. Indica, p. 74).

Following this terrible catastrophe there was a period of comparative quiescence of about 50 years. Upper India was however shaken by an earthquake on the 14 Muharram of Aurangzib's 12th year (*Mir-at-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work of Bahádur Khan) that is, the 4th of June 1669. This earthquake was accompanied by a blizzard of meteors, which, it is reported, falling into a lake caused its waters to overflow!

Kashmir and Attock were affected by shocks on 22nd June, 1669 and 23rd June 1669 respectively, but not much damage appears to have been done.

A severe earthquake shook Delhi on Friday, the 17th of July 1720 at about mid-day and was accompanied by considerable damage to the fortress, Fatehpur Mosque and other property, as well as loss of life. It is reported that comparatively severe shocks continued for more than a month, so much so that the population of Delhi had to sleep out of doors during this period!

A violent earthquake accompanied by a hurricane of great intensity occurred in Calcutta and the delta of the Ganges in October 1737. It is reported that 20,000 craft plying on the Ganges were cast away, the steeple of a church sank completely into the ground, and 800,000 people lost their lives. It is further reported that 80 ton barges were blown two leagues up the river!

Bengal, Burma and the Arakan coast were affected on 2nd April 1762. In fact it is reported that the emergence of the Arakan coast from the sea is due to this earthquake, but that is an obvious exaggeration, though partial elevation of the coastal strip probably occurred. It is stated that oysters were found attached to rocks forty feet above ground level. Near Chittagong 60 square miles of land sank permanently under water.

Several shocks of varying intensity occurred in different parts of India—Calcutta, Kashmir, Ougole and the upper reaches of the Ganges between 13th July 1762 and 22nd May, 1803, but no details need be given as they were not of much importance.

A violent earthquake took place on 1st Sept. 1803, affecting Mathura, Calcutta, Garhwal, Kumaon and Delhi. At Mathura the domes of several mosques erected by Ghazi Khan sank into the ground. Several villages were swallowed up in Garhwal.

This earthquake is noted for the fact that the upper portion of the famous Qutab Minar fell as a result of it, though it is stated that the Minar was also struck by lightning.

16th June 1819.—This was one of the worst earthquakes experienced in India. Its effect was the severest in Cutch, the chief town of which—Bhooj—was completely ruined and 2,000 persons perished. Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Poona were all affected.

In the western region of Cutch the town of Sindree and the neighbouring area was submerged as a result of tidal waves. A tract 15 miles wide was raised in front of a branch of the Indus and the river had to cut a fresh channel across it. This ridge is known to the local inhabitants as Allah Band, or Gods Embankment.

One very severe shock followed by minor ones occurred on 29th October 1826 and resulted in several houses falling in Khatmunda and Patan, in Nepal.

1827 Sept. (before 26th Sept. 1827).—The fort of Kolitaran, near Lahore was destroyed and about 1,000 persons lost their lives. It is stated that a hill falling into the river Ravi resulted in extensive floods.

6th June 1828.—There is record of at least eighty earthquakes affecting the Indian region between the aforementioned date and the year 1830, but of these only two are worth noting, namely, the one that

shook the vale of Kashmir on 6th June 1828 and the other that affected Nepal and the eastern and central region, Northern India. In Kashmir alone over a thousand persons lost their lives and for at least two months following the earthquake the number of shocks was as high as one to two hundred per day!

26th August 1833.—Felt in Khatmudu (Nepal) and North Bihar. In Khatmudu alone 100 houses were levelled to the ground and a similar fate overtook other places. There was continuous agitation for full 24 hours.

An earthquake of great intensity affected Burma more particularly Amarapura and Ava on 23rd March 1839. It is reported that shocks continued for four or five days, every fifteen to thirty minutes. 200—400 lives were lost and pagodas and other buildings in Ava, Amarapura and Sagalig suffered heavily.

19th February 1842.—Lasted for about three minutes in Kabul and affected Peshawar, Jallalabad, etc. It was very destructive at Peshawar and one-third of the town of Jallalabad was destroyed. Hot springs at Sonah became cold and the amount of water also diminished. The area affected was about 216,000 square miles. The epicentral area was probably near Jallalabad.

Numerous later earthquakes which occurred in different parts of the Indian region do not call for much attention as they were of minor importance. Two earthquakes which affected the Deccan in March and April 1843 may be here recorded, for the Deccan, being a stable landmass, is rarely affected by earthquakes of any intensity. Sholapur, Muktal, Singrurgari, Bellary, Kurool, Belgaum were all affected and much damage was done. This is the only earthquake known in the Deccan which caused considerable damage. The epicentre was near Bellary.

Severe shocks, local in their effect occurred in Upper Sind on 24th January 1852. Fort Kahan was completely ruined and about 350 persons were killed.

24th August 1858.—Burma was affected, but the shocks were not of great intensity. False Island situated south east of Cheduba Island ($18^{\circ} 38' N$; $93^{\circ} 55' E$) disappeared entirely under the Ocean. The same earthquake affected the Punjab and Bengal, but very little damage was done.

10th January 1869.—Experienced in Assam (Cachar), total area where shocks were felt was 250,000 square miles.

A severe earthquake occurred in the Bay of Bengal on the morning of 31st December 1881. The radius of the area affected was about 800 miles, and the total area over which the shock was felt was in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 square miles, most of it being sea. It was felt at Gaya, Hazaribagh, Akra, Ootacamund and Calcutta in India, and in Burma at Akyab where it was followed by the eruption of a mud volcano in Ramri. The northernmost point affected was near Monghyr.

30th May 1885.—This earthquake, although comparatively not so severe, resulted in heavy loss of life and about 3,000 persons perished in Kashmir. The epicentre was a few miles west

of Srinagar. The radius of felt area was 300—450 miles, the total area affected being about 110,000 square miles.

14th July 1885.—The epicentre of this earthquake was north-west of Dacca. It was felt violently throughout Bengal, but extended also into Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam. The square area affected was approximately 230,400 square miles.

20th December 1892.—This was felt over the greater part of Baluchistan, and was connected with an old fault line that runs along the foot of the Kojak range in a N.N.E. direction. The foot of the range is marked by a depression and numerous springs which are indicative of the fault. It is interesting to note that as a result of this earthquake the area west of the fault subsided about one foot and moved southward about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet! The earthquake was however local in its effects.

The worse earthquake which has affected Assam and probably the greatest within historic times occurred on 12th June 1897. Stone buildings in Shillong, Goalpara, Gauhati Nowgong and Sylhet were almost entirely destroyed everywhere and Calcutta was seriously affected. Over 1,600 lives were lost and the earthquake was felt in an area of 1,730,000 square miles. The earthquake was caused by a "movement along a thrust-plane or thrust planes, and along secondary thrust and fault-planes, which had a maximum length of about 200 miles and a maximum width of about 50 miles." This movement was due to the relief of differential strains set up in the interior of the earth.

The district of Kangra in the Panjab suffered heavily on 4th April 1905, more particularly because the shocks occurred early in the morning when people were still asleep. There was heavy loss of life—20,000 persons having perished. The area affected was 1,625,000 square miles. Kangra and Dhamnsala were completely destroyed. The main shock was from north to south, followed by an equally severe one from south to north. The earthquake is ascribed to movement along one of the reverse faults of the Himalayas.

21st October 1909.—This earthquake affected the Kachhi plain, Baluchistan. Considerable damage was done and over 200 lives were lost. The radius of the felt area was about 15—45 miles. The elongated epicentre was N.W.—S.E. in direction. The earthquake was presumably due to the presence of a fault, though, the area being covered with alluvium, this is more or less conjectural.

A violent earthquake occurred over the greater part of the Northern and Southern Shan States, on 21st May 1912 and was felt practically over the whole of Burma, Siam and Yunnan. An area of 125,000 square miles was affected. Shocks continued the following day and were followed on the 23rd May by a severe shock which was felt over an area of 375,000 square miles. Numerous after shocks continued in May, June, July and August, when they finally ceased. The epicentre was close to the great Kyaukkyan fault in the Northern Shan States.

No severe earthquake is recorded during the six years following the last earthquake in Burma, but a violent shock was felt on 8th July 1918 and affected Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burma, North-west India as far as Lahore. It was most strongly felt in Srinagang (Assam) where many tea-estates were ruined. The total area over which it was felt was 800,000 square miles. This earthquake was due to subsidence along a fault. It was accompanied by pouring out of sand, mud and water from fissures created in the ground.

17th December 1927.—Was experienced in Rangoon, but very little damage was done. Affecting as it did a big commercial city like Rangoon its importance cannot be denied. Investigation appears to show that the shock was due to "forces of uplift causing movement along lines of weakness below the deltaic alluvium." Although the area is covered with alluvium and direct observations are not possible, the probability of such a zone of weakness existing in the neighbourhood of the town must be accepted.

The areas around Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Attock are regarded as very unstable, as one big fault and numerous smaller ones are located in this region. The earthquake on 1st February 1929. In the North-West Himalayas was at first thought to be connected with these faults. But it has been shown that the focus of this earthquake lay at a considerable depth—160 Kms. which is a point of interest, for it shows that the shocks were not connected with any surface features such as faults. The epicentre was situated about 25 miles north-west of Abbottabad. Some damage was done to property and a few lives were lost.

8th August 1929.—This earthquake, which affected the small town of Swa in Burma was connected with several of the later earthquakes that occurred in different parts of Burma—the Pegu earthquake of 5th May, 1930, the Podo earthquakes of July to December, 1930 and the Pyn disaster of 4th December, 1930. The epicentral area was quite small and lay about 6 miles to the north-west of Swa. Damage was done to railway lines and bridges. Loaded trucks were lifted off the track and thrown to one side. The shocks were due to movement along a fault in the Tertiary rocks, more or less parallel to the great fault which is known as the Boundary Fault.

A violent shock occurred at about 8-15 P.M. on 5th May 1930, and practically levelled the whole town of Pegu. About 550 lives were lost and considerable damage was done to property in Rangoon as well. The actual area affected was about 220,000 square miles. This earthquake came without any preliminary warning and lasted only 30 seconds. The earlier Burmese earthquake previously mentioned was presumably a forerunner of the present one and did not indicate the dying out of still earlier movements. It is thought that the movement was connected with the boundary faults of the Shan Plateau, which was accentuated by the forward movement of *terra firma* into the gulf of Martaban.

Assam was shaken by a severe earthquake on 3rd July 1930, after about 12 years of comparative quiescence. The total area affected was about 350,000 square miles. The town of

Dhubri suffered considerable damage, but fortunately no loss of life occurred. This is probably due to the fact that many houses are built of 'flexible' superstructure supporting light, often galvanised iron roofs and at that time of the year many persons were not sleeping inside their houses. The earthquake was probably due to weakness at the foot of the Assam range, movement along which zone was assisted by the rapid denudation of the mountains, which presumably upset the equilibrium.

3rd/4th December 1930.—Several severe shocks were felt between 10-15 P.M. and 1-22 A.M. in Pyn, Burma. Most of the brick buildings were destroyed and about 30 persons lost their lives. The shocks were felt over an area of approximately 220,000 square miles.

27th August 1931.—This was one of the worst of the Baluchistan earthquakes, and about 200 lives were lost. It was preceded on the 25th by an earlier earthquake the epicentre of which was near Sharigh. The March earthquake was felt over an area of 370,000 square miles. Both these earthquakes were connected with the sharp bends of the Suleiman, Bugti and Kirthar hills for such bends are regions of strain where earth movements are likely to occur.

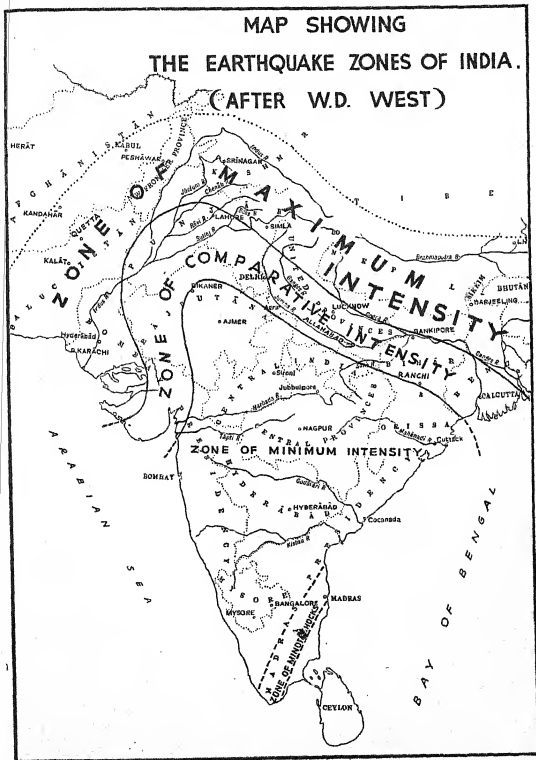
15th January 1934.—This, the North Bihar earthquake, is still fresh in our minds. It was one of the most violent earthquakes that have affected India. It is estimated that over 10,000 lives were lost and several crores worth of property was damaged. Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Monghyr, Patna, Jamalpur, Muzaffarpur, Darjeeling, etc., and the Nepal valley suffered heavily. The epicentre of this earthquake ran from near Mohiari through Sitamarhi to Madhubani. The total area over which it was felt was 1,900,000 square miles. The earthquake is attributed to faults underlying the alluvium. It is fortunate that it occurred in the afternoon (about 2-15 P.M.), for had it occurred at night it would have been one of the worst of such disasters experienced upon the earth.

31st May 1935.—The Quetta earthquake is one of the latest of the more violent catastrophes that have overtaken the Indian region. This can be estimated from the fact that 25,000 lives perished and damage to private property, Railway lines, etc., ran into several crores. The town of Quetta was practically destroyed and the area affected was about 100,000 square miles. The causes leading to these earthquakes are unknown, but the focus was probably shallow. The earthquake is probably connected with the sharp bend in the hill ranges near Quetta.

The last severe earthquake to be experienced in India occurred in the Hindin Kush on 14th November 1937, and was felt throughout the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, as well as largely over the Punjab, United Provinces, northern Sind and Baluchistan. Severe shocks were felt at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kangra, Chitral and Drosli, and considerable damage was done. No loss of life was reported.

Although minor earthquakes have been reported from different parts of India later than November 1937, none of these has caused damage or loss of life.

MAP SHOWING
THE EARTHQUAKE ZONES OF INDIA.
(AFTER W.D. WEST)



Posts and Telegraphs. POST OFFICE.

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Department of Communications of the Government of India. For the efficient working of the Department there is a Finance Officer, Communications. There is also a Deputy Director-General, Finance, attached to the office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs who assists the D. G. generally in examining matters containing financial implications. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director-General, one Deputy Director-General (postal services), five Assist. Deputy Directors-General and one Personal Assistant to the Director-General.

For postal purposes, the Indian Empire is divided into eight circles namely, Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Central, Madras, Punjab and North-West Frontier, United Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan. Each of the first seven is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Director, Posts & Telegraphs. The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputana Agencies. With effect from 1-4-1937 Barua Circle was separated from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Administration, and it started its career under a separate administration under the new Government of Barua.

The Heads of Circles are responsible to the Director-General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways, inland steamers, and air services. All the Postmasters-General are provided with Deputy and Assistant Postmasters-General while in the Sind and Baluchistan Circle, the Director is assisted by an Assistant Director. The eight Postal Circles are divided into Divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspector.

Generally there is a head post office at the headquarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually

The **Inland Tariff** (which is applicable to Ceylon and Portuguese India except as indicated below) is as follows:—

	When the postage is prepaid.	When the postage is wholly unpaid.	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid.
<i>Letters.</i>	Anna. Pies.		
Not exceeding one tola	1 0	} Double the prepaid rate chargeable on delivery).	} Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery).
And every additional tola	0 6		
<i>Book and pattern packets.</i>			
For the first two and a half tolas or fraction thereof	0 6		
For every additional two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, in excess of two and a half tolas	0 3		

subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras General Post Offices and of the larger of the other head post offices are directly under the Postmasters-General. The Presidency Postmasters have one or more Inspecting Postmasters subordinate to them. When the duties of the Postmaster of a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed. The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices, and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub-treasuries. The officer in charge of such an office works it either single-handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents, such as school-masters, shop-keepers, land-holders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director-General. The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants-General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate headquarters the actual audit work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of sub-post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known by the name of combined offices. The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph offices working under the control of the Post Office.

Postcards.

Single	9 pies.
Reply	1 anna 6 pies.

(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full.)

Parcels (prepayment compulsory).

Parcels not exceeding 12½ seers (1,000 tolas) in weight:—

	Rs. a.
Not exceeding 40 tolas	0 4
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight	0 4

Registration is compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 440 tolas.

These rates are not applicable to parcels for Ceylon and Portuguese India.

Registration fee. Rs. a.

For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered 0 3

Ordinary Money Order fees.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10	0 2
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	0 4

On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 upto Rs. 600 0 4
for each complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder; provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas.

In the case of money orders for Ceylon and Portuguese India, the rates prescribed for foreign rupee money orders are applicable.

Telegraphic money order fees.—The same as the fees for ordinary money orders plus a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message. In addition to the above a supplementary fee of two annas is levied on each inter-telegraphic money order.

In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge is calculated at the rates shown below:—

Express—Rs. 2 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word.

Ordinary.—Re. 1 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word. Telegraphic money-orders cannot be sent to Portuguese India.

Value-payable fees.—These are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders.

Insurance fees. Rs. a.

Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100	0 3
Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 150	0 4

Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 150 but does not exceed Rs. 200 0 5

For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 200 and upto Rs. 1,000 0 2

For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 1,000 0 1

As regards Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff.

Acknowledgment fee.—For each registered article 1 anna.

The Foreign Tariff (which is not applicable to Aden, to Ceylon, to Nepal or to Portuguese India except as indicated below), is as follows:—

Letters.

To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt (including the Sudan), Palestine, Transjordan, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Brunei, Canada, Ireland, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, Malaya, Mauritius, Newfoundland, North Borneo, Nyasaland Protectorate, Perlis, Rhodesia (Northern and Southern), Sarawak, Seychelles, South West Africa, Trengganu, Union of South Africa (including Basutoland and Swaziland) and Zanzibar.

2½ annas for every half ounce or fraction thereof.

To Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India—Indian inland rates.

To other British Colonies, Dominions and Possessions.

2½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

To other countries, or places.

3½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

Postcards, Single	2 annas.
„ Reply	4 annas.

Printed Papers.—½ anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight.

Business Papers.—For a packet not exceeding 10 ounces in weight 3½ annas.

For every additional 2 ounces or part of that weight ½ anna.

Samples.—1½ annas for first 4 ounces and ½ anna per 2 ounces thereafter.

Parcels.

Parcel postage varies for different countries as shown in the Foreign Post Directory included in the Post and Telegraph Guide. Information

Registration fee.

For each letter, post-card & packet of printed or business papers and samples .. 3 annas.

For insurance of letters and parcels to Aden and Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India—Insurance fees mentioned under "Inland Tariff."

For insurance of letters and parcels to Burma, British Somaliland, Mauritius, Seychelles, and parcels to Portuguese India.

Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 180 4½

For every additional Rs. 180 or fraction thereof 4½

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available.

Where the value insured does not exceed £ 12 4½

For every additional £12 or fraction thereof 4½

Acknowledgment fee.—3 annas for each registered article, 1 anna in the case of registered article addressed to Aden, Ceylon or Portuguese India.

Air Mails.—Letters, postcards and packets can be sent by air in the inland post as well as to certain foreign countries on payment of special Air Mail fees. Such letters can be

registered. Insured articles cannot be sent by Air Mail except to Burma and Ceylon. The Inland Air fees are as follows :—

(i) For a postcard .. 6 pies *plus* ordinary postage.

(ii) For a letter and packet.. 1 anna for each tola or part thereof *plus* ordinary postage.

For Air fees to foreign countries, see Air Mail leaflet obtainable *gratis* from the Post Office or the Post and Telegraph Guide.

Magnitude of business in Post Office.—

At the close of 1936-37 there were 104,847 postal officials, 24,084 post offices, and 169,661 miles of mail lines. During the year, 1,220 million articles, including 43.5 million registered articles were posted; stamps worth Rs. 67.8 millions were sold for postal purposes; over 43.4 million money orders of the total value of Rs. 817 millions were issued, 656 thousands of Indian Postal Orders to the value of over Rs. 14 lakhs were sold; a sum of Rs. 187 millions was collected for tradesmen and others on V. P. articles; over 3 million insured articles valued at 955.9 millions of rupees were handled. Customs duty, aggregating over 7.3 million rupees was realised on parcels and letters from abroad; pensions amounting to about Rs. 16.7 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and nearly 13,000 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1937, there were 3,922,000 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of Rs. 740.8 millions and 94,600 Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs. 185.5 millions.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphs.—Up to 1912 the telegraph system in India was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director-General of Telegraphs who worked in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry. In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Bombay and Central Circles from the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this scheme which followed closely the system in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the Postmaster-General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs. Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers.

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced from 1st April.

The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the engineering side of a Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, with one Personal Assistant. For traffic work there is a Deputy Director-General, with two Assistant officers. In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above. For telegraph engineering purposes India was divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director. For Burma special arrangements were considered necessary and the engineering work is in charge of the Postmaster-General who is a Telegraph officer specially selected for the purpose. These six Circles were divided into twenty-one Divisions each of which is in charge of a Divisional Engineer. On the 1st July 1922 Sind and Baluchistan circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi. This circle is in charge of a Director of Posts and Telegraphs. On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions. With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work on the lines of the Burma Circle, the engineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster-General in 1925 and this unification proved an unqualified success and was gradually extended to other circles. The fusion was completed in March 1930. The telegraph traffic and the engineering branches in the circles are now controlled by the Postmasters-General.

To help the Director-General in the administration of wireless matters, there is a Deputy Director-General, Wireless, who is assisted by two officers.

The audit work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General.

With effect from 1-4-1937 Burma Circle was separated from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Administration. It now forms part of the Government of Burma which started its independent career on and from that date.

Inland Telegrams and Tariff.—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Burma or Ceylon are classed as inland telegrams. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows:—

For delivery in India.	
<i>Private and State.</i>	
Express. Ordinary.	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Minimum charge ..	1 2 0 9
Each additional word over 8..	0 2 0 1

For delivery in Burma.	
<i>Private and State.</i>	
Express. Ordinary.	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Minimum charge ..	2 4 1 2
Each additional word over 8 ..	0 4 0 2

For delivery in Lhasa (Tibet).	
<i>Private and State.</i>	
Ex-press.	Ordinary.
Rs. a. Rs. a.	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Minimum charge. 1 8	0 12 2 0 1 0
Each additional word over 12..	0 2 0 1 0 3 0 2
The address is charged for.	

<i>Additional charges.</i>	
Minimum for reply-paid telegram ..	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.
Notification of delivery ..	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.
Multiple telegrams, each or less ..	4 annas.
Collation ..	One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length.

Rs.	
If both the offices of origin and destination are closed ..	2
If only one of the offices is closed ..	1
If the telegram has to pass through any closed intermediate office an additional fee in respect of each such office ..	1

For acceptance of an Express telegram during the hours when an office is closed.

Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships—per telegram ..	
Boat hire ..	Amount actually necessary
Copies of telegrams each 100 words or less ..	4 annas.

For delivery in India.	
<i>Ex-press.</i>	
Rs. a. Rs. a.	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Minimum charge ..	1 0 0 8 1 0

For delivery in Ceylon.	
<i>Ex-press.</i>	
Rs. a. Rs. a.	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Each additional 5 words over 40 in respect of India, each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon ..	0 2 0 1 0 2
The address is free.	

Foreign Tariff.—The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for telegrams to countries in Europe, America, etc., are as follows:—

Ordy. Defd. D.L.T.	
Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a.	Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a.
<i>Europe via I R C—</i>	
Great Britain and Nor-	0 14 0 7 0 5
thern Ireland ..	1 0 0 8 0 5
Ireland ..	1 2 0 9 0 6
Belgium ..	1 2 0 9 0 6
Holland ..	1 4 0 10 0 7
Germany ..	1 4 0 10 0 7
Switzerland ..	1 4 0 10 0 7
Spain ..	1 4 0 10 0 7
France ..	1 3 0 9 0 6
Italy City of the Vatican ..	1 5 0 10 0 7
Other Offices ..	1 4 0 10 0 7

<i>Norway—</i>	
Svalbard ..	1 7 0 11 0 7
Other Places ..	1 4 0 10 0 7
Bulgaria ..	1 5 0 10 0 7
Russia ..	1 5 0 10 0 7
Turkey ..	1 5 0 10 0 7
Czechoslovakia ..	1 5 0 10 0 7
Union of South Africa and S. W. Africa via I R C ..	1 15 0 15 0 10

<i>America via I R C—</i>	
N. A. Cables.	
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, etc. ..	1 11 0 13 0 9
Manitoba ..	2 1 1 0 11
Vancouver B.C. ..	2 3 1 1 0 12
New York, Boston, etc. ..	1 11 0 13 0 9
Philadelphia, Washington etc. ..	1 13 0 14 0 10
Chicago ..	2 0 1 0 0 11
San Francisco, Seattle, etc. ..	2 3 1 1 0 12
Buenos Aires ..	3 4 1 10 1 1
Rio de Janeiro ..	3 2 1 9 1 1
Valparaiso ..	3 4 1 10 1 1
Jamaica ..	3 4 1 10 1 1
Havana ..	2 5 1 2 0 12

Urgent Telegrams—

Rate double of ordinary rate.

Daily Letter Telegrams—

Minimum charge for 25 words.

Code telegrams are accepted at 3/5th of the ordinary rate (*Vide clause 425, P. & T. Guide.*)

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices.

Usual rules apply regarding Registration Reply Paid, etc.

Full lists published in Posts and Telegraphs Guide.

Radio-Telegrams.—For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India and transmitted *via* the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras or Port Blair the charge is thirteen annas per word (ordinary) or eight annas per word (code) in nearly all cases.

The following are the charges (excluding supplementary charges) for radio-telegrams from offices in India transmitted *to ships at sea* through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph:—

	Total charge per word.
Ordinary.	Code.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (1) All Government or Private Radio-telegrams, excepting those mentioned in (2) to (4) below .. | 0 13 0 8 |
| (2) Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Ships of the Royal Indian Navy .. | 0 8 0 5 |
| (3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish or Swedish ships .. | 0 12 0 7½ |

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address, the instruction "R. P." followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid, e.g., R.P. 7-8. This expression counts as one word.

DAILY LETTER-TELEGRAMS.

Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language, which are dealt with telegraphically throughout are accepted on any day of the week, and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter-Telegram is ordinarily one-third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate including the indication DLT.

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter-Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office.

On Indian lines Daily Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

The only special services admitted in daily letter telegrams are Reply paid, Poste Restante, Telegraph restante and telegraph redirection under orders of the addressee.

Growth of Telegrams.—At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,305 miles of line and 155,088 miles of wire and cable, as compared with 108,656 miles of line including cable and 636,606 miles of wire including conductors respectively, on the 31st March 1937. The numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 92 (including 15 Radio offices), respectively, while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1,634 to 4,342.

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures:—

		1897-98.	1936-37.
Inland ..	{ Private ..	4,107,270	13,948,465
	{ State ..	800,382	972,407
	{ Press ..	35,910	637,607
		1897-98.	1936-37
Foreign ..	{ Private ..	735,679	2,200,478
	{ State ..	9,896	26,700
	{ Press ..	5,278	72,142
		5,754,415	17,806,979

The output of the workshops during 1936-37 represented a total value of Rs. 23,53,000.

Wireless.—The total number of departmental wireless stations open at the end of 1936-37 was twenty-four, *viz.*, Allahabad (two stations), Bombay, Calcutta (two stations), Chittagong, Delhi (two stations), Gaya, Jodhpur, Jutogh, Karachi (two stations), Lahore, Madras (3 stations), Nagpur, Ormara, Pashni, Peshawar, Port Blair, Sandheads (two pilot vessels), of which only Ormara, Pashni, Port Blair and Sandheads booked telegrams direct from the public.

Five of these stations were designated coast stations for communication with ships at sea and seven worked as aeronautical stations in connection with regular air services.

The Duplex high-speed telegraph service and the wireless telephone service between Rangoon and Madras continued to work satisfactorily.

Telephones.—On the 31st March 1937 the number of telephone exchanges established by the Department was 442 with 24,246 straight line connections and 4,757 extension telephones. Of these exchanges, 250 were worked departmentally. The number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 29 with 47,486 telephones.

The total staff employed on telegraphs, telephones and wireless on the 31st March 1937 was 18,453.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year 1936-37 was Rs. 50,00,000 and Rs. 18,02,12,000 respectively. The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1937 amounted to Rs. 11,69,03,000 and charges (including interest on capital outlay) of Rs. 11,54,48,000, the result being a net gain Rs. 14,55,000.

Public Health.

The history of the Public Health departments in India goes back for about sixty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done; but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow, and incommensurate with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject. "The reason lies in the apathy of the people and the tenacity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness, the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places; but the village house is still often ill-ventilated and over-populated: the village site dirty, crowded with cattle, choked with rank vegetation, and poisoned by stagnant pools; and the village tanks polluted, and used indiscriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognised."

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed, education developed, and funds were available. In a resolution issued in May 23rd, 1914, the Government of India summarised the position at that time, and laid down the general lines of advance. This resolution (*Gazette of India*, May 25th, 1914) should be studied by all who wish to understand the attitude of the Government of India towards sanitation prior to the passing of the Reform Act of 1919. It will be found summarised in the Indian Year Book of 1922 (page 475 *et seq.*) and earlier editions. One of the greatest changes effected by the Reform Act of 1919 was the transfer of sanitation to the provinces making it a subject directly responsible to local control through Ministers. This condition continues under the Government of India Act of 1935.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a general review of health organisation in British India which he laid in January, 1923, before the Interchange Study Tour organised for Medical Officers of Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, concluded "that the State effort in regard to Health Organisation in British India is one of no mean importance, that it has evolved over a couple of centuries during which many mistakes in policy must be admitted, that it has provided the Officers and the stimulus necessary for laying the foundations of medical education, that it has tried to uphold the ethical standards of western medicine and that in whichever way it is regarded it is an effort of which no Government need be ashamed."

India's birth rate in 1935 was more than twice that of England and Wales, her death rate was twice that of England and Wales and one and a half times that of Japan, and her infantile mortality rate was nearly three times that of

England and Wales and one and a half times that of Japan. "The information furnished for the great group of infectious diseases of world import, i.e., plague, cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, typhus, malaria, and dysentery shows (says an earlier Public Health Report) that if we except typhus and yellow fever, India is one of the world's reservoirs of infection for the others and the main reservoir of infection for plague and cholera." The significance of these facts must, adds the Commissioner, be obvious to all who think: "Briefly their implication is that India's house, from the public health point of view, is sadly out of order and that this disorder requires to be attended to. It is not for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is impossible. If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children; of the effect of feeding on rickets, scurvy and beri-beri; of the way in which malaria, cholera, yellow fever, dengue, ankylotomiasis and filariasis can be and have been overcome we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation." These observations are as true to-day as when they were written.

In June 1937 His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, inaugurated the Central Advisory Board of Health. This body had existed prior to 1923, when it was abolished on the recommendation of the Inchaape Retrenchment Committee. It has now been reconstituted on up-to-date lines, after consultation with the provinces, in a manner which brings it into conformity with the constitutional changes in the country. Its Chairman is the Member for Education, Health and Lands with the Government of India. Most of the provinces have nominated their Ministers in charge of Public Health as their representatives on the Board. The Public Health Commissioner with the Central Government is Secretary-Member and several expert officials and members of the Central Assembly are also nominated to the Board. The inaugural meeting was addressed by Lord Linlithgow, who declared that everywhere in India he discerned unmistakable signs of a growing consciousness of the value and significance of public health. His Excellency particularly drew attention to the conditions of urban housing and sanitation and the comments thereon of the Whitley Commission on Labour which reported in 1931. He pointed out that a very heavy responsibility lay upon Governments in this matter and particularly upon local bodies and said: "It is high time that a sharper civic conscience should be engendered in matters of this kind and that a determined move should be made to discharge what is recognised by all who have examined the position to be a debt long overdue."

On December 1, 1937, Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow inaugurated a nationwide campaign against tuberculosis. The King and Queen gave practical expression to their sympathy by donating £1,000; the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow gave Rs. 10,000, and by the end of 1937 nearly Rs. 10 lakhs had been subscribed.

The following table of vital statistics is taken from the Public Health Commissioner's latest annual report:—

Province.	Births (per mille).		Deaths (per mille).	
	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.
N. W. Frontier Province	31	30	19	21
Punjab	43	38	23	26
Delhi	43	37	20	20
United Provinces	34	35	24	24
Bihar and Orissa	33	32	24	34
Bengal	32	29	22	22
Central Provinces	43	43	33	32
Bombay	35	34	24	26
Madras	35	35	24	24
Coorg	25	25	23	24
Assam	29	30	21	19
Burma	32	29	20	19
Ajmer-Merwara	37	34	28	26
British India	34.9	33.6	24	24

Mortality during 1935.

Chief Causes of Mortality.—There are three main classes of fatal diseases: specific fevers, diseases affecting the abdominal organs, and lung diseases, intestinal and skin parasites, ulcers and other indications of scurvy widely prevail. The table below shows the number of deaths from each of the principal diseases and from all other causes in British India and death rates per 1,000 during 1935:—

D—Deaths.				R—Ratio per mille.			
Province.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	All other causes.
N.W.F.P. ..	D. 245 R. 0.0	86 0.0	..	36,939 15.0	399 0.2	2,822 1.1	5,305 2.2
Punjab ..	D. 714 R. 0.0	1,822 0.1	976 0.0	306,321 15.8	12,292 0.5	58,800 2.8	112,914 4.1
Delhi ..	D. 181 R. 0.2	427 0.6	..	11,966 17.8	648 1.0	3,420 5.1	2,668 4.0
U. Provinces	D. 10,412 R. 0.2	26,032 0.5	23,010 0.5	929,298 18.3	18,283 0.4	46,270 0.9	146,339 2.9
Bihar and Orissa	D. 64,876 R. 1.6	22,967 0.6	2,861 0.1	663,964 16.9	19,956 0.5	7,148 0.2	165,270 4.2
Bengal ..	D. 59,005 R. 1.2	7,548 0.1	2 ..	705,628 13.7	51,930 1.0	84,868 1.7	221,846 4.3
C. Provinces.	D. 20,140 R. 1.2	2,802 0.2	798 0.0	281,367 17.2	35,299 2.2	39,462 2.4	152,880 9.3
Bombay ..	D. 11,235 R. 0.5	13,976 0.6	2,453 0.1	204,762 8.9	26,130 1.1	115,262 5.0	183,711 8.0
Madras ..	D. 35,450 R. 0.7	12,330 0.3	645 0.0	315,998 6.6	96,181 2.0	102,843 2.1	560,883 11.8
Coorg ..	D. .. R. ..	42 0.3	25 0.2	2,804 17.0	168 1.0	156 1.0	578 3.5
Assam ..	D. 7,436 R. 0.9	329 0.1	..	106,719 12.9	10,947 1.3	7,022 0.8	37,070 4.5
Burma ..	D. 6,858 R. 0.5	1,202 0.1	1,312 0.1	88,426 7.0	6,366 0.5	11,954 1.0	130,957 10.3
Ajmer Merwara.	D. 4 R. ..	880 1.5	..	10,569 18.3	624 1.1	2,843 4.9	1,486 2.6
British India	D. 217,102 R. 0.8	90,703 0.3	32,091 0.1	3,754,751 13.5	279,223 1.0	482,870 1.7	1,721,911 6.2

Statistical health reports for all India are always inevitably submitted as belated owing to the number of provinces from which returns have to be collated.

The Public Health Commissioner in his most recently published report, which concerns the year 1935, shows the density of population per square mile throughout India to average 312, the infantile mortality 164 per 1,000 and the vital index 147. He points out that since the 1931 census was taken, India has enjoyed five years of comparatively uniform health conditions, by which is meant that no violent epidemics have been experienced. The year under review was, if anything, less unhealthy than usual. This is evidenced by the facts that recorded births numbered 410,000 more than those of 1934 and total deaths were less by 288,000. As the crude birth rate increased by 1 p.m. and the crude death rate diminished by a corresponding unit, the natural increase was 11 p.m. as compared with the average of 12 p.m. for the five-year period 1931-35.

The total mortality from the three principal epidemic diseases,—cholera, plague and small-pox,—decreased by 24,000 as compared with 1934, but this was more than covered by the large reduction in deaths from plague which fell from 80,000 in 1934 to 32,000 in 1935. The cholera mortality curve which had been rising during the previous two years continued to rise during 1935 and the total deaths amounted to 217,000, the highest figure for the past three years. The indications are, however, that the present cholera wave has now passed its peak. In regard to small-pox a further increase was recorded, the number of cases being 281,000 and the total deaths numbering about 91,000 as against 84,000 in 1934. As regards the other large groups of registered deaths, the gross total shows little variation from those of the previous year, although the "fevers" group is lower by over 200,000.

Large as these major epidemic figures are, it must be remembered that there are other diseases which cause much greater havoc, although that is perhaps of a less dramatic nature. The most important of these is of course malaria. It has been estimated that deaths from malaria during 1935 amounted to 1,680,000 or about 44 per cent. of the total recorded 'fevers' deaths. The problems presented by malaria in this country are perhaps the most difficult of the many public health problems demanding solution.

Tuberculosis is another disease whose incidence has increased rapidly during recent years and which is now causing a heavy mortality particularly in the urbanised and industrialised areas. While leprosy may not be the cause in India of such heavy mortality as malaria and tuberculosis, nevertheless the new knowledge gained during recent years as to the incidence of this disease has indicated that it is one of the major health problems of the country. Careful investigation in different groups of villages, for instance, has shown that the incidence of the disease may be as high as five to seven per cent. and whilst many of the cases seem to be of a

relatively mild type, it cannot be doubted that the presence of well over one million leprosy cases scattered throughout the general population constitutes a grave danger to the public health.

Finally, mention is made of two other sections of the population amongst which a heavy mortality occurs. Figures show that in 1935 about 1½ million infants died before they reached the age of one year, whilst approximately 150,000 women died in child-birth or from causes associated with child-birth.

No preventive campaign against malaria, against tuberculosis or against leprosy, no maternity relief or child-welfare activities are likely to achieve any great success unless those responsible recognise the vital importance of the factor of defective nutrition and from the very start give it their most serious attention. Abundant supplies of quinine and the multiplication of tuberculosis hospitals, sanatoria, leprosy colonies and maternity and child-welfare centres are no doubt desirable, if not essential, but none of these go to the root of the matter. The first essentials for the prevention of disease are a higher standard of health, a better physique and a greater power of resistance to infection. These can only be attained if the food of the people is such as will give all the physiological and nutritional requirements of the human frame.

The last census was taken in 1931 so that the year under report covers the middle of the present intercensal period. During these five years little has happened to disturb the customary large additions to numbers. As a result, the annual natural increases in population have been fairly regular and have averaged as high as 12 per cent. over the quinquennium, in spite of a temporary decrease to 9 per cent. in 1934. At no period in the recorded history of Indian vital statistics has the natural increase of population maintained such a high level and, in British India alone, approximately 15 millions have been added to the population since the last census. On the reasonable assumption that the same rate of increase has occurred in the Indian States, the population in India as a whole has increased since 1931 by 5 per cent. bringing the total estimated number to well over 370 millions. The fact that registration of births is defective only means that the actual population is even higher than this estimate would indicate. The percentage of error in Indian vital statistics may make it difficult to draw definite inferences from the recorded figures of a single year. Over a period of years however, the trend of events becomes obvious even to the amateur statistician and there seems to be no doubt that, barring violent epidemic outbreaks, the population of India by 1941 will exceed the 400 million mark which was forecast some years ago.

Natural increases accruing from excess of births over deaths for decennial periods from 1871 to 1930 and for individual years from 1931—35 are given in the following table:—

—	Annual number of Births.	Birth rate p.m.	Annual number of deaths.	Death rate p.m.	Annual excess of births over deaths.
1871-1880 ..	Not available	..	3,540,202	20	....
1881-1890 ..	4,565,687	24	5,058,578	26	492,891
1891-1900 ..	7,174,694	34	6,662,417	31	512,277
1901-1910 ..	8,591,136	38	7,657,513	34	933,623
1911-1920 ..	8,810,018	37	8,142,364	34	667,654
1921-1930 ..	8,345,364	35	6,347,063	26	1,995,301
1931 ..	9,135,890	35	6,615,099	25	2,520,791
1932 ..	9,054,506	34	5,805,666	22	3,248,840
1933 ..	9,678,876	36	6,006,787	22	3,582,089
1934 ..	9,288,897	34	6,856,244	25	2,432,653
1935 ..	9,608,794	35	6,578,711	24	3,120,083

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

General Health statistics of the British Army in India during the year 1935.

1935	Average Strength.	Admissions.		Deaths.		Invalids sent Home.		Invalids Discharged from Service.		Average Constantly sick.	
		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
Officers ..	2,227	21,047	470.1	15	6.74	53	24.25	..	..	37.01	16.89
Other Ranks ..	52,646	9,853	567.1	124	2.55	364	6.90	..	..	1,407.70	26.74
Women ..	4,178	1,305	312.4	14	3.35	39	9.33	..	..	41.07	9.83
Women confinement.	..	904	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	34.11	..
Children ..	6,522	2,180	334.3	63	9.66	14	2.15	..	..	62.29	9.55
Royal Navy and R.A.F..	..	1,258	..	63	..	75	..	..	..	43.59	..

Among officers of the British Army in India, 470.1 per 1,000 of strength were admitted to hospital during the year, compared with 429.2 in 1934. There were 15 deaths giving a ratio of 6.74 per 1,000 compared with 16 and 6.83 per 1,000 in 1934. The average constantly sick in hospital was 37.61 or 16.89 per 1,000 of strength as compared with 34.05 or 14.50 in the previous year. 1,216 or 546.0 per 1,000 of the strength were treated as outpatients.

Of British soldiers 29,853 or 567.1 per 1,000 of strength were admitted to hospitals, compared with 574.1 in 1934 and 580.5 in 1913. There

were 124 deaths or 2.55 per 1,000 of the strength compared with 121 or 2.22 per 1,000 in 1934.

The most important causes of mortality among soldiers were:—

Local injuries ..	..	..	..	32
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	19
General injuries ..	..	..	..	21
Enteric group of fevers ..	..	..	..	9

The number sent home as invalids was 363 or 6.90 per 1,000 of the strength compared with 511 or 9.39 per 1,000 in 1934.

Among women and children (British Other Ranks) 1,305 women or 312.4 per thousand of the strength were admitted to hospital compared with 1,396 or 311.6 per thousand in 1934. Of the children, 2,180 or 334.3 per thousand of the strength were admitted to hospital, compared with 2,076 or 299.6 in 1934.

The principal cause of admission to hospital of troops was tonsillitis of which there were 259 cases, diseases next in order being bronchitis with 184 cases, dysentery 160, diarrhoea 145, malaria 140, constipation 70, cellulitis 63, measles 60, pneumonia 62, enteritis 50, inanition 35.

HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1935.

	Average strength.	Admissions.		Deaths.		Invalids sent to U K.		Invalids discharged in India.		Average constantly sick.	
		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
Officers	2,053	712	346.8	157	7.31	146	6.82	..	..	24.16	11.77
Indian Ranks ..	116,984	49,452	422.7	252	2.15	..	..	648	5.54	1,837.30	15.71
Followers	26,055	7,893	302.9	95	3.65	..	..	120	4.61	279.64	10.73
Others * .. ..	..	1,859	..	14	..	..	..	74	..	..	..

* Includes Reservists, Indian Territorial Force, Royal Indian Marine, Indian State Forces, B. A. F. Civilians and Pensioners.

The admission rate of officers sick in hospital for 1935 was 346.8 per thousand of strength as compared with 335.2 in 1934. Among soldiers 49,452 or 422.7 per thousand of strength were admitted to hospital, compared with 456.8 per thousand in 1934. There was thus a decrease of 34.1 per thousand on the 1934 figures. The death rate among Indian soldiers during 1935 was 2.15 per thousand as against 2.10 per thousand in 1934.

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

It is exceedingly difficult to give anything approaching an accurate estimate of the total number of lepers in the Indian Empire to-day. Leprosy has been known in India for over 3,000 years. In 1921, when a Census was made, leprosy was regarded as an *infirmity* like blindness, insanity and deaf-mutism and the supposed number of lepers was tabulated along with these. The number counted was 102,513 as against 109,094 in 1911. But it was recognised doubtful if this figure represented anything more than the more advanced cases and that possibly a majority of this number were the begging and pauper lepers who are seen all over the country. Dr. E. Muir, M.D., F.R.C.S., the Leprosy Research Worker at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, said that "recent figures obtained from a carefully conducted but limited survey, tend to confirm the computation that there are roughly from a half to one million people in India suffering from leprosy."

Early in the year 1924, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was constituted in England with H. R. H. The Prince of Wales as Patron, the Viscount Chelmsford as Chairman of the General Committee and H. E. the

Viceroy of India as one of the Vice-Presidents. Following its formation and in view of the good results being obtained from the newest treatment of leprosy, H. E. the Viceroy felt that the time was auspicious for the inauguration and carrying on of an earnest campaign with the object of ultimately stamping out leprosy from India.

His Excellency invited certain gentlemen representing various interests to form an Indian Council of the Association, which he formally inaugurated at a public meeting in Delhi on the 27th January 1925.

A general appeal for funds in aid of the Association was issued by His Excellency the Viceroy on the date of the inauguration of the Indian Council which was closed after a year with realizations amounting to over Rs. 20,00,000 which was invested in the end of 1928. The investments amounted to Rs. 20,63,065 yielding an annual revenue of over Rs. 1,22,000.

The policy and principles of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Indian Council, with regard to provincial committee

are expressed in its "Memorandum on the method of conducting the anti-leprosy campaign in India" which was published in 1926. This document sought to bring out the following main points which according to the latest scientific researches should be the basis upon which all efforts ultimately to eradicate leprosy must rest :—

(1) Pauper lepers form only a small fraction of the leper population, and the disease is common among all classes of the community.

(2) Segregation is not the most appropriate method of dealing with lepers, for

(a) financially it would be impossible;

(b) any attempt to impose forcible segregation would drive patients, particularly those who are suffering from the earlier stages of the disease, to conceal their misfortune, and, as has been the case where such means have been adopted, only the more advanced and obvious lepers would be segregated.

(3) The majority of the advanced cases are not highly infectious and are less amenable to treatment, while the early cases in which the disease has made but little outward manifestation, can be controlled by treatment.

(4) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in providing facilities for the treatment of early cases.

The Indian Council, therefore, while it did not desire to minimise the usefulness of homes and asylums for the care of lepers, strongly recommended that the efforts of the Provincial Committees should, for the present at least, be concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects :—

(a) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hope of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced, more infectious and less remediable; and so

(b) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generations will become fewer.

The Council's main work during the first several years of its life has been organisation and planning and the outlining of a programme of work varied by the selection of the most fruitful soils for experimentation in methods of work. One valuable product of its activities is the fact that "the leper is becoming less prone to hide his disease and there is an increase of general interest in the subject."

The survey figures published by the Council have aroused much interest throughout India and many Provincial Governments give grants-in-aid for asylums, homes and clinics. Through the generosity of the Council and of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine training in modern methods of treatment is given to doctors sent up by all Provinces and several Indian States and they, in turn, pass on their training to others in their own parts of the country. The Calcutta School commenced leprosy research in 1920, is still continuing it and has obtained most valuable results. Treatment has consequently improved and early cases are more readily coming forward than formerly.

His Excellency the Viceroy is the President of the Indian Council, the Director General of the I.M.S., the Chairman of the Governing Board, Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, the Honorary Secretary.

BLINDNESS IN INDIA.

All over the East, and in fact in most tropical and sub-tropical countries, blindness is very prevalent, and only of recent years have people begun to realise that much of this blindness can be relieved, and still more of it, if not most of it, could, with proper measures taken, be prevented. In Egypt, renowned for its sufferings from blindness, it was a gift of some £43,000 made by Sir Ernest Cassel at the beginning of this century that was the initiation of that fine ophthalmic service, which began under the guidance of Mr. MacCallen, has now spread all over the country and gives medical treatment to three or four hundred thousand patients a year. Northern Africa, Turkey, Persia, India and China are all countries where there is a very high incidence of blindness and suffering from eye disease, and where western medicine has not yet penetrated sufficiently deeply to make much impression on the mainly rural and illiterate populations. There is a great "trachoma belt" extending from China into Eastern Europe, stopped only from spreading all over the West by the higher standard of living, sanitation and cleanliness which the European nations have attained.

India is in this great **Blindness Belt**. According to the last census returns there are 480,000

totally blind persons in this population of more than 300 millions. That is an incidence of $1\frac{1}{2}$ totally blind to every thousand of the population. But the census figures are notoriously defective, and in several districts a special count has been made of the totally blind, and wherever this has been done, the census figures have been found to be much too low. Thus in the Nasik district an incidence of at least 4.38 per thousand was found as against the census figure of 1.74. In Ratnagiri an incidence of 1.5 was found as against the census figure of 0.7; in Bijapur 2.6 as against 0.7; in the United Provinces a Deputy Commissioner had a count made and found no less than 9 per thousand. In Palanpur 7 per thousand was found. If, as is not unlikely, this sort of error of under-estimation in the census report is general, then it is not unreasonable to suppose that the real number of totally blind persons in India is more like $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions than the half million shown in the census returns.

These are the figures for total blindness and they by no means give the full picture, for they include only totally blind of both eyes and say nothing of the much greater number who, from neglected eye diseases, are partially or even nearly blind, and whose happiness

and efficiency are thus greatly impaired. The term "blindness" has a different interpretation in every country. In a report on the Prevention of Blindness, published by the League of Red Cross Societies these different interpretations are shown. In the United States blindness is defined as "inability to see well enough to read even with the aid of glasses; or for illiterates, inability to distinguish forms and objects with sufficient distinctness"; and in Egypt a person is accounted blind who cannot see fingers at a distance of one metre. If such persons were counted in our statistics of total blindness in India, there is little doubt that the figure would be very much larger than those indicated above. Recently the **All-India Blind Relief Association** has made an analysis of a very large number of patients attending its camps and dispensaries, and has found that among those patients for every totally blind person there are three with more or less damaged vision, the result of eye disease. It appears not unlikely that the true ophthalmic condition of India would be represented by figures showing one and a half million totally blind persons, and in addition to these four and a half million with more or less impaired eyesight.

Associations known as "**Blind Relief**" Associations have been working for several years in Western India, in conjunction with Government hospitals, to alleviate this affliction of blindness. The number of eye doctors in India is notoriously small and those there are stay mostly in the large towns. The Associations work by means of travelling hospitals, which bring relief to the villages in the rural areas. They also work by means of trained village workers whose duty it is to find out the "hidden blind" and get them to the medical centre for relief;

to find out cases of small-pox (a constant source of blindness in children); to inspect new born children for the detection of ophthalmia neonatorum; to keep registers of all blind and partly blind persons and persons suffering from eye disease; and to treat in the villages simple cases of conjunctivitis or sore eyes. Since their inception the Associations have been the means of restoring sight to thousands of blind people and of preventing blindness in many thousands more. The work is capable of indefinite extension and the need for some such organisation has been shown.

The All-India Blind Relief Association.—(The Green Star Society) exists to co-ordinate and centralise the various Associations in the mofussil and to extend their work. It is under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay, and has for its life President, Mr. C. G. Henderson (late I. C. S.) who founded and managed for many years all the branch Associations working in Western India. It is affiliated to the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness, which has its headquarters in Paris and was formed on September 14th, 1929, under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies and the American Society for the Prevention of Blindness. The Organising Secretary is R. Crawford Hutchinson, The Town Hall, Bombay.

Considerable progress was made in 1934 with a scheme which the Indian Red Cross Society is carrying out in co-operation with the National Institute for the Blind, London, for training teachers in the prevention of eye disease. The National Institute gave £50 for organising eye courses for the teachers and £120 for free distribution of literature. Courses of instruction are being organised and general publicity done.

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

Amongst the most pressing problems of India's health is that presented by the appalling maternal and infant mortality. The figures for maternal mortality are not accurately known, but they are certainly not less than 10 per thousand live births, often more. It has been calculated that every year no fewer than 2 million Indian babies die, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy. A noteworthy feature has been the further progress of the infant welfare movement, which owes much to the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League initiated by Lady Chelmsford and also to the Indian Red Cross Society, which aims at gradually establishing a network of child welfare centres in most of the larger towns in India. The amalgamation of these two Bodies which has taken place, forming the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, will undoubtedly increase and develop the work. In all the great centres of population, work is now being done for the training of midwives, for the instruction of mothers and for the care of babies. Training centres for Indian and Anglo-Indian women have been opened in order to spread the elements of infant hygiene to other parts of India. Most

hopeful sign of all, Indian ladies are beginning to interest themselves in this work in large numbers. But such is the magnitude of the field, that a consistent widespread effort on a scale hitherto impossible must be undertaken, if any appreciable reduction is to be made in the appalling mortality of young children.

Centres of Activity are organised on a provincial basis, though the various provinces differ considerably in the nature of the work undertaken and the amount of organisation displayed. It is noteworthy that the work is most co-ordinated and most energetically carried on where there are persons appointed under the Directors of Public Health whose special duty it is to foster Child Welfare activities.

The care needed by the wives and children of sepoy in the Indian Army is being increasingly realised, and nowhere more than in the units themselves. The result has been in the last few years, the opening of much work in this direction. Much of it is purely medical work, which, in the absence of families hospitals for the Indian soldiers, is a necessity. But genuine child welfare activities are also

present in some centres many of them assisted by the M. & C. W. Bureau Indian Red Cross Society which has undertaken the organising work in place of the Lady Birdwood Army Child Welfare Committee. A remarkable feature of this movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it, realising as they do the benefit to their own women and children. There are now very few cantonments where some work of this kind is not going on.

So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health. In a land of so many languages and superstitions progress will necessarily be slow and India has yet to decide whether she will work intensively and try to rear a few well developed children as far as adolescence or extensively attempt to bring a large number of infants through the first critical months, only to have them perish at a later stage from the many ills that childhood is heir to in a land of great poverty, undernourishment, epidemics and famine. In Western lands the Child Welfare Movement has no more marked characteristic than its inability to stop expanding. Its ramifications know no bounds. Its inevitable corollaries are endless, and like the banyan tree it will no doubt in India also

develop innumerable fresh roots, medical supervision, dental clinics, better housing, open air playgrounds, etc., etc. But these are not yet. Its preliminary task is to educate the mothers of India to the enormity of allowing two million babies to perish every year and to convince them of the equally important fact that a high death rate always spells also a high damage rate of sickly, under-developed, incompetent citizens.

The maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, which works in connection with the Indian Red Cross Society, spends a large proportion of its funds on education. It maintains schools for training health visitors, and nursery schools. Assistance is also given to the Welfare Centre, which provides field work for the students taking the Diploma in Maternity and Child Welfare at the All-India Hygiene Institute at Calcutta. The Bureau provides a central adviser on the subject and thus helps co-ordinate work in different provinces. The Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund is earmarked for the training of indigenous and other midwives. There is a large and growing demand for these attendants and systematic registration of them is desirable.

Director, Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau:
Dr. Jean M. Orkinay, W.M.S.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

When the war first broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was undertaken in India and Mesopotamia by the St. John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines. From August 1916, the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society. The final report of that Committee shows that up to June 1920 its total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,77,85,716 of which some 17 lakhs had been contributed by the British Red Cross Society. It had spent about 67 lakhs in Mesopotamia, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and Waziristan Expedition; in Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross objects in all about 117 lakhs.

It closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances. In the summer of 1919, an invitation had been received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies, having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity. Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus giving India a distinct position in a world-wide League of humanitarian societies. A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920. This Act handed over the balance of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and authorised it not only to direct the utilization for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but also to devote the interest, as far as possible, for

civil purposes. As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society, its activities are completely decentralized, and are being carried on through twenty-two Provincial and State Branches under which there are numerous sub-branches.

The objects on which the funds of the Society may be spent are—

1. The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised.
2. The care of those suffering from Tuberculosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not.
3. Child welfare.
4. Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.
5. Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.
6. Home Service Ambulance Work.
7. Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces, whether on the active list or demobilised.

The Society has five grades of subscribing Members, namely, Honorary Vice-Presidents, Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Members and Associate Members. Their respective subscriptions are

Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs. 150, and anything between Rs. 1 and Rs. 5 annually or consolidated payment of Rs. 50. At the end of 1933 there were 12,500 adult members of these various grades.

To stimulate interest in the arms and objects of the Society amongst the future generations a Junior Red Cross movement has been instituted which embraces the student population. The Punjab Provincial branch has taken the lead in furthering this movement. Other provinces are now following suit and at the end of 1931 the number of members was 252,941.

Constitution.—His Excellency the Viceroy is President of the Society. The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to be nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents nominated by Provincial or State Branches 8 elected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society and 5 nominated by the President.

The present Chairman of the Managing Body is Major General, E. W. C. Bradfield, Director General, I.M.S., and the Organising Secretary, Dr. Abdul Hamid.

The Indian Red Cross Society professes itself as an essentially Indian Society. Most of its members (about 96 per cent.) are Indians. It is controlled in India. Its headquarters are at New Delhi. The Society received a gift of a lakh and a half of rupees from H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh to build headquarter offices in New Delhi. It has branches in every Province of British India and in several Indian States. These branches are again subdivided into districts, so that there is a network of Red Cross centres all over India. The provincial branches appoint representatives to the Central Committee, called the Managing Body. This Central body, after deduction of management expenses, distributes all its income from invested funds among the branches for their activities.

Like other Red Cross Societies, the Indian Society has never lost sight of its primary obligation to act as an auxiliary to the Army Medical Service in case of war. It maintains a Central Supply Depot, directly administered by headquarters in Lahore. Its North-West Frontier Branch also maintains a depot in Peshawar to deal with any emergency demands. A scheme for the organisation of Voluntary Aid Detachments to supplement the regular army nursing service was some time ago taken up by Army Headquarters and is now in operation. A large number of military hospitals are supplied with additional equipment and comforts, and these are much appreciated. The Bengal Branch has a Literature Committee, which supplies regular parcels of literature to troops, especially to those stationed in lonely outposts, and many grateful letters of thanks are received. Discharged soldiers suffering

from chronic diseases, particularly tuberculosis are referred by the Army Medical Service to the Red Cross, which follows up the men on their return to their villages, and arranges, where possible, for their treatment. Under this scheme many hundreds of cases have been dealt with.

The greater part of the Society's income is spent upon its peacetime programme. It seemed to those who directed the Society in its early years that the first and most crying need was to teach mothers how to bring up healthy children and child welfare has been placed in the forefront of its programme.

The health visitors employed in the child welfare centres are trained at Health Schools, of which some are under the Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare, and three—those in Calcutta, Madras and Nagpur—are directly under the Red Cross. It has not yet been possible to organise training of public health nurses in India, but several students from India have been granted scholarships by the League of Red Cross Societies to follow the international courses in London.

Special mention must be made of the Army child welfare centres, most of which receive generous support from Red Cross funds. These centres are run for the wives and children of British and Indian troops, and are doing excellent work. The Central Provinces and Berar Branch of the Society opened a Nursery School in Nagpur, and this pioneer school, under Red Cross auspices has proved a great success.

Popular health education is carried on steadily by the Society by varied methods. Health lectures in many different vernaculars are regularly organised under Red Cross auspices illustrated by films and slides.

A large number of civil hospitals in India receive regular assistance from Red Cross funds.

Finances.—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1920 with a capital investment of the face value of Rs. 56,33,000 and Rs. 3,01,500-9-6 in floating and fixed deposit accounts. The Society has since invested further funds in various securities and its finances at the end of December 1933, stood at a capital investment of the face value of approximately Rs. 67½ lakhs. The income derived from the capital of the Society, (which is 3½ lakhs at present) after providing for certain liabilities of the Central Society, is distributable under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central "Our Day" Fund.

A most useful and promising aspect of the Indian Red Cross Society is the organisation of a junior branch. This has attained great popularity, especially in the Punjab, where also it has gladly been taken up in girls' schools. Its membership is shown in the latest annual report to number 458,070.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION AND ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS.

(Indian Council.)

The St. John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects:—

(a) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured;

(b) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room;

(c) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories, and other centres of industry and traffic;

(d) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps;

(e) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality, or denomination.

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910. It has since issued over 300,000 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and over 15,000 tokens such as Vouchers Medallions, Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects. The object of the Association is not to rival, but to aid, the medical man, and the subject-matter of instruction given at the classes

qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits.

During the year 1934, 28,640 persons attended 1,301 courses of instruction in First Aid, Nursing Home, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and of these 18,392 qualified for the Association's certificates: i.e., 17,029 in First Aid, 958 in Home Nursing, 293 in Hygiene and 112 in Sanitation. A new course, Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft, introduced in 1932 attracted several classes, and 162 candidates qualified.

The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 5 and Rs. 2.

The income of the Indian Council at headquarters consists primarily of interest on securities, a fixed annual grant from Government, fees for certificates and membership subscriptions. It amounted in 1937 to Rs. 34,135.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as President, Lady President and Chairman, respectively, with 17 members form the Indian Council. The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which the Hon'ble Sir Ernest Burdon, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., is the Chairman, Dr. Abdul Hamid the General Secretary.

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

The accommodation for the treatment in British India of persons who suffer from mental disorders is still very inadequate. In the Indian States, the condition of affairs is even worse, for, with the sole exception of Mysore State which has an up-to-date and well equipped Mental Hospital at Bangalore, there are no mental hospitals in existence, so that persons suffering from all forms of mental disease are confined in the jails where, of course, no provision exists for any kind of treatment. According to the last Census (1931) out of a total population of 352,837,778 (India and Burma) there are 120,304 persons insane, making a proportion of insane to sane of 3 per every 10,000. In the United Kingdom the proportion of insane

to sane is roughly 40 per 10,000, while in New Zealand it is as much as 45 per 10,000. In reviewing these figures it must be borne in mind that those of the United Kingdom and New Zealand include the "feeble-minded", an item that is not included in the figures for British India.

For the care of the 120,304 insane of India and Burma there exists accommodation in mental hospitals for 9,518. Hence only one person in eight out of the total insane population can obtain accommodation in institutions which exist especially for their care and treatment. In fact the available institutions are seriously overcrowded.

National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885, the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals; to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India; and to bring these out when necessary from Europe. An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription. In addition branches were formed in each Province, each branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it.

The Central Fund gives grants-in-aid to several Provincial branches; it gives scholarships to a number of women students at the Medical schools of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. It has in the past brought from England a certain number of European medical women.

It has assisted by grants-in-aid the building of a number of zenana hospitals in different parts of India. It has affiliated to it 13 Provincial branches and a number of Local Committees.

The Government of India subsidize the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs. 3,44,306 per annum to maintain a Women's Medical Service for India—this service consists of 44 officers, with a training reserve of 8 doctors and a junior service of 6 assistant surgeons. Medical women either British or Indian holding registrable British qualifications are eligible for the senior service.

The President is H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow. The Hon. Secretary is the Surgeon to H. E. The Viceroy, and the Secretary Dr. M. V. Webb, C.M.O., W.M.S., Red Cross Building, New Delhi and Viceregal Estates, Simla.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

This Service is included in the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India, generally known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and is administered by the Executive Committee and Council of that Fund. The Government of India has so far allotted the sum of £25,000 per annum towards its maintenance. The present sanctioned cadre is forty-four first class medical women, with a training reserve of 8 women graduates in medicine of Indian Universities. Recruitment of the service is made (a) in India by a medical sub-committee of the Council which includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary Secretary to the Council and the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service; (b) in England, by a sub-committee, including a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India. These sub-committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness, and for return to duty after invaliding.

The Council determines what proportions of the members of the Service is to be recruited in England and in India respectively. In the original constitution of the Service, duly qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, are to have the first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration is to be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India.

Qualifications.—The qualifications are that the candidate must be (a) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General

of India. (b) Must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty at entry. (c) She must be a first-class medical woman, i.e., she must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act; but this condition does not apply at the original constitution of the Service to medical women in charge of hospitals who, in the opinion of the Council, are of proved experience and ability. (d) The candidate must produce a certificate of health and character. But the Council reserves the power to promote to the Service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity. Members of the Service are required to engage for duty anywhere in India. After one year of probation has been satisfactorily passed their appointments are confirmed.

The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service.—This Service has a sanctioned cadre of eight, and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities. Salaries range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month, with furnished quarters or the equivalent in money, to those employed in India.

2. Two of the eight members of the reserve, but not more at any one time, may be deputed to Europe by the Executive Committee for post-graduate training, and shall receive a stipend at the rate of £200 a year each paid quarterly and return passage. Any member not so deputed shall be employed in India.

3. Ordinarily four years shall be spent in the reserve before a member is considered for appointment to the Women's Medical Service, but the Executive Committee shall have power to shorten this period in special cases. Service in the reserve shall be considered by the Executive Committee when appointments are being made to the Women's Medical Service, but shall not of itself constitute a claim to appointment.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was organised by Lady Curzon in 1903, in order to secure a certain amount of improvement in the practising dais of India. A sum of about 6½ lakhs was obtained by public subscription, and centres were organised in each Province to carry out the objects of the Fund. An additional Rs. 1,39,000 was allotted to the Fund from Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund in 1935. Thousands of

midwives have been trained in addition to large numbers who have been partially trained. Of late years the Fund has done much to pave the way for the registration and supervision of indigenous dais. It has also done much propaganda work. Registration is urgently needed. The Fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February 1916. It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women, and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of the Queen Empress. Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment. Thirty lakhs of rupees, in all, have been given for these purposes, mostly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. After Lady Hardinge's death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder, and be called by her name.

The Governing Body includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, a representative elected by the All-India Association of Medical Women, the Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy, an Indian member of the Council of State, 2 Indian members of the Legislative Assembly, a private Indian citizen of Delhi, a private lady resident of Delhi, the Civil Surgeon of New Delhi and the Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Delhi. The Honorary Secretary, who is also a member of the Governing Body, is the Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service. The Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenues, acts as Honorary Treasurer.

The College and Hospital, together with separate hostels for 100 Medical students and 70

nurses and residences for the medical and teaching staff, occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delhi within easy reach of old Delhi city. The grounds are enclosed and adequate provision is made for the seclusion of both students and patients from outside observation. Strict observance of purdah cannot, however, be guaranteed in the case of students. As the hospital patients are all women or children, it is for example, necessary that students should, in their final year, attend a brief course of instruction on men patients at the Civil Hospital, Delhi. The College buildings contain a Library, Museum, Lecture Rooms, Laboratories and offices. Hostels are provided for Hindu, Moslem, Sikh and Christian students. A large swimming pool was opened for them early in 1938. The hospital is a fine modern building with accommodation for 200 in-patients and a commodious out-patients' department. The College and Hospital are supported by a grant of Rs. 3,11,000 from the Government of India, supplemented by grants from Provincial Governments and Indian States. Students are prepared for the Intermediate Science Examination, and the M.B., B.S. degree of the Punjab University, with which the College is affiliated.

Attached to the Hospital there are: (1) a Training School for Nurses, and (2) a Training School for Dispensers. All particulars as to admission and training may be obtained in the case of (1) from the Nursing Superintendent, Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital, Delhi, and in the case of (2) from the Lecturer on Pharmacy, at the same address.

NURSING.

Whilst India cannot show the complete chain of efficiently-nursed hospitals which exists in England, there has been a great development of skilled nursing of recent years. This activity is principally centred in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, where the chief hospitals in the Presidency towns are well nursed, and where large private staffs are maintained, available to the general public on payment of a prescribed scale of fees. These hospitals also act as training

institutions, and turn out a yearly supply of fully trained nurses, both to meet their own demands and those of outside institutions and private agencies. In this way the supply of trained nurses, English, Anglo-Indian and Indian, is being steadily increased. In Bombay the organisation has gone a step farther, through the establishment of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, c/o St. George's Hospital, Bombay. This is composed of representatives of the various Nursing Associations in

charge of individual hospitals, and works under the Government. The principle on which the relations of this Association with the Local Associations is governed is that there shall be central examination and control combined with complete individual autonomy in administration.

State Registration of Nurses for all-India is much required. The subject has been under discussion for years. It is desired that India should have its own State Register as in the United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Burma, and that the curricula and examinations should be brought into line with these countries. Government has proposed to establish a Provincial Register preparatory to an All-India Register.

Nursing Bodies.—The Secretary of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution is Mr. A. E. Nicholson, Aliahabad Bank Buildings, Calcutta. The names and addresses of the other Nursing bodies in Calcutta are Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association (Bengal Branch), 4, Hungerford Street, Lady Rogers' Hostel for Indian Nurses, 144, Russa Road South; Nurses' Academy, 6, Suburban Hospital Road; and Nurses' Bureau, 37, McLeod Street. In Madras there is the General Hospital, with a staff of 62 nurses, the Government Maternity Hospital, the Caste and Gosha Hospital at Kilpauk, the Royapet Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital, also the Lady Amphill Nurses' Institute and the South Indian Nursing Association (now amalgamated). The Association has under its management—*The Lady Amphill Nurses' Institute*, Western Castle, Mount Road, Madras. Fully trained and experienced nurses for all cases of illness both among Europeans and Indians are always available. *The Lady Willington Nursing Home*, Western Castle, Mount Road, Madras, and *Nilgiri Nursing and Convalescent Home*, Ootacamund, for Medical, Surgical and Maternity cases. The Nilgiri Nursing Home affords admirable facilities for convalescents.

Bombay Presidency.—The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of nursing in connection with hospital work. The first steps were taken on the initiative of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, where a regular nursing cadre for the hospital was established together with a small staff of nurses for private cases. This was followed by a similar movement at the J. J. and Allied Hospitals and afterwards spread to other hospitals in the Presidency. Ultimately, the Government laid down a definite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions, agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that raised from private sources. Afterwards, as the work grew, it was decided by Government that each nursing association attached to a hospital should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been registered as Associations under Act 21 of 1860. By degrees substantial endowments have been built up, although the Associations are still largely dependent upon annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of their works. This Association was incorporated under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860, in the year 1911, with

the primary object of establishing a nursing service from which the Nursing staff at Government aided hospitals under management of Nursing Association might be recruited. This function, however, was never carried out by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, and under the present circumstances it appeared to the Committee improbable that it could be carried out, but up to now the auxiliary function of the examining and granting certificates to nurses and midwives, and maintaining a register of qualified nurses and midwives and also maintaining a Provident fund for the employees of the affiliated associations have been successfully carried out from 1911 to 1933. Memorandum, Rules and By-laws of the Association were however revised brought into line with the actual working of the Association. Towards the end of 1927, the Committee decided that some steps must be taken to do so and accordingly appointed a sub-committee to consider the revision and amendment of the Memorandum, Rules and By-laws. The Sub-Committee reported that it appeared to be impossible to amend and revise the present rules piecemeal and that the only way to put things in order would be to draft an entirely fresh constitution and rules.

After fully considering the Sub-Committee's report the Committee agreed that the Association be incorporated by an Act on the line of the Registration Act in the United Kingdom. Pending the passing of the Act the new Memorandum of Association having received the approval of Government was brought into operation from 1st April 1929.

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.—In 1906 this Association was inaugurated, replacing the Punjab and Up-country Nursing Association for Europeans in India, which society, established in 1892, had accomplished much useful work in this country. Owing, however, to lack of funds it was found impossible to continue its administration and to carry out the expansion of the work so urgently called for. The name of the helpers identified with the premier Association to whom the public must ever be indebted are the Hon. Lady Lyttleton, Lady Helen Munro Ferguson and Mrs. Cottrell, while Mrs. Shepherd, by her indefatigable efforts, is truly entitled to be regarded as the pioneer of a trained nursing system throughout the greater part of India. The late Lady Curzon worked energetically to provide an enlarged Nursing organisation, but mainly owing to financial reasons, she was unable before she left India to bring the scheme to fruition. The Home Committee of the existing Association, recognising the need for expansion, consented to take over the present Association and approached Lady Minto before she left England in 1905 for co-operation towards this project, and after much consideration and discussion with the Government of India, Lieut.-Governors and Commissioners of Provinces, the present Association was established. An appeal by Lady Minto addressed to the public both in England and India, was responded to most generously, and sufficient funds were collected to form an endowment fund, which has in spite of fluctuations increased a little with time. The assistance

of a Government grant is much valued, as it enables Homes for the Sisters to be kept up in six Provinces in India and in Burma. At the request of the Home Committee the enlarged Association was renamed the "Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association."

The duties of the Home Committee are, as before, largely concerned in dispatching—as required—suitably trained and carefully selected Nurses for service on the staff of the Association in India. Thus, Europeans who are members of this Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient. The boon of obtaining good nursing at moderate terms is much appreciated, the rates of subscriptions being really an insurance against illness.

Her Majesty the Queen is the Patron of the Association. Her Excellency The Marchioness of Linlithgow is President of the Central Committee in India.

Hon. Secretary: Lt.-Col. H. A. Elliot, M.B.E., M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Chief Lady Superintendent: Miss G. Beckett. Address—Central Committee, L.M.J. N.A., Viceregal Lodge, Simla; and Red Cross Building, New Delhi.

Secretary, Home Committee: Miss M. E. Ray, R.R.C., 10, Witherly Mansions, Earls Court Sq.

Nurses' Organizations.—The Association of Nursing Superintendents of India is now amalgamated with the Trained Nurses' Association of India, and has the one set of officers. The Trained Nurses' Association of India and the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India are not Associations to employ or to supply nurses, but are organizations with a membership wholly of nurses with the avowed objects of improving and unifying nursing education, promoting *esprit de corps* among nurses, and upholding the dignity and honour of the nursing profession. The Associations have a membership of 472 including nurses trained in ten or more different countries, Europeans, Americans, New Zealanders, Australians and Indians. The Association of Superintendents was started in 1905 as the Association of Nursing Superintendents

of the United Provinces and the Punjab, but by the next year its membership had spread over the country to such an extent that the name was changed to include the whole of India. The Trained Nurses' Association was started in 1908, and a monthly Journal of Nursing began to be published by the two Associations in February, 1910. The Associations are affiliated with the International Council of Nurses.

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was founded and incorporated with the Association of Nursing Superintendents in 1908. Its objects are (a) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of the Nursing profession; (b) to promote a sense of *esprit de corps* among all nurses; (c) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession; (d) to elevate nursing education by obtaining a better class of candidates; (e) to raise the standard of training; (f) to strive to bring about a more uniform system of education, examination and certification for trained nurses, both Indian and European; and (g) to arrange reciprocity between different provinces, States and other countries. Nurses eligible for membership are those holding a certificate of not less than three years' general training in a recognised training school. The Trained Nurses' Association of India is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses and its affiliated Associations are the Health Visitors' League and the Midwives' Union. The official organ of the Association is called "The Nursing Journal of India". The Association has 800 members and 304 student nurses.

Patrons: H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow, Simla; H. E. Lady Brabourne, Calcutta and H. E. Lady Marjorie Erskine, Madras.

President: Miss M. E. Abram, S.R.N., Matron-Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

Vice-Presidents: Miss D. Chadwick, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron-Superintendent, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras; Miss A. Wilkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron, St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi.

Secretary: Miss Diana Hartley, S.R.N., S.C.M., 1, Madavakkam Tank Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Gadsden, General Hospital, Madras.

Within the abnormally short period of eleven years the Woman Suffrage movement has risen in India, swept through the country sympathetically and achieved the political enfranchisement of women in all the nine British Provinces and in four Indian States.

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success: first, the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu and Muhammadan religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine as shown by the importance of goddesses, by the necessity for the

presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed by a Brahman, by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood implied by the purdah, and by the general veneration of motherhood. Secondly, the time was psychological, for a new era was beginning for the Indian people by the introduction of a Scheme of Reforms in Indian government which was planned to give a basis of representative government on a much extended scale. The door was being opened to complete Self-government but only men were being invited to enter through it, although women compose half the people of the country and it had been by the joint efforts of men and women that the agitation for reform in

the government had been made. The men and women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain unredressed. Thirdly, the long and strenuous agitation for the vote by women in Britain and America and their recent victories had brought vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the inclusion of women in public life, and it was also a national and international necessity that Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire.

Though the **Municipal franchise** had been granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make a large impact on women's consciousness and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later. Over 1,700 women are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a fair percentage of these have polled at each election, and similarly in other Municipalities in that Presidency women have exercised their vote responsibly and intelligently. Since 1922 over 100 women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Government Boards. Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable seats won by election in open contest with men, such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seats in the Bombay Corporation, also the instances in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poll of any of the candidates. Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women Councillors, and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these local Councils and Boards.

It was owing to the rise of the political agitation for Home Rule between 1914 and 1917 that women began to wake up to their position of exclusion by British law from any share in representative government. The internment of one of their own sex, Dr. Besant, stimulated political activity and political self-consciousness amongst women to a very great extent. The moment for the ripe public expression of their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India came to India to investigate and study Indian affairs at first hand in 1917.

During the Hon. E. S. Montagu's visit only one Women's Deputation waited on him but it was representative of womanhood in all parts of India, and it brought to his notice the various reforms which women were specially desirous of recommending the Government to carry out.

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr. Montagu at this historic **All-India Women's Deputation** which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation:

"Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (I. 3) that 'the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible,' and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the

franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people.' We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the above mentioned Memorandum that 'a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Government elsewhere in the British Empire. The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which since its inception women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens; and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life."

The year 1918 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this proved a more difficult matter. It was a disappointment first that though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All-India Women's Deputation, yet when the Scheme of Reforms, drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford as the outcome of his visit to India was published no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for, and the country's support of, the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

After the introduction of the **Government of India Bill** into Parliament in July 1919, a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. and Miss Herabai Tata were the women who were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India.

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the **Electoral Rules** in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province. This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years' time limit. Until after that period women were ineligible for election as Legislative Councillors.

Reviewing the position about ten years later the Simon Commission showed the extremely limited extent to which women, enfranchised in the manner set out above, had become qualified as electors. Except in Burma, where it was comparatively high, the percentage of women electors to adult female population was less than one. In Madras it was one, in Bombay 8, in Bengal 3, in the United Provinces 4, in Bihar and Orissa .5 and in Assam .2—in Burma it was 4.6 per cent.

Madras led the way in the matter of women's franchise and under the operative provision of the Government of India Act, women became enfranchised. Other provinces followed suit, and at the time of the inquiry by the Simon Commission seven out of the nine provinces had acquired the right. Very soon women began to adorn the benches in legislative chambers, first by nomination and then by election. And they justified the confidence placed in them by sponsoring and successfully carrying through many measures of uplift and reform in regard to the status and influence of women. They had so much proved their worth that the Simon Commission remark in their report: "The women's movement in India holds the key of progress, and the results it may achieve are incalculably great. It is not too much to say that India cannot reach the position to which it aspires in the world until its women play their due part as educated citizens."

Basing their conclusion on these observations, the Simon Commission wished to bring about a substantial increase in the existing ratio of women to men voters. In exercising the option allowed to them of enfranchising women "on the same terms as men", the provincial legislatures did indeed make a significant gesture; but so long as the qualification to vote was almost entirely based on property, it remained a gesture, because India's women do not own property in their own right.

The Simon Commission affirmed that a further step in developing women's suffrage in India should be taken immediately and added: "It may perhaps be found possible to add to the present qualifications two others, namely, (i) being the wife, over 25 years of age, of a man who has a property qualification to vote and (ii) being a widow over that age, whose husband at the time of his death was so qualified. In addition, the educational qualifications should apply to women over 21 as well as to men." The Simon Commission maintained that women's suffrage should be a cardinal point of the "franchise system" and suggested "qualifications for the vote which will not confine it to the few women who have property qualifications."

During the last ten or fifteen years, the women of India have made enormous progress in several directions. A great awakening has dawned on them. The raising of the age of consent for marriage, the abolition of the practice of dedicating girls to temples, the demand for legal and property rights *vis-à-vis* man embodied in some of the reform measures—all have tended to raise the status of Indian women in their own eyes as well as in the eyes of the world. They

have marched from reform to reform, and their outlook is for ever widening. The Gandhi movement evoked an unprecedented outburst of service and sacrifice among Indian women who were thrown into the thick of a political struggle from which they emerged fully conscious of their political rights and responsibilities. The part played by the two representatives of Indian womanhood at the India Round Table Conferences held in London brought them in the lime-light.

Small wonder, therefore, that the Government of India Act of 1935 gave Indian women political rights far in advance of those enjoyed by them before that date. In terms of number of seats, women have been allotted 6 seats out of a total of 150 reserved for British India in the Federal Council of state and 9 out of a total of 250 so reserved in the Federal Assembly. In the Provincial Assembly, women have reserved to them 8 seats in Madras, 6 in Bombay, 5 in Bengal, 6 in the United Provinces, 4 in the Punjab, 4 in Bihar, 3 in the Central Provinces and Berar, 1 in Assam, 2 in Orissa and 2 in Sind.

But by far the greatest improvement in women's political rights occurred in the liberalisation of the franchise qualifications affecting them. Women have been enfranchised who have the property qualification in their own right, or are wives or widows of men so qualified, or are wives of men with a service qualification, or are pensioned widows or mothers of members of the military or police forces, or who possess a literacy qualification. Women not holding the requisite qualification in their own right are required to apply to be enrolled, stating their derived qualification, but this procedure has been waived in respect of some provinces. By means of such enfranchisement, it is estimated, more than six million women (against 315,000 under the Act of 1919) have been given the right to vote, compared to 29 million men.

It is noteworthy, too, that men and women can vote both in general constituencies and in special constituencies. Women can vote in and contest elections to the upper House in provinces where bicameral legislatures have been set up.

Indian Women have hailed this as a welcome improvement in their political status and the elections that were held early in 1937 to the various Provincial Legislatures showed that they were alive to their responsibility under the new Franchise. Women were very much in evidence at the polls, even in purdah-ridden provinces.

Such is the advance made in recent years and such is the widespread recognition of women's claims that women candidates have successfully contested general seats in ten cases, one in Madras, one in Bombay and eight in the United Provinces. The significance of these successes lies in the fact that the women defeated men in constituencies in which men voters predominate.

The table given below shows the percentage of women voters who exercised their franchise in the first general elections held under the 1935 constitution.

Provinces.	No. Enrolled.	Number who voted.	Per cent.
LOWER HOUSE.			
Madras	1,523,248	479,278	31.5
Bombay	305,750	129,535	42.4
Bengal.. .. .	896,588	46,758	5.2
United Provinces	494,752	95,553	19.3
Punjab	173,459	58,216	33.56
Bihar	215,490	17,037	7.9
Central Provinces and Berar .	259,750	63,744	24.5
Assam	29,680	8,678	29.23
North-west Frontier Province	4,895	3,498	71.4
Orissa	70,526	4,670	6.62
Sind	27,940	9,705	34.7
UPPER HOUSE.			
Madras	2,578	1,420	55.1
Bombay	1,636	923	56.4
Bengal.. .. .	2,136	437	20.5
United Provinces	1,684	598	35.5
Bihar	882	594	67.34
Assam	559	512	91.57

In many cases the percentages given above does not compare unfavourably with those of men voters. The voting for the Lower House in the Frontier and that for the Upper House in Assam are flattering to the women and shows what organisation can achieve.

Though the Women's Indian Association was the only Indian women's society which had woman suffrage as one of its specific objects almost all other women's organisations have combined in special efforts for the gaining of municipal and legislative rights and among the ladies who have identified

themselves specially with the movement are Lady A. Bose, Lady T. Sadasivaier, the Begum of Cambay, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Jalji Jehangir Petit, Mrs. Tata, Mrs. Wadia, Mrs. Jinarajadasa, Mrs. M. E. Cousins, Mrs. Srirangamma, Mrs. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Miss S. Sorabji, Mrs. Khedkar, Dr. Mistry, Mrs. D. Muthulakshmi Ammal, Mrs. Sarajadevi Choudhuri, Mrs. Kumudini Basu, Mrs. K. N. Roy, Lady Shafi, Mrs. Hassan Imam, Miss S. B. Das, Mrs. P. K. Sen, Mrs. Rustumji Faridoon B. Mrs. B. Rama Rao, Mrs. Deep Narajji Singh, Mrs. Raschid, Mrs. van Gildemeestern, etc.

The School of Oriental Studies.

This School was established by Royal Charter in June 1916. The purposes of the School (as set out in the Charter) are to be a School of Oriental Studies in the University of London to give instruction in the Languages of Eastern and African peoples, Ancient and Modern, and in the Literature, History, Religion, Law, Customs and Art of those peoples, especially with a view to the needs of persons about to proceed to the East or to Africa for the pursuit of study and research, commerce or a profession, and to do all or any of such other things as the Governing Body of the School consider conducive or incidental thereto, having regard to the provision for those purposes which already exists elsewhere and in particular to the co-ordination of the work of the School with that of similar institutions both in Great Britain and in its Eastern and African Dominions and with the work of the University of London and its other Schools.

The School occupies temporary premises at Vandon House, Vandon Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Plans are under consideration for the new building of the School on the Bloomsbury Site of the University of London.

The School provides teaching in many subjects. The work is carried out in six

departments as follows: (i) India, Burma and Ceylon, (ii) The Far East (iii) The Near and Middle East, (iv) Africa, (v) Phonetics and Linguistics, (vi) History and Law. In a considerable proportion of the spoken languages instruction is given by teachers belonging to the countries where the languages are spoken, as it is the aim of the Schools to provide as far as possible both European and Oriental Lecturers in the principal languages included in the curriculum.

Courses on the History, Religions, and Customs of Oriental and African countries form a special feature in the teaching of the School. There is a Professor in Phonetic. It is intended to record fully in phonetic symbols all the languages taught at the School.

Courses are also provided in Indian Law and the History of India, and arrangements are made from time to time for special courses of lectures to be given by distinguished orientallists not on the staff.

Patron, H.M. the King. Chairman of the Governing Body, Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.S.I. Director, Professor R. L. Turner, M.C., M.A. Litt. D. Secretary, G. W. Rossetti, M.A.

Teaching Staff.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Status.</i>
Ethel O. Ashton	Swahili	Lecturer.
2. T. Grahame Bailey, M.A., B.D., D. Litt. ..	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi) ..	Reader.
3. Rev. G. P. Bargery, D. Lit.	Hausa	"
3. L. D. Barnett, C.B., M.A., D. Litt. ..	Indian History and Sanskrit ..	Lecturer.
S. Birnbaum, D. Phil.	Hebrew Palaeography ..	Research Lecturer.
3. R. T. Butler, B.A.	Phonetics	"
Y. Chiang	Chinese	Assistant Lecturer.
K. de B. Codrington, M.A.	Indian Art	Hon. Lecturer.
3. G. H. Darab Khan, M.A.	Persian	Lecturer.
5. H. H. Dodwell, M.A.	History	Professor.
3. J. Heyworth-Dunne, B.A.	Arabic	Lecturer.
2. E. Dora Edwards, M.A., D. Litt. ..	Chinese	Reader.
3. J. R. Firth, M.A.	Linguistics	Lecturer.
3. S. G. Vesey FitzGerald, M.A., LL.D. ..	Indian Law	Reader.
Shaykh M. M. Goma, B.A.	Arabic	Lecturer.
3. Betty Helmann, Ph.D.	Sanskrit & Indian Philosophy ..	"
10. W. B. H. Henning, D. Phil	Iranian Studies	"

	Name.	Subjects.	Status.
	Beatrice Honikman, M.A.	African Phonetics & Linguistics	Assistant Lecturer.
	Commander N. B. Isemonger, R.N. (retired)	Japanese	Lecturer.
9.	A. Lloyd James, M.A.	Phonetics	Professor.
	S. G. Kanhere	Marathi and Gujarati	Lecturer.
	G. E. Leeson	Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)	"
	A. Master, C.I.E., B.A.	Marathi	"
7.	V. Minorsky	Persian	Professor.
2.	W. Sutton Page, O.B.E., B.A., B.D.	Bengali	Reader.
	C. S. K. Pathy, M.A., D-es-L.	Tamil and Telugu	Lecturer.
	C. H. Phillips, M.A.	Indian History	Asst. Lecturer
	M. D. Ratnasuriya, Ph.D.	Sinhalese and Epigraphy and Indian History	Lecturer.
	F. J. Richards, M.A., I.O.S.	Indian Archaeology	Hon. Lecturer.
	Ali Riza Bey	Turkish	Lecturer.
3.	C. A. Rylands, M.A.	Sanskrit	"
	Walter Simon, Ph.D.	Chinese, Japanese, Manchu and Tibetan	"
3	W. Stede, Ph.D.	Pali and Sanskrit	"
3.	J. A. Stewart, M.C., C.I.E., LL.D., M.A., I.O.S.	Burmese	Reader.
	S. H. Taqizadeh	Persian	Lecturer.
	S. Topalian	Armenian and Turkish	"
2	A. S. Tritton, M.A., D. Litt.	Arabic	Reader.
3.	A. N. Tucker, M.A., Ph.D.	African Phonetics and Linguistics.	Lecturer.
8.	R. L. Turner, M.C., M.A., D. Litt.	Sanskrit	Professor.
3.	Ida C. Ward, B. Litt., D. Litt.	African Phonetics and Linguistics.	Lecturer.
6.	I. Wartski, B.A.	Modern Hebrew	"
3.	Sir Richard O. Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.A., D. Litt.	Malay	Reader.
3.	S. Yoshitake	Japanese and Mongolian	Lecturer.
	Kadry Zafir, M.A.	Arabic	"

1. University Reader and Appointed Teacher.
2. Recognised Teacher in the University of London.
3. University Professor of the History and Culture of British Dominions in Asia, with special reference to India and Appointed Teacher.
4. Ahad Ha'am Lectureship in Modern Hebrew.
5. University Professor of Persian and Appointed Teacher.
6. University Professor of Sanskrit and Appointed Teacher (Director).
7. University Professor of Phonetics and Appointed Teacher.
8. Parsee Community's Lectureship in Iranian Studies.

The Fisheries of India.

The fisheries of India, potentially rich, as yet yield a mere fraction of what they could were they exploited in a fashion comparable with those of Europe, North America or Japan. The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish, cured as well as fresh, from the growing population of the great cities within reach of the seaboard. The caste system, however, exerts a blighting influence on progress. Fishing and fish trade are universally relegated to low caste men who alike from their want of education, the isolation caused by their work and caste and their extreme conservatism, are among the most ignorant,

suspicious and prejudiced of the population, extremely averse to amending the methods of their forefathers and almost universally without the financial resources requisite to the adoption of new methods, even when convinced of their value. Higher caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of associating with the low caste fishermen, and except in large operations on new lines, these capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of Indian fisheries. As in Japan, it appears that the general conditions of the industry are such that the initiative must necessarily be taken by Government in the uplift and education of the fishing community and in the introduction and testing of new and improved apparatus and methods.

Madras.

The Madras coast line of 1,750 miles is margined by a shallow-water area within the 100 fathom line of 40,000 square miles outside of the mere fringe inshore, this vast expanse of fishable water lies idle and unproductive. The surf-swept East coast in singularly deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based, and so from Ganjam to Negapatam, the unsinkable catamaran, composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy-going fishing craft. Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently these men are poor and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be if better and larger boats were available and possible. The West coast is more favoured. From September till April weather conditions are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish daily. No difficulty is found in beaching canoes and boats throughout this season. The fishing population is a large one. In the census taken by the Department of Fisheries in 1930-31, the fisher-population on the West coast totalled 138,294. The esteemed table fish of the coast consist of the Seer (*Cybtium* or *Scomberomorus*), Pomfret (*Apolectus* and *Stromateus*) several large species of Horse Mackerel (*Caranx*), Jew fish (*Sciaenidae*), Whiting (*Sillago*), Thread-fins (*Polynemus*), Sardines (*Clupea*), and Mackerel (*Scomber*). In economic importance, however, shoaling fish and fish of inferior quality such as Sardine (*Clupea*), Mackerel (*Scomber*), Catfish (*Arius*), Ribbon fish (*Trichiurus*), Goggles (*Caranx crumenophthalmus*) and Silver bellies (*Leiognathus* and *Cazza*) take precedence of the former. Sardine and Mackerel overshadow all others. So greatly in excess of food requirements are the catches of sardines, that every year large quantities are turned into oil and manure. Fishing outside the 5 fathom line is little in evidence save by Bombay boats (Ratnagiri) which are engaged in drift netting for bonito, seer and other medium-sized fishes. These strangers are enterprising fishers and bring large catches into Malpe and Mangalore and other convenient centres: the material is largely cured for export.

The Madras Department of Fisheries.—As Government attention has been given in Madras over a longer period to the improve-

ment of fisheries, and a larger staff concentrated upon the problems involved than elsewhere this Presidency has now the proud position of knowing that her fisheries and collateral industries are better organised and more progressive than those in other provinces. The credit for the wonderful success which has been achieved and the still greater promise of the future, is due in large measure to the wise and cautious plans of Sir F. A. Nicholson, who from 1905 to 1918 had the guidance of affairs entrusted to him. In 1905 he was appointed on special duty to investigate existing conditions and future potentialities; in 1907, a permanent status was given by the creation of a fisheries bureau and this in turn has developed into a separate Department of Government which till August 1923 was being administered by Mr. James Hornell, F.L.S., as Director and, is now controlled by his successor Diwan Bahadur Dr. B. Sundara Raj, M.A., Ph.D. The activities of the Department have greatly expanded since its inception.

The activities of the Department are so varied and far-reaching that it is difficult even to enumerate them in the space available, much less to give details. So far its most notable industrial successes have been the reform of manufacturing processes in the fish-oil trade, the creation of a fish guano industry and the opening of an oyster farm conducted under hygienic conditions. The most noteworthy result of technological research conducted by the department is the production of sardine oil with vitamin A potency equal to one-fourth that of cod liver oil and the discovery of four other India sea fish which yield oils with high vitamin A content. Oil from a South Indian shark liver is ascertained to be about ten times richer in Vitamin A than an average sample of medicinal cod liver oil. Twenty-five volumes of the Departmental Bulletin have been issued to date. All this work has been carried on under serious handicaps for want of adequate staff and equipment.

The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches whether it be specially training teachers for schools in fishing villages or training men in the technology of curing, canning and oil manufacture, in co-operative propaganda and

in the supply of zoological specimens for the use of college classes and museums. The last named has filled a long-felt want and is contributing materially to the advancement of the study of Zoology throughout India. There is now no need to obtain specimens from Europe as they can be had from the Research Assistant, Fisheries Station, Ennur, Madras, at moderate prices.

Fish Curing.—Fish curing is practised extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts: its present success is due primarily to Dr. Francis Day who after an investigation during 1869-71 of the fisheries of the whole of India, pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty-free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures. He advocated much else, but the time was not ripe and the salt concession was the sole tangible result of his long and honourable efforts. His salt suggestions were accepted by the Madras Government, and from 1882 a gradually increasing number of yards or bounded enclosures were opened at which salt is issued free of duty and often at rates below the local cost of the salt to Government. At present there are 100 fish curing yards scattered along the coast. During the year 1936-37 1,368,418 maunds of fresh fish were brought to these yards for curing and 220,414 maunds of salt were issued for the purpose. The transactions in these yards resulted in a surplus revenue over expenditure of Rs. 48,048.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries.—While there is no prospect of a pearl fishery for some years to come, owing to the absence of spat fall in the banks, a distinct revival in the chank trade was evidenced in the keen competition for the purchase of the last two seasons' chanks. A total of 998,782 chanks were fished during the year 1936-37, which will fetch a gross revenue of Rs. 84,804. The rearing of Pearl oysters in captivity with the implied possibility of the production of cultural pearls near Krushadai Island, Pamban, started in 1933 has been successful and there are now five years' old oysters living in the farm. Another experiment in marking of chanks started in 1931 to study the rate of growth, mortality and migration of the chank in its natural haunt, is continuing and so far 2,464 chanks have been marked and liberated.

The Inland Fisheries.—The Inland Fisheries of Madras compare unfavourably with those of Bengal. Many of the rivers dry up in the hot season and few of the many thousands of irrigation tanks throughout the province hold water for more than 6 to 9 months. As a consequence, inland fisheries are badly organised and few men devote themselves to fishing as their sole or even main occupation. The custom is to neglect or ignore the fishery value of these streams and tanks so long as they are full of water: only when the streams shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles do the owners or lessees of the fishing rights turn out to catch fish. The result is a dearth of fish throughout the greater part of the year, a glut for a few days, and often much waste in consequence. The chief fresh water fishes of economic importance are the Murrel, notable for its virtue of living for a considerable period out of water, and various carps including Labao,

Catla and the well-known favourite of sportsman in India the "Mahseer." Cat-fishes and Hilsa. In the Nilgiris, the Rainbow Trout has been acclimatised and thrives well. The Government working in conjunction with the Nilgiri Game Association maintain a hatchery at Avalanche, where quantities of fry are hatched and reared for the replenishment of the streams of the plateau. Fishing rights in the large irrigation tanks were transferred from Government to local authorities many years ago; these tanks are now being reacquired by Government in order that they may be stocked periodically by the Department; the results so far have shown a profit on the operations. To breed the necessary fry, 7 fish farms are in operation. In these the chief fish bred are the Gourami, obtained from Java, and *Etroplus suratensis* which has the excellent attribute of thriving and breeding as well in brackish as in fresh water; both protect their eggs while developing, a useful habit. Both the Gourami and *Etroplus* are largely vegetarian in diet. The Department has been endeavouring to establish Catla, the quick growing carp of great economic importance, into the Canvey system since 1922, and direct proof of the success of the efforts of the department has been obtained by the capture of hundreds of young catla at almost all the canals and sluices in the Tanjore District. A further activity is represented by the breeding of small fishes especially addicted to feed upon the aquatic larvae of mosquitoes. These are supplied in thousands to municipalities and other local authorities at a nominal price for introduction into mosquito-haunted sheets of water; these anti-malarial operations have proved successful in the places where the local authorities have given proper attention to the direction given.

Marine Aquarium.—Perhaps a word is necessary about this institution at Madras. The building was constructed under the auspices of the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, and was thrown open to the public on 21st, October 1909. The Superintendent, Government Museum, had charge of the Aquarium for ten years till 1919 when it was transferred to the Department of Fisheries. Ever since its opening, being the first institution of its kind in Asia, it has been immensely popular with the public. The present building which is antiquated in design has sunk several feet below the general level of the beach, and during rains the floor is flooded with water causing loss of income to the Aquarium and damage to the walls. It is therefore proposed to build a new and up-to-date building for the Aquarium, with modern fittings and up-to-date equipment. A total of 1,14,474 persons visited the Aquarium during 1936-37 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 11,515 against an expenditure of Rs. 6,716.

Deep Sea Fishing and Research.—The annual report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India for 1933 states that the total land area of British India amounts to only 2.44 acres per head of the population but allowing for forests and uncultivated and fallow lands only 0.72 acre per head is under food-crop, quite insufficient for even the present population, and that the population is increasing at an alarming rate and by 1941 will probably reach 400 millions. The finding of the census

of 1931 is that Agriculture has reached its maximum production under present conditions. Fisheries therefore is the only prime source of food-supply to supplement Agriculture, and the Department has been endeavouring to play its true and proper part in improving the catches and methods of sea going fishermen to augment the fish supply of the Presidency.

The fisherman has a fairly exhaustive knowledge of the fisheries along the coast up to 7 fathoms. If the catches of fish are to be improved it is necessary to ascertain—

- (1) what kinds and quantities of fish are available beyond 7 fathoms; and,
- (2) how to exploit these deep sea fisheries economically.

The survey of deep-sea fisheries by the trawler 'Lady Goschen' was abruptly terminated in 1931-32, as a measure of retrenchment. Brief though the survey was it disclosed the existence of important offshore fisheries unsuspected before. The wealth of fish off Negapatam reported by the trawler was of sufficient importance to attract the notice of Japanese fishermen thousands of miles away. Even then it was realized that if Madras was to benefit by the survey, the allied duty of enabling the local fishermen to exploit the off-shore fishing grounds by suitable craft and tackle must be shouldered by the Department. The Yorkshire Motor Coble was decided on as the most suitable modern fishing boat to supplant the local catamaran and canoe on a surf beaten harbourless coast, and one was acquired in 1930-31. In the years of depression however the financial stringency of Government precluded experiments and demonstration with the Coble. Further experiments are being planned.

Rural Pisciculture.—As a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that practical measures should be adopted to add fish to the diet of the cultivator thereby improving his nutrition, a scheme of rural propaganda was inaugurated in 1930. An Assistant Director with necessary staff was appointed to advise ryots in the stocking of village ponds which number over 106,050 in the Presidency. The work though begun in July 1930 lasted only for 13 months and had to be abruptly stopped as a measure of retrenchment.

It was however possible to complete during this short period a survey of ponds in 98 villages 2,172 wells and 264 ponds in these villages were examined. Though it has not been possible to give satisfactory help to the numerous enquirers for want of staff and funds advice on matters regarding rearing of fish in ponds and wells is being given as far as possible.

Welfare Work.—A remarkable feature in the work of the Madras Fisheries Department is the energy which it devotes to the improvement of the condition of the fisherfolk. On Sir Frederick Nicholson's initiative, the Department has always recognised the duty of spreading among them education and the habits of thrift, temperance and co-operation. The work has been specially successful on the West Coast. The number of fishermen's co-operative societies in 1936-37 on the west coast was 49.

The need for special efforts to promote co-operation among fisherfolk and to renew and stimulate co-operative societies to more efficient work has been recognised by Government for some years. The Committee on Fisheries recommended that all co-operative work among fishermen both on the West and East Coasts in the Presidency should be done by the Fisheries Department and that, on the analogy of the system in vogue in the Labour Department, the staff of Inspectors of Co-operative Societies should work under the Fisheries Department, the Co-operative Department supplying trained Inspectors and auditing the books of the societies. The Government partially accepted the recommendations and sanctioned the deputation of 2 Inspectors of Co-operative Societies for exclusive work among fishermen under the department.

To promote the education of fishermen a training institution was opened in the middle of 1918 at Callent to train teachers to work in elementary schools for the fisherfolk. The pupil teachers under training are familiarised with the work carried on in the fishery station at Tanur. They are given practical instructions in fishing, a boat having been purchased for the purpose. But as a measure of economy the training Institute was closed in July 1937. In some places the villagers themselves started the schools and then handed them over to the Department. In other places schools were opened by the Department at the request of the fishermen.

Bengal & Bihar & Orissa.

The fishing value of this extensive deltaic region lies primarily in the enormous area occupied by inland waters—rivers, creeks, jheels, and swamps,—to say nothing of paddy fields and tanks. These swarm with fish and, as the Hindu population are free to a large extent from the aversion to a fish-diet which is widely prevalent among the better castes in the south, the demand for fish is enormous. Rice and fish are indeed the principal mainstays of the population and not less than 80 per cent. of the people consume fish as a regular item of diet. It is calculated that 1·6 per cent. of the population is engaged in fishing and its connected trades, a percentage that rises to 2·6 in the

Presidency, Rajshahi, and Dacca Divisions. 644,000 persons in Bengal subsist by fishing with 324,000 maintained by the sale of fish, and this in spite of the fact that fishing is not considered an honourable profession. As a fresh-water fisherman the Bengali is most ingenious, his traps and other devices exceedingly clever and effective—in many cases too effective—so eager is he for immediate profit, however meagre this may be. The greatest inland fishery is that of the hilsa (*Clupea hilsa*) which annually migrates from the sea in innumerable multitudes to seek spawning grounds far up the branches of the Ganges and the other great rivers. Other valued and abundant fishes are

the rohu (*Labeo rohita*) and the katla (*Catla catla*), mrigal (*Cirrhina mrigala*); prawns and shrimps abound everywhere. Of important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread throughout the Sunderbans, the bekti or betki (*Lates calcarifer*) and the mullets are the most esteemed; apart from these estuarine fish the most valuable sea-fishes are the Mangrove-fish or Thread-fin or Indian Salmon (*Polynemus*) pomfrets. The sea-fisheries are as yet little exploited, the fishermen of Orissa, where alone coastal fishing is of any local importance, having no sea craft save catamarans of inferior design and construction.

Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir K. G. Gupta, an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities of the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken, the trawler *Golden Crown* being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive areas suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum. For various reasons, the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involved by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever-increasing demand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam-trawling are now much more, steam-trawling companies being floated in the immediate future. The trade is a difficult one to organize and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organization the danger run by the investing public will be considerable. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in 1923 after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. The Bengal Fishery Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1928. In Bihar and Orissa, Fisheries form a section of the Department of Industries.

Bengal Fisheries Department has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than in the case of Madras. Practically no coastal minor industries exist, neither do the natural conditions lead us to suppose that any can be created without much difficulty, and in the absence of a great trawl industry which alone might be able to call into existence factories devoted to the uplift of the general utilization of fish bye-products. Fresh water Fisheries, however are vast and very important

and these require to be developed scientifically. Apart from this, much can be done by its officers for the uplift of the general fishing population with a view to free them from the tyranny of the mahajans (fish contractors and middle men) and enable them to put more capital into their business and to conduct it co-operatively. This is necessarily extremely slow work, but a beginning has been made and a number of fishermen's co-operative societies have been formed. Their example is calculated to effectively serve the purpose of propaganda. The fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous and nothing but good can come out of intensive investigation and propaganda.

During a lapse of 14 years after the closure of the Fisheries Department, the price of fish in Calcutta has been soaring high almost to a prohibitive rate consequent on the rapidly increasing demand and the unhealthy monopoly exercised by the small group of vested interests. The economic condition of the actual fishermen was gradually becoming worse due to exploitation by the capitalists and the fisheries in general were getting depleted due to various causes at work. With the increase of distress the public naturally have been clamouring for the re-establishment of the Fisheries Department to protect the fisheries interests and to organise and develop the fishing industry on modern lines and to improve the general economic condition of the fisherfolk. The Bengal Government therefore decided to appoint a Fisheries Expert to survey the existing condition of the Fishing Industry in the Province and to suggest schemes of development with a view to augment the fish food supply, to examine the ways and means of bringing about a reduction in the ruling prices of fish, and to stimulate commercial enterprise in speedier transport, better marketing arrangements, the establishment of Cold Stores and Factories for fish by-products.

The services of Dr. M. Ramaswami Naidu from the Madras Fisheries Department with a vast experience in fishery industry both in India and Europe, have been requisitioned by the Bengal Government for appointment here as the Fisheries Expert and he has commenced his work of survey from the 1st December, 1937. It is hoped that as result of his Report the former Fisheries Department would be revived and the Fishing Industry placed on a more efficient, well organised and sound basis.

Fresh-water mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls also are found in the mussels which the pearl dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India. The Dacca bangle factories carry on an important local industry of very ancient standing; their material is almost entirely obtained from the South Indian and Ceylon chank fisheries already alluded to.

Bombay.

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present confined principally to inland waters, those of Bombay are concerned, save in Sind, almost entirely with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Bombay is favoured with a coast line abounding with excellent harbours for fishing

craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the sister Presidencies. Bombay sea-fisheries are of very great importance financially as well as economically and, there is ample

scope for most useful work in improving curing methods, in introducing canning and in the development of minor marine industries particularly those connected with the utilization of by-products.

The Director of Industries administered the subject of "Fisheries" from 1918 and had for a time two officers in the Department engaged upon fishery investigation and development. A steam trawler was bought for work in Bombay waters in 1920 and began work in May 1921 off Bombay. The experiment continued until February 1922, and the trawler was subsequently sold to the Government of Burma. At the outset the results seemed promising, but the experiment as a whole showed that the cost of maintaining a trawler of the type used could not be met by sales of fish at current market rates. Cold storage has since been installed at the principal fish market in Bombay, but for a trawler special facilities are needed also for rapid coaling, supplying ice and stores, and for unloading catches. More than this a chance is needed in the mediæval conditions under which the local fish market is conducted and there is much to be done in popularising little known species of edible fish, such as karel, palu, tambusa, and particularly the ray or skate which formed on the average 25 per cent. of the total catch but which is so little esteemed locally that it sold on the average at the rate of 100 lbs. for a rupee.

Vast strides have been made in the Bombay fishing industry in the course of the past five years, the two latter years of which will always remain an eventful date in its history. This progress in a large measure due to the awakening among the fishermen, who are traditionally a conservative people, and the introduction of reforms among them is a very gradual process, as strongly ingrained prejudices and customs have to be overcome.

No survey of the fishing industry in the Bombay Presidency in recent years can be complete without a reference to Mr. H. T. Sorley's valuable report on the Marine Fisheries of the Bombay Presidency, published in 1933. The volume is a storehouse of information bearing on the Presidency's fishing industry and the fish trade in general, and contains numerous useful suggestions by the adoption of which the prospects of the fish trade of the Presidency may be improved.

Mr. Sorley has observed that the industry is neither expanding nor declining and that the supply of fish discloses no signs of diminution. Elaborating this view he proceeds to point out that the fishermen are healthy and moderately prosperous in comparison with others belonging to a similar social stratum.

Mr. Sorley's more important recommendations are:—

1. The establishment of a marine aquarium in Bombay and Karachi, if they are able to pay their way as the Madras aquarium does.
2. The establishment of a bureau of fisheries information.

3. The advisability of the transfer of the fish curing yards to the control of the Local Government; and

4. The encouragement by the Bombay University of marine biological research.

Mr. Sorley in the course of his report also referred to the value of employing fast motor launches to transport fish to the consuming centres in Bombay from the catching sites.

New Era Started.—A move in the above direction was made towards the end of the year 1933, when the Government of Bombay launched an experiment implementing in some ways the above suggestions. The experiment was formally inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay at Danda. The experiment was undertaken in co-operation with the head of the fishing community at Danda. For the purpose of the experiment a launch was obtained on loan from the Royal Indian Navy (then the R. I. M.) and suitable alterations were made on it to adapt it to the purpose of a carrier launch. The results achieved by the working of this launch were very encouraging. The rapidity with which the fish was transported in a much fresher state than had till then been possible aroused the interest of the fishermen, who realised the benefit to their trade of using fast motor transport to bring the fish to Bombay from the catching fields.

Encouraged by the results, Government placed in 1934 an order for the construction of two launches the "Lady Sykes" and the "Sir Frederick Sykes" for the use of the fishermen at Danda. That the progress of this experiment has been encouraging is evident from the fact that every year since then has seen an addition to the number of vessels. The following four vessels were built by Government:—

- (1) The "Lady Sykes", (2) the "Sir Frederick Sykes", (3) the "Lady Brabourne" and (4) the "Lord Brabourne".

The last mentioned vessel was built at the Royal Indian Naval Dockyard and is a great improvement both in point of design and engine equipment on her predecessors. The special feature of this vessel is its insulated fish hold and its comparatively large carrying capacity.

The launches have been operating between Bombay and the Kanara coast. They transported during the short fishing season in 1936-37, a total of 590,000 lb. of fish, which would normally have never come to Bombay. The success that attended the working of the launches encouraged private individuals to invest in similar vessels to transport fish. The number of privately owned launches at present is four.

The stimulus to commercial enterprise as the result of the operation of the launches is borne out by the establishment of an ice factory at Chendia, a port in the Kanara District. The factory has been set up mainly to cater for the needs of the launches, which will thus, to some extent, be relieved from the necessity of carrying such large quantities to Bombay as before. The establishment of the ice factory at Chendia brings the number of the ice factories on the coast to two, one having already been started at Malwan, a port in the Ratnagiri District.

The year also witnessed the establishment of a dry ice factory in Bombay, bringing the number of such factories to two. These factories are making special efforts to meet the needs of the fishing industry.

A unique feature of the Bombay Government's fisheries scheme is the provision made to train youths of the fishing community in the running and maintenance of motor launches with the ultimate object that they may eventually be able to take charge of their own launches whenever they decide to go in for these on an extensive scale. The benefit of fishermen is the paramount consideration kept in the forefront of the whole scheme, which aims at confining the entire fishing trade to the fishing community itself and eliminating the need of employing technical hands who are not fishermen by either caste or vocation.

Lastly, a fisheries information bureau has also been set up. The function of this bureau will be to collate and supply information connected with the local and other fisheries. The information collected by the bureau will be useful to the fishing industry, as it will furnish information not now available to them.

The more important sea-fish are pomfrets, sole and sea-perches among which are included the valuable Jew-fishes (*Sciaen* spp.) often attaining a very large size and notable as the chief source of "fish-maws" or "sounds," largely exported from Bombay for eventual manufacture into isinglass. The finest of Bombay fishing boats hail from the coast between Bassen and Surat. These boats are beautifully constructed, attain a considerable size, and are capable of keeping the sea for weeks together. In the season they fish principally off the Kutch and Kathiawar coasts and in the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay. Their main method of fishing is by means of huge anchored stow nets, which are left down for several hours and hauled at the turn of the tide. The chief catches are bombil (Bombay ducks), pomfrets and jew-fishes. The first named are dried in the sun after being strung through the mouth upon lines stretched between upright posts. South of Bombay the fishermen of Ratnagiri and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat, specially designed for use in drift-net fishing. Fine hauls of bonito seei (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from September to January and later of shark and ray fish. For the latter specially large and powerful nets are employed. For part of the fair season, when fishing is not usually remunerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how large they run in size.

The provision of cold storage facilities in Bombay marks a new departure in the marketing of perishable products and commodities and is a sign that the Indian capitalist is developing a greater interest in fish than heretofore. These facilities have been mainly designed with a view to making a large supply of fish available in the Bombay market.

Inland Fisheries.—Government at the beginning of 1936 approved of a scheme for the development of inland fisheries in the Presidency. A

start in the first instance will be made at Bandra, a suburb of Bombay, where two tanks have been obtained on loan from the Bandra Municipality for the purposes of the experiment.

The experiment will be extended to other parts of the Presidency in the light of the experience gained at Bandra. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for inland fisheries work.

In Sind considerable sea-fishing is carried on in the neighbourhood of Karachi chiefly for large and coarse fish, such as soomni, shark, rays and jew-fishes. In order to prevent destructive exploitation of oyster beds the plucking of oyster is confined to licensed fishermen and is limited to a few months of the cold weather. The demand for oysters for edible purposes is considerable, but although many seed pearls are procurable it does not pay to work the beds for these purposes and the export of such seed pearls to China for use in medicine ceased many years ago. Considerable fisheries exist in the River Indus, chiefly for the fish known as palla, which are annually leased out by Government for about Rs. 20,000.

The existence of small pearl fisheries almost within Bombay city itself will come as a surprise to many. The fisheries dot Bombay City seaface on its south-western and north-eastern sides. Apart from these two sites, pearl oyster fisheries are also to be found at Thana, a suburb of Bombay about 20 miles away, and at various places in the Kolaba district, facing Bombay on the eastern side of the harbour. The south-western site in Bombay City where pearl fisheries have been recently discovered is situated in blocks Nos. 3 to 7 of the Back Bay reclamation scheme. Pearl beds are also found in the Karachi harbour. These pearls are produced by the window pane oyster, but the pearls, apart from being limited in numbers are of indifferent quality.

The revenue derived from the various pearl fisheries is meagre. They are not leased out regularly every year, but only when a sufficient number of pearl oysters subsist on the beds.

Bombay Presidency's resources in respect of edible oysters are very limited. There are few places suited to the cultivation of oyster particularly certain areas in Sind and some sites in the Ratnagiri and Kanara districts. The best oysters by far are derived from the Sind oyster beds. Oysters found elsewhere in the Presidency are generally small and undersized.

In the Gulf of Cutch two pearl fisheries exist, one for the true pearl oyster, the other for the window-pane oyster. The former is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja of Jamnagar, the other partly by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. The latter industry owes its local existence to the enterprise of the Baroda Government which in 1905 obtained the services on deputation of Mr. J. Hornell, formerly Director of Fisheries in Madras, for the purpose of examining the marine potentialities of the Baroda territories in Kathiawar.

Burma.

Fresh, dried and salted fish and fish paste, are consumed by Burmese people. The value of fish imported from foreign countries (chiefly from Straits Settlements) was 13.51 lakhs in 1936-37. The exclusive right of fishing throughout the province of Burma belongs by custom of the country to Government, and the Burma Fisheries Act provides for the protection of this right and for conceding the enjoyment of it to the people subject to certain restrictions for the conservation of the fish.

Revenue.—The economic value of any industry or tract of country can, to some extent, be gauged by the revenue it yields. The fisheries yielded a substantial revenue (about 34.97 lakhs *per annum* during the last decennium) and therefore they are one of the most important sources of national wealth. The demand declined to seventy-two per cent. of this amount in the year 1936-37 owing to trade and economic depression. Some open lakes, pools of water and small rivers are classed as leaseable fisheries and are leased by Government to the highest and best bidders at public auction for periods varying from one to five years. The total number of leaseable fisheries in the province is 3,412 of which 1,650 lie in the Irrawaddy Division, and 653 in Maubin—one of the five districts in that division.

The Punjab.

District work activities consist mainly in patrolling rivers and streams, catching and prosecuting poachers and issuing fishing licenses.

The number of fishing licenses issued during the year was 7,522 as against 7,319 during the previous year.

The catches of fishermen were reported to be below average in Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Jhelum, Lahore and Sheikhupura; average in Jullundur, Ludhiana and Ambala and fairly good in Attock, Rawalpindi, Ferozepore and Kangra districts. In some of the tributaries of the Beas in Kangra District, the heavy floods in September, 1936, by which fish was killed or washed down to the main stream, resulted in poor fishing during the winter months. The large fish caught in the Beas river in the Kangra district during the year was a Mahasir of 50 lbs. in weight.

Two hundred and twenty eight Angling licenses for trout fishing in Kulu were issued against two hundred and forty three during the previous year. The anglers were satisfied with the sport they obtained, except near Manali where fishing was poor on account of the rapidity of the water. Fishing on the Sahaj and Tirthan streams was good. The catches of netmen were also good.

Travancore.

This State has affiliated fisheries to the Department of Agriculture and with the help of one officer trained in Madras and another officer trained in Japan and America the Department has already accomplished a notable amount of development work and a scheme for further development is being worked out. Special attention has been given to the regulation of fisheries in backwaters, to the establishment of co-operative societies among the fishing community and to the introduction of improved methods of sardine oil

The Delta consists of a series of saucer-shaped islands, many of which have embankments round the greater part of them along the north-east and west; in the hollows of these islands most of the fish come into spawn, and with the floods which overflow the embankment during October the young fry come down-country from Upper Burma.

Licenses for fishing in all open fisheries are issued annually to persons who pay the prescribed fees for the specified classes of fishing implements. The greatest revenue from licenses comes from Mergul District where not only is the Pearl industry carried on, but leases for collecting green snails and sea slugs are issued.

The principal kinds of fish caught in nets on the sea-coast are (1) Kakkuyan, (2) Kathabaung, (3) Kathahmyin and (4) Kabalu. These are generally made into salt fish. The creek and fresh water fish from fisheries are generally *ngakhin*, *ngayan* and *ngaggyi*. Most of them are sold fresh, but some are converted into salt fish. The fish caught in the rivers are generally *ngathalaik*, *Ngaggyin* and *Nganyingyin*. *Kaka laung* and *Ngapopona* which are found in small quantities elsewhere in India are sold in abundance in the Rangoon market.

A system of registering Shikaris employed by Anglers to help them in their fishing was introduced. The Shikaris are required to undergo training and have to pay a registration fee of Rs. 1. Fifty men have been registered. Their duties are to help in collecting natural bait, putting the bait on the hook, landing the fish when caught, returning the undersized fish to the river and reporting breach of the rules.

A comparison of the fertility of Ova from wild and domesticated fish has been made during the last three years. The mortality amongst Ova from domesticated fish was 14 per cent. and infertility 5 per cent. In the case of wild fish the figures were 25 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively.

Larvicidal fish spawned successfully in tanks at Chhenawan and Lyallpur. Experiments to determine the capacity of different species to destroy mosquito larvae in March and April showed that Gold Fish devoured almost twice the number of larvae consumed by other fish.

Research.—It is proposed to increase considerably during the coming year the facilities available for fisheries research, and it is hoped that within the next few years the Department will be in a position to state definitely what improvements can be effected in fish-culture.

and guano production. Useful work has been done by one of the officers in elucidating the life-histories of the more valuable food fishes and prawns. Improved methods of curing fish are being introduced. A cold storage plant will shortly be erected in Trivandrum for freezing and preserving fish. Special Schools have been opened for the education of fisher lads. Certain rules have also been passed by Government recently for the grant of loans for the encouragement of fish industries in the State.

The Forests

Even in the earliest days of the British occupation the destruction of the forests in many parts of India indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy, but whether or not our earlier administrators realized the importance of the forests to the physical and economic welfare of the country, the fact remains that little or nothing was done. The year 1855 marked the commencement of a new era in the history of forestry in India, for it was then that Lord Dalhousie laid down a definite and far-sighted forest policy. Further progress was delayed for a time by the Mutiny, but from 1860 onwards forest organization was rapidly extended to the other provinces. The earlier years of forest administration were beset with difficulties, which is not surprising considering that the Department was charged with the unpopular duty of protecting the heritage of Nature from the rapacity of mankind—a duty which naturally roused the antagonism of the agricultural population of India. Exploration, demarcation and settlement, followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of regular management, were the first duties of the Forest Department. Work on these lines, which is not yet completed in the more backward parts of the country, has been pursued steadily from the commencement, and in consequence large tracts of forest have been saved from ruin and are gradually being brought under efficient management. Whatever may have been the opinions held in some quarters half a century ago as to the need for a policy such as that expressed in Lord Dalhousie's memorable enunciation of 1855, there is no longer any doubt that results have amply justified the steps taken, and that in her forests India now possesses a property of constantly increasing value, the future importance of which it is hardly possible to over-estimate.

Types of Forest.—More than one-fifth of the total area of British India (including the Shan States) is under the control of the Forest Department. These areas are classified as reserved, protected or unclassified State forests. In the reserved forests rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at settlement while the boundaries are defined and demarcated; in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the accrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated; while in the unclassified forests no systematic management is attempted, and as a rule the control amounts to nothing more than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken up for cultivation or are converted into reserved or protected forests. The total forest area of British India (including the Shan States) on 31st March 1930 was 249,710 square miles or 22·6 of the

total area. This was classed as follows: Reserved 107,753; Protected 6,262; Unclassed State 135,694.

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of India from the Himalayan snows to Cape Comorin and from the arid juniper tracts of Baluchistan to the eastern limits of the Shan States, there is, as may be imagined, an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation, depending on variations of climate and soil and on other local factors. Broadly speaking, the following main types of forest may be distinguished:—

(1) Arid-country forests, extending over Sind, a considerable portion of Rajputana, part of Baluchistan and the south of the Punjab, in dry tracts where the rainfall is less than 20 inches. The number of species is few, the most important tree being the babul or kikar (*Acacia arabica*), which however in the driest regions exists only by the aid of river inundations.

(2) Deciduous forests, in which most of the trees are leafless for a portion of the year. These forests, which extend over large areas in the sub-Himalayan tract, the Peninsula of India and Burma, are among the most important, comprising as they do the greater part of the teak and sal forests.

(3) Evergreen forests.—These occur in regions of very heavy rainfall, such as the west coast of the Peninsula, the eastern sub-Himalayan tract, and the moisture parts of Burma are characterized by the great variety and luxuriance of their vegetation.

(4) Hill forests.—In these the vegetation varies considerably according to elevation and rainfall. In the Eastern Himalaya, Assam and Burma, the hill forests are characterized by various oaks, magnolias and laurels, while in Assam and Burma the Khasia pine (*Pinus khasya*) grows gregariously at elevations of 3,000 to 7,000 feet. In the North-Western Himalaya the chief timber tree is the deodar (*Cedrus deodara*), which occurs most commonly at elevations of 6,000 to 8,000 feet, and in association with oaks or blue pine (*Pinus excelsa*); towards its upper limit the deodar merges into very large areas of spruce and silver fir, while below it are found extensive forests of the long-needled pine (*Pinus longifolia*) which is tapped for resin.

(5) Littoral forests.—These occur on the sea coast and along tidal creeks. The most characteristic trees belong to the mangrove family (*Rhizophoraceae*). Behind the mangrove belt is an important type of forest occasionally inundated by high tides, in which the most valuable species is the "sundri" (*Heritiera fomes*).

Forest Policy.—The general policy of the Government of India in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1894 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely:—

(a) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds. These are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden floods.

(b) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example, as the teak forests of Burma, the sal forests of Northern, Central, and North-Eastern India, and the deodar and pine forests of the North-Western Himalaya.

(c) Minor forests, containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber, and managed for the production of wood, fodder, grazing and other produce for local consumption; these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts.

(d) Pasture lands.—These are not "forests" in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience.

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other, and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object.

Administration.—The forest business of the Government of India is carried out in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Inspector-General of Forests is also President of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun and is the technical adviser to the Government of India in forest matters. Under the Constitution of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay and Burma, where they had long been administered by the Provincial Governments, and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by the late Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India, recommended that they be transferred in other provinces now unless any local Government on examination of the position can make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province. The Constitution of 1935 included Forests in the Schedule of Provincial subjects throughout India.

Territorial charges.—The various provinces are divided into one or more Forest Circles; each in charge of a Conservator of Forests; provinces containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his province. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions, in charge of members of the Imperial or Provincial Forest Service; these Divisions in most cases correspond to civil districts. Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of junior members of the Provincial Service or of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers; heavy Divisions are also sometimes divided into Subdivisions. The Ranges are further subdivided into a number of beats or protective charges held by Forest Guards or in some cases by Foresters.

Non-territorial changes.—Apart from territorial changes there are various important posts of a non-territorial nature connected with Forest Research and Education, the preparation of Forest Working Plans, and other special duties.

The Forest Service.—The Forest Service comprises three branches:—

(1) The Indian (Imperial) Forest Service with a sanctioned total personnel of 379 officers consisting of the Inspector-General of Forests, chief Conservators, Conservators, Deputy and Assistant Conservators. Of these 281 have been recruited direct to the service. The officers of this service are recruited as probationers subject to the following methods prescribed in the Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1928:—

- (a) by nomination in England in accordance with such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council;
- (b) by competitive examination in India in accordance with such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council;
- (c) by direct appointment of persons selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination;
- (d) by the promotion on the recommendation of local Governments of members of the Provincial Forest Services
- (e) by the transfer or promotion of an officer belonging to a branch of Government Service in India other than Provincial Forest Service.

Further recruitment to the Indian Forest Service, whether by promotion or direct appointment, has been suspended until a decision is reached on the recommendation of the Services Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference in regard to the provincialisation of the Indian Forest Service.

In Bombay and Burma, where Forests in 1919 became transferred subject new services called the Bombay and Burma Forest Services Class I, were created to take the place of the Indian Forest Service.

(2) **The Indian Forest Engineering Service.**—This service was created in 1919 but since 1922 no further recruitment has been made. Some of the Forest Engineers have been transferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian Service of Engineers and some have resigned or have retired. The future strength is not expected to remain at more than three, i.e. (one each in Bombay, Madras and Punjab).

(3) **The Provincial Service.**—Formerly it consisted of Extra Deputy and Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests. All Extra Deputy Conservators who were considered to be fully qualified to hold a major charge were transferred to the Indian Forest Service in 1920. The class of Extra Deputy Conservators has been abolished and the service now consists of Extra Assistant Conservators only. The fixation of the strength of the personnel of the service rests with the local Governments.

Owing to the establishment of a course for the training of probationers for the Indian Forests Service at Dehra Dun since 1926, the Provincial Service course ceased to exist from 1928. The I. F. S. College was also closed down at the end of Oct. 1932 as a result of the stoppage of recruitment to the Indian Forest Service and as a measure of economy.

(4) **The Subordinate Service** consists of Forest Rangers (about 840), Deputy Rangers (about 900), Foresters (about 2,000) and Forest Guards (about 11,500). The Rangers have hitherto since 1919 been trained at three different centres—the Forest College at Dehra Dun (for provinces other than Burma, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and Madras), the Burma Forest School at Pyinmana (for Burma), and the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore (for Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and the Central Provinces). These three institutions were established in 1878, 1898 and 1912 respectively. The training of subordinates below the rank of Ranger is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes.

The whole problem of the organisation and training of Forest Officers was thrown into the melting pot by the 1935 Constitutional reforms and has not yet been settled. Recruitment for the Indian Forest Service having ceased, because Forests have become Provincial, the Provincial Governments have to take measures for filling appointments as members of the old I.F.S. through retirement and otherwise cease to hold them. As Forests cannot properly be divided into Provincial watertight departments a system of all India organisation of training and service may be resuscitated, but that could only be done through provincial co-operation and the new Provincial Governments have not yet had time to consider the matter.

Dehra Dun Forest College.—The Forest College at Dehra Dun completed the sixtieth year of its existence in March 1937. As a result of the economic depression and consequent retrenchment it was closed for two years in 1933, owing to the reduced demand for Forest Rangers from the Provinces.

The College owes its origin to a memorandum submitted in September 1887 by Sir Dietrich Brandis, the first Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, in which he urged the desirability of creating a national Forest School in India, with the object of preparing students for the executive charge of a range and of enabling Forest Rangers to qualify for promotion to the superior staff. Forestry, he said, must cease to be a subject of foreign

introduction: it must become naturalised before it could be regarded as established on a safe and permanent basis.

The hopes of Sir Dietrich have to-day been largely realised. All over India, the executive charge of ranges and even divisions is now being held by students of Dehra Dun or the daughter college at Coimbatore, and students of the College have become heads of the Service in other parts of the British Empire.

During these 60 years the area under the control of the Forest Department has increased from about 18,000 square miles in 1877 to about 250,000 square miles, which is nearly 23 per cent. of the whole area of British India. Over 100,000 square miles are reserved forest, permanently given to the production of timber. The whole area of 250,000 square miles has been surveyed and demarcated, and nearly 73,000 square miles are under properly sanctioned working plans.

In 1887 the crudest form of selection was the only form of forest management possible. To-day, there are available detailed tables of yield and volume, and much knowledge of the silvicultural requirements of individual species has been accumulated. Forests have been provided with a network of roads and firelines.

Speaking of the progress made during these years, Mr. C. G. Trevor, the Inspector-General of Forests, at the reopening of the College in 1935, said that forestry as developed in India was the equal of that in any other country in the world. Silvicultural systems quite different from anything existing on the Continent of Europe had been developed to meet India's particular needs, and while most countries deal with a very limited number of species, forestry in India was concerned with every type of vegetation, from tropical rain forest to temperate coniferous forest.

Research.—For the first fifty years of the existence of the Forest Department in India no attempt was made to organize the conduct of forest research, and thus to co-ordinate and elaborate the scientific knowledge so necessary to successful economic working. A commencement in organized forest research was at last made in 1906 by the establishment, at the instance of Sir Sainthill Eardley-Wilmot, then Inspector-General of Forests, of a Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The Forest Research Institute, is under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Forests who is also the President. There are five main branches of research, namely Silviculture, Forest Botany, Forest Economic Products, Entomology and Chemistry, each branch being in charge of a research officer. The Timber Testing expert is engaged temporarily on short term contract. Indian Assistants have been appointed to receive the necessary technical training and experience with the object of eventually taking the place of experts if and when properly qualified. The Wood Technology, Paper Pulp Wood Preservation and Seasoning Sections are in charge of Indian experts who have received special training in their various subject in Europe and America.

As a result of Mr. R. S. Pearson's long and able administration of the Forest Economic Branch, the Government of India now have at Dehra Dun a series of forest workshops and experimental laboratories without parallel anywhere else in the world and official reports show that the value of the experimental work done in them is daily exemplified by the unending stream of inquiries received from persons doing business in timber and other forest products, not only in India but elsewhere in the world. The officers in charge of this branch received their training mostly in Europe and America and their efficiency is of a very high order.

Since 1906 research work has been prosecuted energetically so much so that in 1920 a new scheme was sanctioned for the expansion of the staff and site of the Institute. Since then new land has been acquired, on which new buildings have been built for accommodating the various expanded branches and the new machinery obtained from the United Kingdom. As a result of this, steady progress has been made in the investigations which should ultimately lead to the fuller and better utilization of the raw products produced by Indian forests.

Forest Products.—Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce, that is timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce, comprising all other products such as bamboos, leaves, fruits, fibres, grass, gums; resins, barks, animal and mineral products, etc. The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources averages about 350 million cubic feet. This was undertaken a few years ago at the initiation and development of certain large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras, which had indifferent success. It was hoped in Madras by utilising modern American methods to extract and utilise very large quantities of valuable timbers, but the final result proved that this extensive exploitation was justified neither by the stand of timber in the forests nor by the possibilities of satisfying markets. The provincial Government after this experience adopted a more cautious policy.

An important measure for the development of forests in the Andamans was sanctioned by the Government of India. Hitherto, elephants had been employed for extraction of timber, with the result that only the fringe of the forests could be touched. The new plan is for the employment of American methods. American logging machinery was purchased and an American expert engaged to take charge of the work. Owing, however, to the wide-spread depression in the timber trade the employment of mechanical methods for the extraction of timber had to be suspended. Elsewhere in India a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are regarded as on

the whole trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is maintained.

Forest Industries.—The important role which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognized.

Inaccurate estimates were available for India, they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of woodcutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, raftsmen and others working in and near them, employment on an enormous scale is provided to persons engaged working up the raw products. Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheel-wrights, coopers, boat-builders, tanners, rope-makers, lac-manufacturers, basket-makers, and many other classes of skilled labourers. The Indian census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Indian States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture. With the opening up of the forests, the extension of systematic working, the wider use of known products, and the possible discovery of new products, a steady and extensive development of industries dependent on the forests of India may be confidently anticipated in the future.

Financial Results.—The growth of forest revenue, expenditure and surplus during the past 70 years has been steady. Gross revenue, before the recent world wide depression caused a temporary disorganisation of all trades steadily increased until it amounted to some Rs. 6 crores a year, surplus revenue amounting to upwards of 40 per cent. of gross revenue. Most of the provinces ordinarily show a steady increase of surplus.

Agencies.—An agency has been established in India by the Government of India for the sale of Government timber. Indian timber marketing in England (especially Andaman timbers) is now done under the direction of a Timber Adviser who is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for India. This trade has not yet been raised to a satisfactory level, because, according to the official explanation, "the intense conservatism in English timber trade and the difficulty of obtaining a footing for little known timbers have combined to make satisfactory sales very difficult".

Bibliography.—A large number of bulletins and other publications has been issued by the Forest Research Institute, and of these a list can be obtained from the President, Forest Research Institute and College, New Forest, Dehra Dun, U. P.

EXPORTS.

(Annual £000).

	1904-14	1928-29	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
TIMBER					R. (000).	R. (000).	R. (000).	R. (000).
Teak	454	1,137	458	334	61.31 (R. per c. ton)	90.41 (R. per c. ton)	1,11.72 (R. per c. ton)	1,45.95 (R. per c. ton)
(£ per ton) ..	(10)	(21)	(18)	(17)	(229)	(210)	(192)	(210)
Deal and Pine ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(£ per ton) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Timbers ..	30	43	21	26	20.91	18.64	21.72	20.84
Railway Sleepers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	484	1,180	479	360	82.22	1,09.05	1,33.44	1,75.79
British Empire ..	66%	67%	69%	75%	75%	74%	73%	73%
By land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURES								
Tea Chest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Pulp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Manufac- tures (g)	25	15	12	13	2.02	1.22	1.13	1.68
	25	15	12	13	2.02	1.22	1.13	1.68

IMPORTS.

(Annual £000).

	1904-14	1928-29	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
TIMBER.					R. (000).	R. (000).	R. (000).	R. (000).
Teak	302	135	109	54	11.03 (R. per c. ton)	7.93 (R. per c. ton)	1.03 (R. per c. ton)	6.51 (R. per c. ton)
(£ per ton) ..	(6)	(11)	(9)	(8)	(96)	(93)	(110)	(108)
Deal and Pine ..	118(a)	65	34	32	533 (R. per c. ton)	720 (R. per c. ton)	7.54 (R. per c. ton)	8.75 (R. per c. ton)
(£ per ton) ..	(5)	(7)	(6)	(5)	(64)	(65)	(59)	(80)
Other Timbers (c) ..	178(b)	222	210	(159)	21.51	17.55	18.38	9.79
Railway Sleepers ..	299	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	897	430	353	245	37.87	32.68	27.00	25.05
British Empire ..	30%(c)	17%	11%	12%	6%	5%	11%	9%
By land	408	d	d	d	d	d	d	d

a—1912-14.

b—Including deal and pine, the figures for deal and pine and other timbers not being available separately for this period.

c—Excluding sleepers.

d—Not available after 1924-25 (£350,000).

(g)—Excluding furniture, cabinetware, re-exports.

IMPORTS.

(Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
MANUFACTURES.						R. (000)	R. (000)	R. (000)
Tea Chests	270(e)	497	356	356	400	52,08	58,17	56,27
Wood Pulp	113(a)	311	270	166	203	26,18	20,48	14,56
Matches	507	129	8	4	6	62	1,09	48
Other Manufactures (g) ..	41	91	32	94	94	20,37	22,65	12,74
	931	1,028	666	620	703	99,25	1,02,39	84,05

a—1912-14.

e—1909-14.

g—Excluding furniture, cabinetwork, re-exports.

EXPORTS.

(Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
						R. (000)	R. (000)	R. (000)
Lac	1,843	6,483	1,380	932	1,848	3,29,96 (R. per cwt.)	1,58,36 (R. per cwt.)	2,34,21 (R. per cwt.)
(£ per ton) ..	(100)	(174)	(59)	(45)	(51)	(56)	(32)	(28)
Rubber	157	1,409	334	66	234	65,89	88,71	1,04,08
Myrobalans	364	659(a)	499(a)	434(a)	444(a)	51,51(a)	50,93(a)	42,94(a)
Sandalwood	82	323(b)	233(b)	105(b)	163(b)	17,80(b)	20,35(b)	24,00(b)
Cardamoms	26	154	93	109	159	15,31	18,93	18,25
Cutch	76	70	31	23	28	4,77*	5,07*	5,65*
Rosin.. ..	—	32	14	20	8	1,30	78	2,06

a—Includes extract.

b—Includes oil.

* Includes gambier.

IMPORTS.

(Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
						R. (000)	R. (000)	R. (000)
Rosin.. ..	41	28	21	12	25	4,49	3,76	3,52
Turpentine and Substitute	29	19	9	8	9	1,48	1,23	1,33

AREA OR FOREST LANDS, OUTTURN OF PRODUCE, AND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FOREST DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1935-36.
(Source: Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in Br. India.)

Province.	Area of Province.	Forest Area.			Un- classified State Forests, acres.	Total.	Per- centage of Forests to whole Area of Pro- vince.	Outturn of Produce.		Revenue. Rs.	Expendi- ture. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.		
		Reserved Forests.	Protec- ted Forests.	Sq. miles.				Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.				Timber and Fuel.	Minor Produce.
Madras	142,260	15,724	750	16,474	..	16,474	11.6	18,331,000	2,24,241	42,58,611	37,89,405	5,00,206		
Bombay	123,280	18,724	876	14,194	..	14,194	11.6	75,490,000	31,78,147	68,88,960	31,09,314	27,80,652		
Bengal	76,900	6,468	839	3,445	..	10,802	14.0	26,076,000	4,11,840	20,10,406	15,63,316	4,47,090		
United Provinces	106,248	5,195	4	52	..	5,251	4.9	33,600,000	14,32,261	48,54,915	27,18,744	21,36,171		
Punjab	95,315	1,524	3,207	453	..	5,184	5.4	33,433,000	18,34,482	19,52,612	21,91,156	-2,38,544		
Burma (Including Federal and Shan States)	(a) 253,291	24,645	131,415	106,300	..	106,300	65.6	111,267,650	8,83,723	14,42,841	62,73,985	81,03,556		
Bihar and Orissa	88,054	1,883	1,086	2,973	..	2,973	3.6	9,653,000	2,71,719	7,82,352	7,31,504	13,13,152		
Central Provinces & Berar	98,573	19,398	..	19,398	..	19,398	19.6	49,406,000	20,95,469	49,39,304	35,39,350	13,99,954		
Assam	55,445	6,647	..	14,705	..	21,412	38.6	12,674,000	5,23,640	14,84,067	11,25,342	3,58,725		
North-West Frontier Pro- vince	13,099	266	..	16	..	282	2.2	3,107,000	60,143	3,89,433	3,02,930	80,503		
Baluchistan (Portions under British Administration).	40,974	341	..	472	..	813	1.7	769,827	99,576	80,547	37,326	-0,779		
Ajmer-Merwara	2,767	142	..	..	..	142	5.1	577,943	46,658	119,133	96,064	23,069
Coorg	1,582	519	..	..	..	519	53.0	568,414	44,173	2,26,021	2,11,558	1,15,068
Andamans and Nicobar	2,508	52	..	2,137	..	2,189	87.0	3,190,000	7,301	14,94,843	9,87,009	5,07,836		
Total (1935-36)	1,101,350	106,122	6,812	153,085	206,019	24.2	378,195,831	1,10,39,673	4,29,54,213	2,73,53,210	1,56,01,027	5,67,181		
"	1,100,641	106,240	6,938	168,323	281,511	25.5	401,142,598	90,96,730	3,95,07,599	2,60,95,821	1,28,32,130	4,67,468		
(1934-35)	1,099,603	106,079	7,003	169,582	282,664	25.7	317,257,081	1,12,07,444	3,51,29,713	2,76,29,855	74,90,858	4,40,858		
1933-34	1,099,511	106,179	7,212	147,828	261,219	23.7	313,707,129	1,10,07,710	3,74,11,020	2,87,96,552	86,14,408	80,14,408		
1932-33	1,101,902	105,990	6,682	133,139	245,581	22.3	305,911,538	1,13,27,397	3,96,07,777	3,00,74,924	95,32,853	95,32,853		
1931-32	1,102,602	107,753	6,298	135,694	249,710	22.6	322,863,829	1,25,86,854	4,72,86,859	3,52,05,803	1,20,31,056	1,20,31,056		
1930-31	1,103,491	107,353	6,298	135,694	249,710	22.6	350,003,521	1,50,83,945	6,13,22,361	3,63,35,512	51,32,49,864	51,32,49,864		
1929-30	1,103,563	106,949	6,308	136,665	249,822	22.7	394,189,558	1,51,78,315	6,57,89,091	3,50,50,612	2,69,27,471	2,69,27,471		
1928-29	1,103,579	105,588	7,658	136,864	250,117	22.6	370,173,707	1,43,15,303	6,13,09,136	3,56,34,654	2,56,24,482	2,56,24,482		
1927-28	1,103,579	105,588	7,658	136,864	250,117	22.6	370,173,707	1,43,15,303	6,13,09,136	3,56,34,654	2,56,24,482	2,56,24,482		
1926-27	1,100,146	105,218	8,636	116,303	227,147	20.6	392,035,908	1,45,87,903	6,19,64,731	3,56,06,312	2,53,55,415	2,53,55,415		

* Excludes Delhi Province and the British Pargana of Manpur (Central India).

† Unclassified state forests or public forest lands as they are often called, include in many provinces all unoccupied waste, often entirely devoid of trees. So the statistics do not necessarily represent the wooded area. (c) Includes 61,616 square miles for Federated Shan States.

(e) Includes 61,616 square miles for Federated Shan States.

(c) Excludes 3,975,000 c. ft. relating to unreserved.

(d) Includes Rs. 31,070 on account of receipts under the head Forest College and Research Institute.

(e) Includes expenditure under heads Imperial (Rs. 46,820), and Forest College and Research Institute (Rs. 5,82,020).

(f) After taking into account deficits under Imperial (Rs. 46,820), and Forest College and Research Institute (Rs. 5,50,956).

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

Beam Stations.—The year 1927 saw the commencement of Beam wireless services on the Marconi system between India and the United Kingdom. Powerful transmitting and receiving stations erected at Poona and Dhond respectively by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company are connected by land lines with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay, whilst stations at Skegness and Grimsby are similarly connected with the General Post Office in London, and the circuits are so arranged that messages are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end. The huge aerial systems at Poona and Dhond, each supported on five steel towers 287 feet in height, are landmarks over a distance of many miles. The service was inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy on 23rd July 1927.

It is noteworthy that the opening of the Beam wireless service coincided with a reduction in rates by the cable companies. The Eastern Telegraph Co., which operates the cable from Europe to India, has become merged in the new company now known as Cables and Wireless Ltd. The Indian Radio Telegraph Company has taken over the working of the cables at Bombay and Madras, and is now known as the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company Ltd. The same Company also works a direct wireless service between Bombay and Tokio, which was opened in 1933.

The inland wireless stations at Delhi and Allahabad have now been equipped with apparatus to enable them to function as aeronautical wireless stations and they are used as such. The wireless installations at Karachi and Calcutta have been modified so as to meet all the wireless requirements of aircraft passing over India. New stations equipped for aeronautical communication purposes have been erected at many places for the purpose of providing constant communication with aircraft in flight, the most up-to-date system having been installed.

The Indian coast stations have been maintained in a state of high efficiency and many improvements effected. The high-speed continuous-wave wireless stations at Madras Fort and Mingaladon (Rangoon) have proved extremely satisfactory, and a large portion of the traffic between Southern India and Burma is regularly worked by this direct route instead of the circuitous route via Calcutta. The traffic is interrupted occasionally by atmospheric interference, particularly during the hot weather but the difficulties have been largely overcome by handspeed working during the worst periods.

In December 1936 a radio-telephone service was opened between Madras and Rangoon, by means of which telephonic communication can be obtained between all places in India connected to the trunk telephone system and many places in Burma. This service involved the construction of a large amount of new and up-to-date apparatus both at Madras and at Rangoon.

For many years the Bombay station known as Bombay Radio was located on Butcher Island in the Harbour, but during 1927 a fine new station equipped with modern apparatus was erected and taken into service at Santa Cruz, just outside the limits of Bombay Municipality.

Radio telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by coast stations in India and Burma continue to increase in number, and total many thousands per annum. Telegrams are also passed by wireless between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted.

Wireless telephonic communication between pilot vessels, lighthouses and shore stations are maintained by the Port Trusts at Bombay and Rangoon.

Safety at Sea.—A noticeable feature of wireless development during recent years has been the provision of direction-finding apparatus at Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi and facilities at other coast stations whereby ships at sea equipped with direction-finding apparatus can obtain bearings on coast stations and thus determine their position with a remarkable degree of accuracy. The latest style of Marconi beacon was erected on Kennedy Island during 1931 to guide shipping approaching Bombay harbour. All ships equipped with wireless direction finders will now be able to obtain knowledge of their whereabouts at a considerable distance from the coast. Improved arrangements for broadcasting time signals, weather reports and navigational warnings from coast stations have also proved of value to ships at sea. An elaborate system of radio services in connection with civil aviation has been developed especially for the assistance of aeroplanes along the airmail routes between Karachi and Singapore and between Karachi and Madras.

Radio-Telephone Service.—An event of considerable importance was the inauguration of the radio telephone service between India and England on May 1, 1933, when His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, and Sir Samuel Hoare, the then Secretary of State for India, exchanged messages as a preliminary to the opening of the service to the public.

The service is based upon the beam wireless system which has been operated successfully for several years by the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company between India and the United Kingdom and India and Japan. Initially, the radio telephone service was limited to Bombay and Poona at the Indian end and to the United Kingdom at the other, but facilities for conversation with other places were speedily arranged, until it was possible for people in Bombay to speak to the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa and many other parts of the world. Similarly, there was a gradual extension of the area covered in India, and every important city in India can be placed in telephonic communication with England and the rest of the world.

Many technical problems are involved in the perfection of the India-England wireless telephone, not the least of which is the ensuring of secrecy. When the service was first opened, reports from ordinary broadcast listeners in all parts of the country and as far afield as Ceylon indicated that conversations could be "tapped" with the greatest ease, but later "secrecy gear" was installed.

Any private telephone owner can use the service for an overseas call. Before doing so, however, he has to place a deposit with the Telegraph Authorities.

Liberal allowance is made at the discretion of the observing operator for periods during which speech is unsatisfactory owing to any defect in service, so that the time charged for is the period of effective speech only. (Allowance is made in charging for calls when atmospheric conditions prevent continuous effective conversation.)

Broadcasting.—For several years, limited broadcasting services were maintained by Radio Clubs in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were popular. The clubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from license fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and the greatest credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a licence to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta, the services at the former being inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later. These stations had each an aerial input of three kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO stations in London, of which they are practically duplicates. The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music were broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports were read in two languages.

Indian State Broadcasting Service.—The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India, in the Industries and Labour Department. Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion. The Committee has as its chairman the Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the subject.

Government, availing themselves of an improvement in their financial condition, in 1934-35 decided upon a large development of their broadcasting service and allocated sub-

stantial funds for the purpose. A special inducement for the expansion of broadcasting was the constant growth of revenue from Customs duties on imports of wireless material. This showed on the one hand a widespread desire on the part of the public for further broadcasting services and on the other hand a prospect of substantial profits to Government through the increase of imports of wireless apparatus.

The first important development ordered by Government was the opening of a high-power medium-wave broadcasting station at Delhi. This station was actually opened on 1st January 1936. Its wave length is 340 metres (882 kc/s). The length is somewhat inconveniently close to that of Bombay, but at the time when the station was erected it was believed to be the best length of medium-wave for transmissions in India. It was therefore appropriated for the first high power station to be built. Provision was made for its alteration if a change were later found to be desirable.

The Government of India decided to appoint a Controller of Broadcasting in India and secured from the British Broadcasting Corporation Mr. Lionel Fielden, who took up his duties in 1935 and was largely instrumental in the initial organization of the new Delhi station.

Government, in announcing their determination to open a large broadcasting station in Delhi, intimated that they proposed to follow this by the installation of modern high-power transmission equipments in place of the existing plants in Bombay and Calcutta and that a similar modern station would be opened in Madras. The thorough investigation of general broadcasting problems throughout India which followed the arrival of Mr. Fielden led to a revision of these plans, and through his instrumentality the British Broadcasting Corporation lent India in the early months of 1936 the services of Mr. H. L. Kirke.

A valuable report was presented by this official, a plan for wide extension of broadcasting activities was elaborated. Government engaged Mr. C. W. Goyder, one of the foremost wireless, and particularly short-wave, engineering experts in the world, to be their principal engineer for construction and research work. Orders for extensive new equipment for implementing plans for expansion prepared by these experts were placed in December 1936. It includes new 10 k.w. short-wave transmitters for Bombay and Calcutta and twin 10 k.w. short-wave transmitters for broadcasting and experimental work in Delhi. It also includes a 10 k.w. short-wave transmitter for Madras, for service throughout the Madras Presidency, and a 200 watt medium-wave transmitter for Madras City. All this apparatus will be of the most modern type. This will make for economy in working and should give purity or rendering unexcelled in any other country. The short-wave plant is considered of great importance, as it will provide a measure of service for the whole of India. The medium-wave transmitters are intended to give a first-grade service on inexpensive receivers in the large towns, but owing to atmospheric conditions in India during the greater part of the year cannot be

expected to provide a first-grade service at distances more than 30 to 50 miles from the special areas for which they are intended.

His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow, immediately after taking the oath of office as Viceroy in New Delhi on 18th April 1936, proceeded to deliver a broadcast address to the Princes and people of India. This remarkable innovation in procedure is regarded as indicating His Excellency's enthusiasm for broadcasting and to portend that he will show considerable interest in its development.

Licences.—Broadcast receiving licences are issued at Head Post Offices at a fee of ten rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Licences for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants, a considerable number have been issued. The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special import licences has increased considerably during the past year.

Number of Receivers.—While the number of Wireless Receivers in India has increased, the total for all-India of some 55,000 is negligible, when one considers the vast population, about 380,000,000, and when one compares it with progress in Europe, America or Japan where it has become an indispensable dynamic social institution.

Figures of Wireless Licences in India in four years increased by 300 per cent. and the import duty paid on wireless apparatus by about 600 per cent.

Taking the figures of wireless licences, there was an increase of 11,000 between January 1933, and July 1935, and from the latter date to the end of 1937—of about 25,000, bringing the total of wireless licences in India to about 55,000. Out of this there were 17,000 licensee holders in Bombay Presidency, which has the largest number in India, and 15,000 in Bombay City alone.

Radio Imports.—The imports of wireless apparatus into India has increased rapidly in recent years. Imports have increased in value

from Rs. 10 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 35 lakhs in 1936-37. The value for eleven months April to February of the financial year 1937-38, is over 41 lakhs. Of the total all-India imports for the past five years, the value of imports into Bombay have amounted to more than half.

A feature of the import statistics is the growth of importations from the United States of America, which heads the list of countries supplying wireless apparatus to India.

During the year 1934-35, imports from the United Kingdom fell by over a lakh from Rs. 5,71,971 to 4,66,316 while those from the United States of America increased by 6½ lakhs from Rs. 1,78,944 to 8,30,348. Though imports from the United Kingdom have increased since to Rs. 12,62,625 during 1936-37, they only hold second place, the United States of America retaining its lead with exports to India valued at Rs. 16,02,354 during the same year.

In 1935-36 the total Indian imports were valued at Rs. 28 lakhs and in 1934-35 at Rs. 16 lakhs. Both transmitting and receiving apparatuses are included in these figures. Imports in 1936-37, including valves worth 1½ lakhs, which were for the first time recorded under this head, amounted to Rs. 35 lakhs, the share of complete receivers being Rs. 25 lakhs.

Even if wireless valves were left out, the figures would still show a substantial increase in the imports of wireless apparatus in 1936-37 in comparison with the preceding two years.

The increase in imports of wireless apparatus in 1936-37 was largely shared by the United States of America and the United Kingdom which sent supplies to the value of Rs. 16 lakhs and Rs. 13 lakhs as against Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively in 1935-36. Imports from the Netherlands showed a comparatively small increase and were valued at Rs. 4 lakhs.

Imports into Bombay of wireless apparatus from the United States of America in the year 1936-37 increased from Rs. 8.44 lakhs to Rs. 9.82 lakhs and those from the Netherlands from Rs. 19,000 to Rs. 1.01 lakhs.

Below are given tables showing the value of the radio import trade, the value of imports into Bombay and the share of principal countries.

FIGURES OF WIRELESS IMPORTS.

The following Tables give the position regarding wireless imports into British India.

ALL-INDIA IMPORTS.

1936-37	Rs. 35 lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1935-36	„ 28	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934-35	„ 16	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1933-34	„ 11	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932-33	„ 10	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

BOMBAY IMPORTS.

1936-37	Rs. 18.06 lakhs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1935-36	„ 15.70	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934-35	„ 8.77	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1933-34	„ 6.65	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932-33	„ 7.08	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

IMPORTS FOR ELEVEN MONTHS 1st APRIL TO THE END OF FEBRUARY.

		1936-37.		1937-38.	
<i>Complete wireless receivers.</i>		No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.
From United Kingdom	3,411	4,45,094	4,716	6,48,150	
" Netherlands	2,911	2,90,630	6,168	6,02,410	
" United States of America	13,389	11,91,649	13,789	10,94,700	
" Other countries	3,032	1,59,074	2,952	2,65,893	
Total ..	22,743	20,86,447	27,625	20,11,153	
<i>Wireless Valves.</i>					
From United Kingdom	22,775	70,861	14,203	57,927	
" United States of America	37,762	53,451	44,743	59,586	
" Other countries	5,362	12,653	19,675	61,764	
Total ..	65,899	1,36,965	78,621	1,79,277	
<i>Component parts of wireless receivers other than valves</i>	7,94,632	..	13,46,434

		1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<i>Total of wireless apparatus</i>		Value Rs.	Value Rs.	Value Rs.
From United Kingdom	8,23,781	10,93,351	13,10,159	
" Netherlands	3,11,899	3,17,577	10,83,441	
" United States of America	10,96,345	14,01,418	13,86,335	
" Other countries	1,46,951	2,05,698	3,54,028	
Grand Total ..	23,78,976	30,18,044	41,36,864	

PROVING OF WILLS.

In British India if a person has been appointed executor of the will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the will as early as possible. If the will is in a vernacular it has to be officially translated into English. A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the will. All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition. The values of immovable properties are usually assessed at 101 years purchase on the nett Municipal assessment. For estate under Rs. 1,000 no probate duty is payable; up to Rs. 9,000 in excess of first Rs. 1,000 the duty is at 2%, between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000 the duty payable is at 3% and between Rs. 50,000 and 1,00,000 the duty payable is at 4% and over Rs. 1,00,000 the duty payable is @ 5%. In determining the amount of the value of the estates for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted:

1. Debts left by the deceased including mortgage encumbrances.

2. The amount of funeral expenses.

3. Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest.

The particulars of all these items have to be stated in a separate schedule. It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue authorities and if the properties particularly immovable properties have not been properly valued, the Revenue department require the petition to be amended accordingly. In certain cases the Court then requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate. If no objection is lodged by any person so interested within 14 days after the publication or service of citation and if the will is shown to have been properly executed and the petitioner entitled to probate, probate is ordered to be granted.

The Press.

The newspaper Press in India is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780. Exactly a century and a third has elapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper, *The Times*, which came into existence only five years later in 1785; but then the period of British supremacy is not much longer, having commenced at Plassey, only twenty-three years earlier. Bombay followed Calcutta closely, and Madras did not lag much behind. In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, *The Bombay Herald*, followed next year by *The Bombay Courier*, a paper now represented by *The Times of India* with which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty-five years before the actual advent of *The Herald*.

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal Gazette* which is better known from the name of its founder as *Hickey's Gazette* or *Journal*. Hickey like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hickey's, though they did not fortunately copy his bad example. *The Indian Gazette* had a career of over half a century, when in 1833 it was merged into the *Bengal Harkara*, which came into existence only a little later, and both are now represented by *The Indian Daily News* with which they were amalgamated in 1866. No fewer than five papers followed in as many years, the *Bengal Gazette* of 1780, and one of these, *The Calcutta Gazette*, started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government, flourishes still as the official gazette of the Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commended the publication of *John Bull in the East*, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to *The Englishman* by the famous Stoequeler in 1836.

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities, who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and

rigorous control. Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession. Sir Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days, availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings' place, he was deported under rules specially passed. But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them. Metcalfe, who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press. Among papers that came into being, was the *Bombay Times* which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the *Times of India*. *The Bombay Gazette* founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo-Indian press, but also to the rise of the Native or Indian Press. The first newspaper in any Indian language was the *Samachar Durpan* started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengali, and it received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a purely native paper in Bombay called the *Bombay Samachar* which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Native Indian Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering over 650 papers.

From 1835 to the Mutiny the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns. During

the Mutiny its freedom had to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interests. The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free.

On India passing to the Crown in 1858, an era of prosperity and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated. There were 19 Anglo-Indian papers at the beginning of this period in 1858 and 25 Native papers and the circulation of all was very small. The number of the former did not show a great rise in the next generation, but the rise in

influence and also circulation was satisfactory. Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Maclean and Hurris Mookerji flourished in this generation. The *Civil and Military Gazette* was originally published in Simla as a weekly paper, the first issue being dated June 22nd, 1872. Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most famous paper in Northern India was the *Mofussilite*, originally published at Meerut, but afterwards at Agra and then at Ambala. After a lively existence for a few years in Simla the *Civil and Military Gazette* acquired and incorporated the *Mofussilite*, and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred from Simla to Lahore, and the *Gazette* began to be published daily.

INDIAN PRESS LAW.

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the Mutiny, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907, but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion.

The Act deals, not only with incitements to murder and acts of violence, but also with other specified classes of published matter, including any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty, to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Native Prince, or any section of His Majesty's subjects in India, or to intimidate public servants or private individuals.

The different sections of the Act have in view (i) Control over presses and means of publication; (ii) control over publishers of newspapers; (iii) control over the importation into British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter; (iv) the suppression of seditious or objectionable newspapers, books, or other documents wherever found.

Repeal of Press Legislation.—By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than once consulting Local Government, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made an unanimous report in July 1921, recommending:—

(1) The Press Act should be repealed.

(2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed.

(3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below: (a) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, as regards criminal and civil responsibilities; (b) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major as defined by the Indian Majority Act; (c) local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leaflets, subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the seizure of such document, in which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents. The powers conferred by Sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained. Customs and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I. P. C. subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts; (e) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court; (f) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months; (g) the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Effect was given to these recommendations during the year 1922.

Press Association of India.—At the end of 1915 this Association was formed in Bombay. According to the articles of constitution "Its objects shall be to protect the press of the country by all lawful means from arbitrary laws and their administration, from all attempts of the Legislature to encroach on its liberty or of the executive authorities

to interfere with the free exercise of their calling by journalists and press proprietors, and for all other purposes of mutual help and protection which may be deemed advisable from time to time." Members pay a minimum subscription of Rs. 10 annually. The affairs of the Association are managed by a Council.

Number of Printing Presses at Work and Number of Newspapers, Periodicals and Books Published.

Province.	Printing Presses.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Books.		
				In English or other European Languages.	In Indian Languages (Vernacular and Classical) or in more than one Language.	
Madras	(a) 2,318	(a) 356	1,083	511	2,468	
Bombay (d)	1,209	429	196	348	2,692	
Bengal	1,459	354	455	910	3,519	
United Provinces	982	362	370	451	2,031	
Punjab	557	401	412	301	1,437	
Burma	369	45	170	21	300	
Bihar and Orissa	254	59	130	102	215	
Central Provinces and Berar	(b) 232	(c) 104	72	10	201	
Assam	82	28	36	1	53	
North-West Frontier Province	31	21	2	12	4	
Ajmer-Merwara (d)	41	17	17	37	176	
Coorg (d)	7	3	1	....	1
Delhi	167	73	98	27	245	
Total, 1935-36	7,708	2,252	3,042	2,731	14,242	
Totals	1934-35	7,557	2,123	3,363	2,790	13,945
	1933-34	6,937	1,748	3,208	2,623	14,140
	1932-33	6,756	1,659	2,847	2,709	13,580
	1931-32	6,646	1,743	2,893	2,441	13,132
	1930-31	6,520	1,708	2,760	2,353	14,074
	1929-30	6,385	1,693	3,057	2,335	13,935
	1928-29	6,102	1,695	2,960	2,556	14,427
	1927-28	5,919	1,525	2,954	2,332	14,815
	1926-27	5,724	1,485	3,627	2,147	15,246

(a) Relates to the Calendar year 1936.

(b) Includes 8 presses which are reported either closed or not working.

(c) Includes 68 periodicals which are treated as newspapers as they contain public news or comments on public news.

(d) Figures relate to the Calendar year 1935.

Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of Indian banking was the formation on the 27th January 1921 of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

The idea of a Central Banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1836, and was the subject of a minute by Mr. James Wilson, when Finance Member, in 1859. Again, in 1867 Mr. Dickson, the well-known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed proposals for an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. On various later occasions the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913. The present scheme which has come to fruition was however the result of a *rapprochement* on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the realisation of the desirability of strengthening and extending the Banking system in India.

The Presidency Banks:—The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well-defined stages. Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue, but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters. The second period was from 1862 to 1876. In 1862 the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue, though by their agreements of that year they were authorised to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government. As compensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches. The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained unchanged. In 1866 the agreements were revised and the paper currency business was removed from their control and placed under the direct management of Government. The third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most important limitations of the earlier period were relinquished. But, very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the Banks from conducting foreign exchange business, from borrowing or receiving deposits payable out of India, and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immovable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods, unless the goods of the title to them were deposited with the Bank as security. At the same time Government abandoned direct interference in the management, ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks. The Banks no longer enjoyed the full use of the Government balances, Reserve Treasuries were constituted at the Presidency towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn and the balances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited.

This system continued with only minor modifications until 1920. During the war, however, the policy was deliberately adopted of reducing the amount of the balances held in the Reserve Treasuries and leaving much larger balances with the headquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market.

The Imperial Bank of India:—Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the Amendment Act of 1934 which comes into force at such date as the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette of India appoint, the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board may determine. The Central Board of Directors shall consist of:—

- (a) the presidents, vice-presidents and the secretaries of the Local Boards;
- (b) one person elected from amongst the members by each Local Board;
- (c) a Managing Director and a Deputy Managing Director appointed by the Central Board;
- (d) not more than two non-officials, nominated by the Central Government.

Representatives of any new Local Boards, which may be constituted, may be added at the discretion of the Central Board.

The Deputy Managing Director and the Secretaries of the Local Boards are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board but not entitled to vote. The Deputy Managing Director is entitled to vote in the absence of the Managing Director.

The Central Government shall nominate an officer of the Crown to attend the meetings of the Central Board but he shall not be entitled to vote.

Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 provision was made for the increase of the capital of the bank. The capital of the three Presidency Banks consisted of 3½ crores of rupees in shares of Rs. 500 each, fully subscribed. The additional capital authorised was 7½ crores in shares of Rs. 500 each, of which Rs. 125 has been called up, making the present capital of the Bank Rs. 11½ crores, of which Rs. 5,62,50,000 has been paid up. The Reserve Fund of the Bank is Rs. 5,50,00,000 and the Balance Sheet of 31st December 1937 showed the deposits at Rs. 81,08,00,768, and Cash Rs. 13,43,19,121 with a percentage of cash to liabilities of 16.56.

Agreement with Reserve Bank of India:—The Bank has entered into an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India which will remain in force for 15 years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side. Provisions contained in the agreement between the Imperial Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India are:—

The Imperial Bank of India shall be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India at all places in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India which was in existence at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of

India Act 1934, and there is no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

In consideration of the performance of the Agency duties, the Reserve Bank of India shall pay to the Imperial Bank of India as remuneration a sum which shall be for the first ten years during which this agreement is in force a commission calculated at 1/16 per cent. on the first 250 crores and 1/32 per cent. on the remainder of the total of the receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government. As for the remaining five years the remuneration to be paid to the Imperial Bank shall be determined on the basis of the actual cost to the

Imperial Bank of India, as ascertained by expert accounting investigation.

In consideration of the maintenance by the Imperial Bank of India of branches not less in number than those existing at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Reserve Bank of India shall, until the expiry of 15 years, make to the Imperial Bank the following payments :—

- (a) during the first five years of this agreement Rs. 9 lacs per annum ;
- (b) during the next five years of the agreement Rs. 6 lacs per annum ; and
- (c) during the next five years of the agreement Rs. 4 lacs per annum.

The Directorate.

Managing Director	::	::	::	::	::	Sir William Lamond.
Dy. Managing Director	::	::	::	::	::	E. P. Stocker, Esq., C.B.E.

Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards.

CALCUTTA—

H. H. Burn, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	President.
Comdr. S. C. Lyttelton, O.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (Retd.)	..	..	..	..	..	Vice-President.
B. A. C. Neville, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	Secretary.

BOMBAY—

J. F. Macdonell, Esq., M.C.	..	..	..	..	..	President.
Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, K.B.E., C.I.E.	..	..	..	..	..	Vice-President.
A. McCulloch, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	Secretary.

MADRAS—

C. G. Alexander, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	President.
Rao Bahadur V. Thiruvengadathan Chetty	..	..	..	..	..	Vice-President.
G. R. Attwood, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	Secretary.

Nominated by the Central Government.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das, C.I.E., Lahore.
Elected under Section 28, (i), (ii), of the Act by the Local Boards.
Rai Bahadur Moongtu Lal Tapuriah, Calcutta.
Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Bombay.
G. H. Hodgson, Esq., Madras.

Manager in London.

R. R. Birrell, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Burra Bazaar,	Ambala Cant.	Cochin	Gorakhpur.
Calcutta.	Amraoti.	Coimbatore.	Gujranwala.
Clive Street, Calcutta.	Amritsar.	Colombo.	Guntur.
Park Street, Calcutta.	Asansol.	Cuddalore.	Gwalior.
Ryculia, Bombay.	Bangalore.	Cuddapah.	Hapur (Sub-Branch).
Dadar, Bombay.	Bareilly.	Cuttack.	Hathras.
Mandvi, Bombay.	Bassain.	Dacca.	Howrah.
Sandhurst Road,	Belgaum (Sub-Branch)	Darbhanga.	Hubli.
Bombay.	Bellary.	Darjeeling.	Hyderabad (Deccan).
Mount Road, Madras.	Benares.	Dehra Dun.	Hyderabad (Sind).
	Berhampore (Ganjam).	Delhi.	Indore.
Abbottabad.	Bezawada.	Dhanbad.	
Abohar.	Bhagalpur.	Dhulia.	Jaipur.
Adoni.	Bhopal.	Dibrugarh.	Jalgaon.
Agra.	Broach.	Ellore.	Jalpaiguri.
Ahmedabad.	Bulandshahr.	Erode.	Jamshedpur.
Ahmedabad City.	Calicut.	Etawah.	Jhansi.
Ahmednagar.	Cawnpore.	Farrukhabad.	Jodhpur.
Ajmer.	Chandauli (Sub-Branch).	Ferozapore.	Jubbulpore.
Akolia.		Fyzabad.	Julundur.
Akyab.	Chandpur.	Gaya.	
Aligarh.	Chapra.	Godhra.	Karachi.
Allahabad.	Chittagong.	Golra.	Kasur (Sub-Branch)
Alleppey.	Cocanada.		Katni.
Ambala.			Khamgaon

Khandwa.	Muzaffarnagar.	Peshawar City.	Simla.
Kumbakonam.	Muzaffarpur.	Poona.	Sitapur.
Lahore.	Myingyan.	Poona City.	Srinagar (Kashmir).
Larkana.	Myensingh.	Porbandar.	Sukkur.
Lucknow.	Nadiad.	Purana.	Surat.
Ludhiana.	Nagpur.	Quetta.	Tellcherry.
Lyallpur.	Najini Tal.	Rajpur.	Tinnevely.
Madura.	Nanded.	Rajmahendry.	Tirupur.
Mandalay.	Nandyal.	Rajkot.	Trichinopoly.
Mangalore.	Narangunge.	Rampur.	Trichur.
Masulipatam.	Nasik.	Rangoon.	Trivandrum.
Masut.	Nuzapatam.	Rawalpindi.	Tuticorin.
Moutromery.	Vellore.	Salaranpur.	Ujjain.
Moradabad.	New Delhi.	Salem.	Vellore.
Moulmein.	Nowahera.	Sargodha.	Vizagapatam.
Multan.	Okara (Sub-Branch).	Secunderabad.	Vizianagram.
Murree.	Ootacamund.	Shillong.	Wardha.
Mussoorie.	Patna.	Sholapur.	Yeotmal.
Muttra.	Peshawar.	Slalkot.	

In Schedule I, Part I, of the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934, the various descriptions of business which the Bank may transact are laid down, and in Part 2 it is expressly provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1.

Briefly stated, the main classes of business sanctioned are:—

(1) Advancing money upon the security of:—

(a) Stocks, etc., in which a trustee is authorised by act to invest trust moneys and shares of the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Securities issued by State aided Railways, notified by the Central Government.

(c) Debentures, or other securities issued under Act, by, or on behalf of a district or municipal board or under the authority of any State in India.

(d) Debentures of companies with limited liability registered in India or elsewhere.

(e) Goods, or documents of title thereto, deposited with, or assigned to the Bank.

(f) Goods hypothecated to the Bank against advances.

(g) Accepted Bills of Exchange or Promises.

(h) Fully paid shares of Companies with limited liability or immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in 'a' to 'f' and, if authorised by the Central Board, in 'g.'

(2) Selling of promissory notes, debentures, stock-receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities or goods or documents of title to goods deposited with or assigned to the Bank as security for advances.

(3) With the sanction of the Provincial Government, advancing money to Courts of Wards upon security of estates in their charge for the period not exceeding nine months in the case of advances relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases.

(4) Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities.

(5) Investing the Bank's funds in the securities referred to in (1) a, b, c and d.

(6) Making, issuing and circulating of bank post-bills and letters of credit to order or otherwise than to the bearer on demand.

(7) Buying and selling gold and silver.

(8) Receiving deposits.

(9) Receiving securities for safe custody.

(10) Selling and acquiring such properties as may come into the Bank's possession in satisfaction of claims.

(11) Transacting agency business on commission and the entering into of contracts of indemnity, suretyship or guarantee.

(12) Acting as Administrator, for winding up estates.

(13) Drawing bills of exchange and granting letters of credit payable out of India.

(14) Buying of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any instance not exceeding nine months in the case of bills relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases.

(15) Borrowing money upon security of assets of the Bank.

(16) Subsidizing the pension funds of the Presidency Banks; and

(17) Generally, the doing of the various kinds of business including foreign exchange business.

The principal restrictions placed on the business of the Bank in Part 2 are as follows:—

(1) It shall not make any loan or advance:—

(a) For a longer period than six months except as provided in clauses 3 and 14 above;

(b) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank;

(c) save in the case of estates specified in Part I (Courts of Wards) upon mortgage or security of immovable property or documents of title thereof.

(2) The amount which may be advanced to any individual or partnership is limited.

(3) Discounts cannot be made or advances on personal security given, unless such discounts or advances carry with them the several responsibilities of at least two persons of firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(4) Discounts cannot be made or advances given against any security not being a security in which a trustee may invest trust money under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1937 was as follows :—

LIABILITIES.		Rs.		Rs.		ASSETS.		Rs.		Rs.	
		a.		p.				a.		p.	
Capital :—						Investments (of which securities are valued in accordance with bye-law 29 of the Bye-Laws of the Bank) :—					
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ..		11,25,00,000		0 0		Government Securities ..		45,37,34,718		11 10	
Issued and Subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ..		11,25,00,000		0 0		Other Trustee Securities ..		85,46,439		15 8	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..		3,75,00,000		0 0		Other Authorised Securities ..		1,33,45,419		12 7	
Fixed Deposit Bank, Current and other Accounts ..		1,87,50,000		0 0		Immoveable Properties at or below cost ..		1,44,232		0 0	
Reserve Fund		5,62,50,000		0 0		Advances :—		6,50,59,416		1 8	
Loans against Per contra ..		81,08,06,708		8 3		Loans ..		10,88,98,071		4 11	
Acceptances for Con- tients ..		4,54,628		4 2		Cash Credits and Over- drafts ..		5,99,32,239		10 6	
Carried forward ..						Bills Discounted ..		20,81,07,754		10 4	
						Purchased ..		47,83,70,810		8 1	
						Particulars of Advances :—		29,36,89,627		1 1	
						1. Debts considered good in respect of which the Bank is fully secured ..					
						(This amount includes debts (fully secured) due by directors, members of Local Boards and employees, or by them jointly with others, and by firms in which a Director or a member of a Local Board is a partner, aggregating Rs. 25,93,570-10-10, including Rs. 19,764-6-5 advanced to Directors and members of Local Boards since 31st December 1936 and recoverable).					
						Carried forward ..					

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1937 was as follows :—*continued.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ..			Brought forward ..		
Dividends :—			2. Debts considered good for which the Bank holds no security other than the debtor's personal security ..	2,55,81,872 6 0	
For the half-year ended 31st December 1937 ..	33,75,000 0 0		(This amount includes debts due by Directors, members of Local Boards, and employees, or by them jointly with others, and by firms in which a director or a member of a Local Board is a partner, aggregating Rs. 6,261-9-3, including Rs. 2,180-0-11 advanced to Directors and members of Local Boards since 31st December 1936 and recoverable)..	29,36,89,027 1 1	
Unclaimed ..	3,87,046 14 3	37,02,046 14 3			4,54,628 4 2
Profit and Loss Account ..		30,41,805 9 7			2,00,57,470 7 9
Contingent Liabilities :—					8,42,046 0 10
On Bills of Exchange re- counted £915,898 14 11			Liability of Constituents for :—		35,81,885 11 5
			Advances per contra ..		....
			Dead Stock at cost less depreciation written off		
			Sundries (Stationery, Stamps, etc.) ..		
			Adjusting Account of interest, commission, etc. ..		
			Bullion ..		
			Cash :—		
			In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India ..	10,81,27,353 1 3	
			Balances with other Banks.	2,58,91,703 1 8	
					92,93,15,589 4 3
					Rs. a. p.

Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts Rs. 49,237 3 3

Government Deposits.

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various periods during the last 57 years or so :—

In Lakhs of rupees.

—	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Total.	—	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Total.
30th June 1881 ..	230	61	53	344	1913 ..	247	167	68	482
1886 ..	329	82	39	450	1914 ..	290	197	93	580
1891 ..	332	97	53	482	1915 ..	263	187	102	552
1896 ..	225	88	57	370	1916 ..	336	263	115	714
1901 ..	187	90	63	340	1917 ..	1338	716	209	2263
1906 ..	186	93	46	325	1918 ..	664	549	213	1426
1911 ..	198	129	77	404	1919 ..	346	208	142	786
1912 ..	210	155	75	440	1920 ..	801	663	170	1634
					26th Jan. 1921.	364	206	138	708

IMPERIAL BANK.

30th June 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,220
.. 1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,672
.. 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,256
.. 1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,208
.. 1925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,252
.. 1926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,254
.. 1927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,004
.. 1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	796
.. 1929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,074
.. 1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,391
.. 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,596
.. 1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,908
.. 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	582
.. 1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	791

RESERVE BANK.

31st Dec. 1935	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	604
.. 1936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	714
.. 1937	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	976

Government Deposits.

Government Deposits.

The proportions which Government deposits have borne from time to time to the total Capital Reserve and deposits of the three Banks are shown below :—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245
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Reserve and deposits of the three Banks.		In Lakhs of Rupees.				Proportion of Government deposits to 1, 2, 3 & 4.
—	1 Capital.	2 Reserve.	3 Government deposits.	4 Other deposits.		
1st December				1463	14.3 per cent.	
1901	360	158	340	2745	8.3 "	
1906	360	213	307	2811	8.8 "	
1907	360	279	335	2861	8.4 "	
1908	300	294	325	3265	7.4 "	
1909	360	309	307	3234	9.7 "	
1910	360	318	438	3419	9.6 "	
1911	360	331	426	3578	9.0 "	
1912	375	340	426	3644	11.8 "	
1913	375	361	587	4002	10.5 "	
1914	375	370	561	3860	9.5 "	
1915	375	386	487	4470	9.0 "	
1916	375	369	520	4771	9.3 "	
1917	375	358	771	5077	12.9 "	
1918	375	363	864	5097	8.8 "	
1919	375	340	772	7226	9.6 "	
1920	375	355	901	7725		
30th June (Imperial Bank).				7016	21.8 "	
1921	547	375	2220	6336	18.6 "	
1922	562	371	1672	7047	13.5 "	
1923	562	411	1256	7062	20.2 "	
1924	562	435	2208	7588	20.7 "	
1925	562	457	2252	7530	27.4 "	
1926	562	477	3254	7317	10.6 "	
1927	562	492	1004	7331	8.6 "	
1928	562	507	796	7233	19.9 "	
1929	562	517	2074	7003	14.0 "	
1930	562	527	1391	6615	17.1 "	
1931	562	537	1596	6146	20.8 "	
1932	562	543	1908	7423	6.4 "	
1933	562	520	582	7483	8.4 "	
1934	562	527	791			

Recent Progress.

The following statements show the progress made by the three Banks prior to their amalgamation into the Imperial Bank:—

In Lakhs of Rupees.
BANK OF BENGAL.

BANK OF BENGAL.							
	Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. deposits.	Other deposits.	Cash.	Investments.	Dividend for year.
1st December							11 per cent.
1900	200	103	155	582	243	136	11
1905	200	140	167	1204	396	181	12
1906	200	150	160	1505	528	149	12
1907	200	157	187	1573	460	279	12
1908	200	165	178	1575	507	349	13
1909	200	170	168	1760	615	411	14
1910	200	175	198	1609	514	368	14
1911	200	180	270	1677	739	321	14
1912	200	185	234	1711	685	310	14
1913	200	191	301	1824	840	319	14
1914	200	200	287	2160	1169	621	16
1915	200	*204	265	1978	785	793	16
1916	200	*213	274	2143	772	768	16
1917	200	†221	448	2934	1482	773	17
1918	200	†139	584	2392	894	779	17
1919	200	†200	405	3254	997	864	17
1920	200	†210	434	3398	1221	910	18½

* Includes Rs. 63 lakhs as a reserve for depreciation of investments.

†	67	22	22	22	22
‡	25	22	22	22	22

BANK OF BOMBAY.

		Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. deposits.	Other deposits.	Cash.	Investments.	Dividend for year.
1900	.. ..	100	70	87	432	129	89	11 per cent.
1905	.. ..	100	87	92	676	259	158	12 "
1906	.. ..	100	92	101	832	354	177	12 "
1907	.. ..	100	96	112	821	324	164	13 "
1908	.. ..	100	101	94	832	377	149	13 "
1909	.. ..	100	103	120	1035	415	163	13 "
1910	.. ..	100	105	152	1053	436	149	14 "
1911	.. ..	100	108	107	1104	463	208	14 "
1912	.. ..	100	108	117	1124	315	210	14 "
1913	.. ..	100	106	200	1015	477	232	14 "
1914	.. ..	100	110	183	1081	646	202	15 "
1915	.. ..	100	100	136	1079	423	276	15 "
1916	.. ..	100	90	142	1367	667	312	15 "
1917	.. ..	100	92	235	2817	1398	744	17½ "
1918	.. ..	100	101	177	1749	542	353	18½ "
1919	.. ..	100	110	262	2756	928	315	19½ "
1920	.. ..	100	120	340	2748	876	298	22 "

BANK OF MADRAS.

1900	.. ..	60	22	35	260	82	67	8 per cent.
1905	.. ..	60	30	41	344	140	71	10 "
1906	.. ..	60	32	54	355	151	81	10 "
1907	.. ..	60	36	35	416	162	84	10 "
1908	.. ..	60	40	52	447	153	84	11 "
1909	.. ..	60	44	49	500	141	79	12 "
1910	.. ..	60	48	72	567	184	85	12 "
1911	.. ..	60	52	59	625	165	104	12 "
1912	.. ..	75	70	75	743	196	113	12 "
1913	.. ..	75	73	86	805	219	117	12 "
1914	.. ..	75	76	91	761	267	134	12 "
1915	.. ..	75	66	86	803	256	134	12 "
1916	.. ..	75	55	104	960	286	161	12 "
1917	.. ..	75	50	87	1020	496	94	12 "
1918	.. ..	75	50	102	954	271	139	12 "
1919	.. ..	75	45	104	1215	436	175	12 "
1920	.. ..	75	45	118	1579	505	211	18 "

IMPERIAL BANK.

30th June.								
1921	.. ..	547	371	2220	7016	3433	1652	16 per cent.
1922	.. ..	562	411	1672	6336	3395	900	16 "
1923	.. ..	562	435	1256	7047	2913	925	16 "
1924	.. ..	562	457	2208	7662	2195	1175	16 "
1925	.. ..	562	477	2252	7588	3582	1413	16 "
1926	.. ..	562	492	3254	7530	4503	2188	16 "
1927	.. ..	562	507	1004	7317	2283	2050	16 "
1928	.. ..	562	517	796	7331	1377	2535	16 "
1929	.. ..	562	527	2074	7233	3041	2409	16 "
1930	.. ..	562	537	1391	7003	1696	2969	16 "
1931	.. ..	562	542	1596	6615	1717	3077	14 "
1932	.. ..	562	515	1908	6149	2201	2979	12 "
1933	.. ..	562	520	582	7423	2308	3973	12 "
1934	.. ..	562	527	791	7483	2165	3932	12 "
1935	.. ..	562	542	*	7243	1676	3783	12 "
1936	.. ..	562	550	..	7894	1976	4264	12 "
1937	.. ..	562	550	..	8314	2168	4065	12 "

* Govt. Deposits were taken over by Reserve Bank as from 1st April 1935.

Reserve Bank.—The Reserve Bank of India Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly and received the assent of the Governor-General on 6th March 1934 and the Bank began to function from 1st April 1935. From this date, the Reserve Bank took over the management of the Currency Department of the Government of India by the creation of a special department known as the Issue Department. The assets of the Gold Standard Reserve were transferred to the Bank and were combined with the assets of the Currency Department. From July 1st the Banking Department was opened and the scheduled banks deposited the required percentage of their demand and time liabilities. The Clearing House was transferred from the Imperial Bank to the Reserve Bank as from this date.

The share capital of the Reserve Bank is 5 crores of Rupees in shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up. The Reserve Fund of Rupees five crores is provided by Government to the Bank in the form of Government Rupee Securities.

The Bank maintains share registers at its offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon.

Management.—The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which exercises all powers and does all acts and things which may be exercised and done by the Bank. The Board is composed of :—

(a) A Governor and two Deputy Governors appointed by the Central Government after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board.

(b) Four Directors nominated by the Central Government.

(c) Eight Directors elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers.

(d) One Government official nominated by the Central Government.

The Governor and Deputy Governors are the executive heads, and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Central Government may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for re-appointment. A Local Board is constituted for each of the five areas.

Business which the Bank may transact.—The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, viz :—The accepting of money on deposit without interest; the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions; the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceeding 90 days, against the security of stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) against gold coin or bullion or documents of title to the same and such bills of exchange and

promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank; the purchase from and sale to scheduled Banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of Rs. 1 lac; the making of advances to the Central Government and to Provincial Governments repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of making the advance; the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of purchase; the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Provincial Government of any maturity or of a local authority in British India or of certain States in India which may be specified.

The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Central Government or any Provincial Government or State in India for the purchase and sale of gold and silver; for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares; for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares; for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management of public debt.

Right to issue Bank Notes.—The sole right to issue bank notes in British India is vested in the Reserve Bank and at the commencement of the Bank shall issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Central Government and on and from the date of such transfer the Central Government shall not issue any currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department.

Obligation to Sell or Buy Sterling.—The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1sh. 5 40-64d. and not higher than 1sh. 6 3-16d, respectively; provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Publication of the Bank Rate.—The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act.

The Bank will publish the accounts or both the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in the *Gazette of India*.

The Bank shall create an Agricultural Credit Department.

The full text of the Reserve Bank Act is reproduced elsewhere in the Year Book.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1937 was as follows :—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Notes held in the Banking Dept.	29,32,58,371	0 0	A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation :—			(a) Held in India ..	41,54,53,163	8 2
(a) Legal Tender in India.	1,80,60,47,846	8 0	(b) Held outside India	2,86,97,782	0 10
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	4,76,56,630	0 0	Sterling Securities ..	80,30,69,901	8 3
Total notes issued			Total of A ..		1,24,72,20,847 1 3
			B. Rupee Coin ..		62,56,45,057 11 3
			Govt. of India Rupee Securities ..		27,40,90,942 11 6
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper ..		Nil.
Total Liabilities ..	....	2,14,69,62,847 8 0	Total Assets ..	....	2,14,69,62,847 8 0

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 58.092 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000 0 0	Notes :—	
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000 0 0	(a) Legal Tender in ..	20,81,51,816 0 0
		(b) Legal Tender in ..	1,00,555 0 0
		Borneo only ..	
Deposits—		Rupce Coin	4,68,014 8 0
(a) Government * ..	9,76,31,226 5 1	Subsidiary Coin	8,70,408 0 2
(b) Banks	20,16,38,933 6 4	Bills Discounted :—	
(c) Others	1,26,43,117 15 10	(a) Internal	Nil.
Bills Payable	11,65,384 3 7	(b) External	Nil.
Other Liabilities	56,36,561 3 0	(c) Government of India Treasury Bills ..	Nil.
		Balances held abroad † ..	3,63,70,275 8 8
		Loans and Advances to the Government	2,00,00,000 0 0
		Other Loans and Advances ..	2,00,000 0 0
		Investments	6,24,08,283 14 7
		Other Assets	56,24,870 2 5
Total Liabilities	41,87,15,223 1 10	Total Assets Rs. ..	41,87,15,223 1 10

* Includes 228,596-10-7 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

† Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Governor.—Sir James B. Taylor, C.I.E.

Deputy Governor.—Maailal B. Nanavati, Esq.

Directors Nominated under Section 8 (1) (b).—
Sir Homi Mchta, Bombay; A. A. Bruce, Esq.,
Rangoon; Lala Shri Ram, Delhi; Khan Bahadur
Adam Haje Mohammad Sait, Madras.

Directors Elected under Section 8 (1) (c).—
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.,
Bombay Register; Kasturba Lalbhai, Esq.,
Bombay Register; B. M. Birla, Esq., Calcutta

Register; Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka,
C.I.E., Calcutta Register; C. R. Srinivasan,
Esq., Madras Register; U. Po Byaw, Rangoon
Register.

Director Nominated under Section 8 (1) (d).—
A. J. Ralsman, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., L.C.S.

Directors Nominated under Section 15 (3).—
Khan Bahadur Syed Maratib Ali, C.B.E., Delhi
Register; Satya Paul Virmani, Esq., Delhi
Register.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

Exchange Banks' Investments.

The Banks carrying on Exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of Banks having their head offices in London, on the continent, or in the Far East and the United States. Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India; but in recent years most of them, while continuing to finance this part of India's trade, have also taken an active part in the financing of the internal portion also at the places where their branches are situated.

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London—the home offices of the Banks attracting deposits for use in India by offering rates of interest much higher than the English Banks were able to quote. Within recent years however it has been discovered that it is possible to attract deposits in India on quite as favourable terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of money actually borrowed in India. No information is available as to how far each Bank has secured deposits in India, but the following statement published by the Director-General of Statistics in India shows how rapidly such deposits have grown in the aggregate within recent years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS SECURED IN INDIA. In Lakhs of Rupees.

1900	..	..	1050
1905	..	..	1704
1910	..	..	2479
1915	..	..	3354
1916	..	..	3803
1917	..	..	5337
1918	..	..	6185
1919	..	..	7435
1920	..	..	7480
1921	..	..	7519
1922	..	..	7338
1923	..	..	6844
1924	..	..	7063
1925	..	..	7054
1926	..	..	7154
1927	..	..	6886
1928	..	..	7113
1929	..	..	6665
1930	..	..	6811
1931	..	..	6747
1932	..	..	7306
1933	..	..	7078
1934	..	..	7139
1935	..	..	7618

Turning now to the question of the investment of the Banks' resources, so far as it concerns India, this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India.

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by Branches outside India, the Indian Branches' share in the business consisting principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the drawers of the bills, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned. The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able, however, by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through. No definite information can be secured as to the extent to which rediscounting in London is carried on but the following figures appearing in the balance sheets latest available of the undernoted Banks will give some idea of this:—

LIABILITY OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE RE- DISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRENT.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£	5,071,000
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	..	462,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	..	3,352,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	..	2,344,000
National Bank of India, Ltd.	..	2,718,000
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	..	1,658,000
		<hr/>
		15,605,000

The above figures do not of course relate to re-discounts of Indian bills alone, as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also, but it may safely be inferred that bills drawn in India form a very large proportion of the whole.

The bills against exports are largely drawn at three months' sight and may either be "clean" or be accompanied by the documents relating to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. Most of them are drawn on well-known firms at home or against credits opened by Banks or financial houses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London. Any bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible Mail so that presuming they are rediscounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to rediscount. It must not be assumed however that all bills are rediscounted as soon as they reach London as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the bills in anticipation of a fall in the London

discount rate while on occasions also the Banks prefer to hold the bills on their own account as an investment until maturity.

The Banks place themselves in funds in India for the purpose of purchasing export bills in a variety of ways of which the following are the principal:—

- (1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature.
- (2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere out of India.
- (3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State.
- (4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion.
- (5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia.

The remaining business transacted by the Banks in India is of the usual nature and need not be given in detail.

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as it appears from the latest available Balance sheets:—

In Thousands of £.

Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
American Express Co.	1,224	686	3,802	5,001
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.	772	370	15,671	7,886
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	3,000	3,000	48,184	30,828
Comptoir National D'Eseompte de Paris.	3,809	4,228	71,012	14,024
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	1,000	500	7,771	7,245
Grindlay & Co.	250	100	3,535	2,046
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,239	7,119	53,311	36,088
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	15,810	9,500	409,657	245,281
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,050	1,075	14,675	8,607
Mitsui Bank, Ltd.	3,529	3,305	53,196	26,196
National Bank of India, Ltd.	2,000	2,200	30,027	19,650
National City Bank of New York	15,500	8,850	342,310	243,738
Netherlands India Commercial Bank	3,683	1,473	10,558	5,952
Netherlands Trading Society	4,467	1,004	31,497	9,086
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	2,594	180	7,370	5,536
Thomas Cook & Son	125	125	4,409	4,139
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.	5,882	7,905	33,508	28,215

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The rapid development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within recent years, really had its origin in Bombay and set in with the establishment of the Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1906. After that time there was a perfect stream of new flotations, and although many of the new Companies confined themselves to legitimate banking business, on the other hand a very large number engaged in other businesses in addition and can hardly be properly classed as Banks.

These Banks made very great strides during the first few years of their existence, but it was generally suspected in well informed circles that the business of many of the Banks was of a very speculative and unsafe character and it was a matter of no great surprise to many people when it became known that some of the Banks were in difficulties.

The first important failure to take place was that of the People's Bank of India and the loss of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank resulted in a very large number of other failures, the principal being that of the Indian Specie Bank.

Since those events confidence has been largely restored. But in April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Simla failed. The effect of the failure of this old established Bank might have been disastrous but for the prompt action of the Imperial Bank which dealt with the situation in close association with the Government of India. The Imperial Bank undertook to pay the depositors of the Alliance Bank 50 per cent. of the amounts due to them. A panic was averted and a critical period was passed through with little difficulty.

During 1923 the Tata Industrial Bank, which was established in 1918, was merged in the Central Bank of India.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets:—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
Allahabad Bank, Ltd., affiliated to P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	35	48	1,047	510
Bank of Baroda, Ltd.	30	26	679	419
Bank of India, Ltd.	100	108	1,713	1,037
Bank of Mysore, Ltd.	20	25	256	126
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	12	1	189	144
Canara Bank, Ltd.	3	4	83	41
Central Bank of India, Ltd.	168	75	3,068	1,861
Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras	12	13	330	145
Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	31	17	696	250
Travancore National & Quilon Bank, Ltd.	22	4	345	117
Union Bank of India, Ltd.	39	7	104	95

Growth of Joint Stock Banks.

The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director-General of Statistics show the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India:—

Growth of Joint Stock Banks.				Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	
The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director-General of Statistics shew the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India:—				1917	303	162	8117
				1918	436	165	4059
				1919	539	224	5899
				1920	837	255	7114
				1921	938	300	7689
				1922	802	261	6163
In Lakhs of rupees.				1923	689	284	4442
Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.		1924	690	380	5250
1875	14	2	27	1925	673	386	5449
1880	18	3	63	1926	676	408	5968
1885	18	5	94	1927	688	419	6084
1890	33	17	270	1928	674	434	6285
1895	63	31	566	1929	786	366	6372
1900	82	45	807	1930	744	440	6321
1906	133	56	1155	1931	777	426	6223
1910	275	100	2565	1932	781	439	7234
1915	281	156	1787	1933	778	455	7167
1916	287	173	2471	1934	799	467	7677
				1935	817	502	8444

LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND
FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA.

Name of Bank.	London Office—Agents or Correspondents.	Address.
Reserve Bank of India	London Office	31-33, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Imperial Bank of India	Ditto	25, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
<i>Other Banks & Kindred Firms.</i>		
Allahabad Bank	Affiliated to P. & O. Banking Corpn.	117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Bank of India	Westminster Bank	41, Lothbury, E. C. 2.
Central Bank of India	Central Exchange Bank of India.	64, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Karnani Industrial Bank	Bareilly's Bank	108, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3.
Punjab National Bank	Midland Bank	122, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Sinla Banking & Industrial Co.	Ditto	Ditto.
Union Bank of India	Westminster Bank	41, Lothbury, E. C. 2.
<i>Exchange Banks.</i>		
American Express Co., (Inc.) ..	London Office	79, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Banco Nacional Ultramarino ..	Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank.	9, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Bank of Taiwan	London Office	Gresham House, 40-41, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Ditto	38, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.	Ditto	8-13, King William Street, E. C. 4.
Eastern Bank	Ditto	2-3, Crosby Sq., E. C. 3.
Grindlay & Co.	Ditto	54, Parliament Street, S. W. 1.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Ditto	9, Gracechurch St., E. C. 3.
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	71, Lombard Street, E. C. 3.
Mercantile Bank of India	Ditto	15, Gracechurch St., E. C. 3.
Mitsui Bank,	Ditto	100, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.
National Bank of India	Ditto	20, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
National City Bank of New York	Ditto	117, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.	National Provincial Bank	15, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank.	London Representative	85, Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3.
P. & O. Banking Corporation ..	London Office	117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Thomas Cook & Son	Ditto	Berkeley Street, Piccadilly.
Yokohama Specie Bank	Ditto	7, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of, and it seems likely that they will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come. The use of the word "Shroff" is usually associated with a person who charges usurious rates of interest to impecunious people, but this is hardly fair to the people known as "shroffs" in banking circles, as there is no doubt that the latter are of very real service to the business community and of very great assistance to Banks in India. Under present conditions the Banks in India can never hope to be able to get into sufficiently close touch with the affairs of the vast trading community in India to enable them to grant accommodation to more than a few of these traders direct and it is in his capacity as middleman that the shroff proves of such great service. In this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope of the Presidency Banks Act, and enables the Presidency Banks to give accommodation which, without his assistance, the Banks would not be permitted to give. The shroff's position as an intermediary between the trading community and the Banks usually arises in something after the following manner. A shopkeeper in the bazaar, with limited means of his own, finds that, after using all his own money, he still requires say Rs. 25,000 to stock his shop suitably. He thereupon approaches the shroff, and the latter after very careful inquiries as to the shopkeeper's position grants the accommodation, if he is satisfied that the business is safe. The business, as a rule, is arranged through a hoondee broker, and in the case referred to the latter may probably approach about ten shroffs and secure accommodation from them to the extent of Rs. 2,500 each. A hoondee usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shroffs in respect of such advances.

A stage is reached however when the demands on the shroffs are greater than they are able to meet out of their own money, and it is at this

point that the assistance of the Banks is called into requisition. The shroffs do this by taking a number of the bills they already hold to the Banks for discount under their endorsement, and the Banks accept such bills freely to an extent determined in each case by the standing of the shroff and the strength of the drawers. The extent to which any one shroff may grant accommodation in the bazaar is therefore dependent on two factors, viz., (1) the limit which he himself may think it advisable to place on his transactions, and (2) the extent to which the Banks are prepared to discount bills bearing his endorsement. The shroffs keep in very close touch with all the traders to whom they grant accommodation, and past experience has shown that the class of business above referred to is one of the safest the Banks can engage in.

The rates charged by the shroffs are usually based on the rates at which they in turn can discount the bills with the Banks and necessarily vary according to the standing of the borrower and with the season of the year. Generally speaking, however, a charge of two annas per cent. per mensem above the Bank's rate of discount, or $1\frac{1}{2}\%$, is a fair average rate charged in Bombay to a first class borrower. Rates in Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher scale due in a great measure to the fact that the competition among the shroffs for business is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay.

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Marwaries and Multanis having their Head Offices for the most part in Bikaner and Shikarpur, respectively, the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by "Moonlms" who have very wide powers.

It is not known to what extent native bankers and shroffs receive deposits and engage in exchange business throughout India, but there is no doubt that this is done to a very considerable extent.

THE BANK RATE.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank Rate, and the rates were not uniform. After the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks the Imperial Bank fixed the rate for the whole of India until the 4th of July 1935 when the right to fix the official Bank rate was exercised by the Reserve Bank. The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the Banks on demand loans against Government securities only

and advances on other securities or discounts are granted as a rule at a slightly higher rate. Ordinarily such advances or discounts are granted at from one-half to one per cent. over the official rate; but this does not always apply and in the monsoon months, when the Bank rate is some times nominal, it often happens that such accommodation is granted at the official rate or even less.

The following statement shows the average Bank Rates during the last 11 years:—

Year.	1st Half-year.	2nd Half-year.	Yearly average.
1927	6.508	4.956	5.732
1928	6.045	5.456	6.2
1929	6.878	5.788	6.333
1930	6.508	5.277	5.892
1931	6.735	7.353	7.044
1932	6.022	4.033	5.027
1933	3.627	3.5	3.563
1934	3.5	3.5	3.5
1935	3.5	3.41	3.45
1936	3	3	3
1937	3	3	3

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES.

The principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo and Karachi, and of these the first two are by far the most important. The members at these places consist of the Imperial Bank, Reserve Bank, most of the Exchange Banks and English Banking Agency firms, and a few of the better known of the local Joint Stock Banks. No Bank is entitled to claim to be a member as of right and any application for admission to a Clearing must be proposed and seconded by two members and be subject thereafter to ballot by the existing members.

The duties of settling Bank are undertaken by the Reserve Bank at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon and by the Imperial Bank at Colombo and Karachi and a representative of each member attends at the office of that Bank on each business day at the time fixed to deliver

all cheques he may have negotiated on other members and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn on him negotiated by the latter. After all the cheques have been received and delivered the representative of each Bank advises the settling Bank of the difference between his total receipts and deliveries and the settling Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy itself that the totals of the debtor balances agrees with the total of the creditor balances. The debtor Banks thereafter arrange to pay the amounts due by them to the settling Bank during the course of the day and the latter in turn arranges to pay on receipt of those amounts the balances due to the creditor Banks. In practice however all the members keep Bank accounts with the settling Bank so that the final balances are settled by cheques and book entries thus doing away with the necessity for cash in any form.

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below :—

Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually.
In lakhs of Rupees.

	Calcutta.	Bombay	Madras.	Rangoon.	Colombo.	Karachi.	Total.
1902 .. ..	..	7013	1295	..	..	268	8576
1903 .. ..	..	5762	1464	..	..	340	10566
1904 .. ..	..	9492	1536	..	..	365	11393
1905 .. ..	..	10927	1560	..	..	324	12811
1906 .. ..	..	10912	1583	..	..	400	12895
1907	22444	12645	1548	..	..	530	37167
1908	21281	12585	1754	..	..	643	33263
1909	19776	14375	1948	..	..	702	36801
1910	22238	16652	2117	4765	..	755	46527
1911	25768	17605	2083	5399	..	762	51612
1912	28831	20831	1152	6043	..	1159	58016
1913	33133	21890	2340	6198	..	1219	61780
1914	28081	17696	2127	4989	..	1315	54158
1915	32266	16462	1887	4069	..	1352	56036
1916	48017	24051	2495	4853	..	1503	80910
1917	47193	33655	2339	4966	..	2028	90181
1918	74397	53362	2528	6927	..	2420	139643
1919	90241	76250	3004	8837	..	2266	180598
1920	153388	126353	7500	10779	..	3120	301140
1921	91672	89788	3847	11875	..	3579	200761
1922	94426	86683	4279	12220	9681	3234	210523
1923	89148	75015	4722	11094	11940	4064	195953
1924	92249	65260	5546	11555	13154	4515	192249
1925	101833	51944	5716	12493	14978	4119	191083
1926	95944	42066	5688	12511	16033	3166	175408
1927	102392	39826	5629	12609	15997	3057	179510
1928	106819	54308	6540	12035	15446	2945	200093
1929	99765	79968	5877	13160	15489	2718	215917
1930	89313	71205	5218	11483	12093	2550	191863
1931	75627	63982	4461	8156	8852	2319	163397
1932	74650	64637	4722	7595	7456	2519	161579
1933	82368	64552	5159	5807	7220	2563	167669
1934	86373	68321	5761	5737	8607	2873	177672
1935	93887	75045	6289	6900	8597	2978	193696
1936	89857	72125	8398	7780	9457	3099	190711
1937	99250	83667	10928	8768	11693	3956	217962

The Railways.

The history of Indian Railways very closely reflects the financial vicissitudes of the country. Not for some time after the establishment of Railways in England was their construction in India contemplated, and then to test their applicability to Eastern conditions three experimental lines were sanctioned in 1845. These were from Calcutta to Raniganj (120 miles), the East Indian Railway; Bombay to Kalyan (32 miles), Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles), Madras Railway. Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great minute of 1853, wherein, after dwelling upon the great social, political and commercial advantages of connecting the chief cities by rail, he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports. This reasoning commended itself to the Viceroy and the East India Company, and it was powerfully reinforced when, during the Mutiny, the barriers imposed on free communication were severely felt. As there was no private capital in India available for railway construction, English companies, the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose. By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of £52 millions. These companies were (1) the East Indian; (2) the Great Indian Peninsula; (3) the Madras; (4) the Bombay, Baroda and Central India; (5) the Eastern Bengal; (6) the Indian Branch, later the Oudh and Rohilkund State Railway and now part of the East Indian Railway; (7) the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, now merged in the North Western State Railway; (8) the Great Southern of India, now the South Indian Railway. The scheme laid the foundations of the Indian Railway system as it exists to-day.

Early Disappointments.

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital, for this was the only condition on which investors would come forward. This guarantee was five per cent. coupled with the free grant of all the land required; in return the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met; the interest charges were calculated at 22½ to the rupee; the Railways were to be sold to Government on fixed terms at the close of twenty-five years and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and working. The early results were disappointing. Whilst the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the administration, the mobility of the troops, the trade of the country, and the movement of the population, they failed to make profits sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest. Some critics attributed this to the unnecessarily high standard of construction adopted, and to the engineers' ignorance of local conditions; the result was that by 1889 the deficit on the Railway budget was Rs. 106½

lakhs. Seeking for some more economical method of construction, the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by direct State Agency, and funds were allotted for the purpose, the metre-gauge being adopted for cheapness. Funds soon lapsed and the money available had to be diverted to converting the Sind and Punjab lines from metre to broad-gauge for strategic reasons. Government had therefore again to resort to the system of guarantee, and the Indian Midland (1882-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian Peninsula; the Bengal-Nagpur (1883-87) the Southern Mahratta (1882); and the Assam Bengal (1891) were constructed under guarantees, but on easier terms than the first companies. Their total length was over 4,000 miles.

Famine and Frontiers.

In 1879, embarrassed by famine and by the fall of the exchange value of the rupee, Government again endeavoured to enlist unaided private enterprise. Four companies were promoted:—the Nilgiri, the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal North-Western. The first became bankrupt, the second and third received guarantees, and the Tirhut Railway had to be leased to the fourth. A step of even greater importance was taken when Native States were invited to undertake construction in their own territories, and the Nizam's Government guaranteed the interest on 380 miles of line in the State of Hyderabad. This was the first of the large system of Native State Railways. In the first period up to 1870, 4,255 miles were opened, of which all save 45 were on the broad-gauge; during the next ten years there were opened 4,239, making the total 8,494 (on the broad-gauge 6,562, the metre 1,865, and narrow 67). Then ensued a period of financial ease. It was broken by the fall in exchange and the costly lines built on the frontier. The Panjdeh incident, which brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge of war, necessitated the connection of our outposts at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines. The sections through the desolate Hamai and Bolan Passes were enormously costly; it is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees; the long tunnel under the Khojak Pass added largely to this necessity, but unprofitable, outlay.

Rebate Terms Established.

This induced the fourth period—the system of rebates. Instead of a gold subsidy, companies were offered a rebate on the gross earnings of the traffic interchanged with the main line, so that the dividend might rise to four per cent. but the rebate was limited to 20 per cent. of the gross earnings. Under these conditions, there were promoted the Ahmedabad-Prantel, the South Belhar, and the Southern Punjab, although only in the case of the first were the terms strictly adhered to. The Barsi Light Railway, on the two feet six inches gauge, entered the field without any guarantee, and with rolling stock designed to illustrate the carrying power of this gauge. The rebates

terms being found unattractive in view of the competition of 4 per cent. trustee stocks; they were revised in 1890 to provide for an absolute guarantee of 3 per cent. with a share of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full extent of the main line's net earnings in supplement of their own net earnings, the total being limited to 3½ per cent. on the capital outlay. Under these terms, a considerable number of feeder line companies was promoted, though in none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted. As these terms did not at first attain their purpose, they were further revised, and in lieu was substituted an increase in the rate of guarantee from 3 to 3½ per cent. and of rebate from 3½ to 5 per cent. with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent. in both cases. At last, the requirements of the market were met, and there was for a time a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at a substantial premium. Conditions changed after the war and the Acworth Committee so far from approving of this system, considered that the aim of the Government should be to reduce by amalgamation the number of existing companies and that it should only be in cases where the State cannot or will not provide adequate funds that private enterprise in this direction should be encouraged.

The existing Branch Line Companies have ceased for some time to raise additional capital for capital requirements. They have either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for this purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually about 7 per cent.) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board. So far, therefore, from reducing the amount that the Government of India have to raise in the open market, they were increasing the amount. For the above reasons, the Government of India have abolished this system and are now prepared themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extensions or branches to existing main line systems. They have also announced their readiness to consider the question of constructing branch or feeder lines which were not expected to be remunerative from the point of view of railway earnings upon a guarantee against loss from a Local Government or local authority which might desire to have such lines constructed for purely local reasons or on account of administrative advantages likely to accrue in particular areas. This proposal was put forward as affording a suitable method of reconciling the interests of the Central and the Local Governments and of providing for local bodies and for Local Governments a method of securing the construction of railways which may be required for purely local reasons and which, while not likely to prove remunerative on purely railway earnings, are likely to give such benefits to Local Governments and local bodies as will more than repay the amounts paid under the guarantee. Some such arrangements have already been made with Local Governments in Madras, Punjab, Burma and Bombay.

Railway Profits begin.

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic de-

velopment of the country vastly increased the traffic, both passenger and goods. The falling in of the original contracts allowed Government to renew them on more favourable terms. The development of irrigation in the Punjab and Sind transformed the North-Western State Railway. Owing to the burden of maintaining the unprofitable Frontier lines, this was the Cinderella Railway in India—the scapegoat of the critics who protested against the unwisdom of constructing railways from borrowed capital. But with the completion of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals, the North-Western became one of the great grain lines of the world, choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit for the State. In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State. In succeeding years the net receipts grew rapidly. In the four years ended 1907-08 they averaged close upon £2 millions a year. In the following year there was a relapse. Bad harvests in India, accompanied by the monetary panic caused by the American financial crisis, led to a great falling off in receipts just when working expenses were rising, owing to the general increase in prices. Instead of a profit, there was a deficit of £1,240,000 in the railway accounts for 1908-09. But in the following year there was a reversion to a profit, and the net Railway gain has steadily increased. For the year ended March 1919 this gain amounted to £10,573,000. Although in a country like India, where the finances are mainly dependent upon the character of the monsoon, the railway revenue must fluctuate, there was no reason to anticipate a further deficit, but the net railway gain decreased to £3,767,000 in 1920-21 and there was an actual loss of £6,182,000 in 1921-22. As a result of the steps taken by the Railway Board, however, on the report of the Acworth Committee in 1921, this loss was changed into a gain of £813,000 in 1922-23.

The results in succeeding years will be seen from the following statements:—

—	Contribution to General Revenues.	Railway Reserve Fund.	Total Gain
	£	£	£
1924-25 ..	4,941,387	4,635,985	9,577,372
1925-26 ..	4,135,644	2,854,936	6,990,580
1926-27 ..	4,486,045	1,108,433	5,594,478
1927-28 ..	4,707,239	3,400,000	8,107,239
1928-29 ..	3,933,534	1,937,895	5,871,729
1929-30 ..	4,588,950	1,561,650	6,150,600
1930-31 ..	4,301,775	1,192,625	5,494,400
1931-32 ..	4,020,150	—	4,020,150
1932-33 ..	*	—	—
1933-34 ..	—	—	—
1934-35 ..	—	—	—
1935-36 ..	—	—	—
1936-37 ..	—	—	—

* The contribution to General Revenues due for the year 1932-33 amounts to Rs. 523 lakhs or 13 lakhs less than in 1931-32. The payment of the contribution has been held in abeyance until the return of prosperous years.

Rupees have been converted into £ at the average rate of exchange for the year.

1933-34 is the first year to show some signs of recovery since the depression. The earnings of the State-owned lines increased from Rs. 84 crores in 1932-33 to Rs. 86 crores in 1933-34 and to Rs. 95.48 crores in 1936-37; but the net result of the year's working showed a gain of Rs. 121 lakhs.

Contracts Revised.

One factor which helped to improve the financial position was the revision of the original contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed. The five per cent. dividend guaranteed at 22d. per rupee, and the half-yearly settlements made these companies a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium. The first contract to fall in was the East Indian, the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and the Northern provinces. When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of purchasing the line, paying the purchase-money in the form of terminable annuities, derived from revenue, carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital. The railway thus became a State line; but it was released to the Company which actually works it. Under these new conditions the East Indian Company brought to the State in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charges, including the payments on account of the terminable annuity by means of which the purchase of the line was made, and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on purchase, a clear profit of nearly ten millions. At the end of seventy-four years from 1880, when the annuity expires, the Government will come into receipt of a clear yearly income of upwards of £2,700,000, equivalent to the creation of a capital of sixty to seventy millions sterling. No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian, because, in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line, it possesses its own collieries and enjoys cheap coal. But with allowance for these factors, all the other guaranteed companies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired, have proportionately swelled the revenue and assets of the State. It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the Indian railways in order to counter-balance the loss during the period when the revenue did not meet the interest charges. According to one estimate it should be £50 millions. But even if that figure be taken, Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property.

Improving Open Lines.

These changes induced a corresponding change in Indian Railway policy. Up to 1900 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines. But with the completion of the Nagda-Muttra line, providing an alternative broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through Eastern Rajputana, the trunk system was virtually complete. A direct broad-gauge route from Bombay to Sind is needed, but the poor commercial prospects of the line and the opposition of the Rao of Cutch to any through line in his territories, has for some time kept this scheme in the background.

The possibilities however of this construction being undertaken have improved considerably recently and a detailed survey is being carried out. There does not exist any through rail connection between India and Burma, although several routes have been surveyed; the mountainous character of the region to be traversed, and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea, rob this scheme of any living importance. Further survey work was undertaken between 1914 and 1920, the three routes to be surveyed being the coast route, the Manipur route, and the Hukong valley route. The metre-gauge systems of Northern and Southern India will also probably one day be connected and Karachi given direct broad-gauge connection with Delhi, a project that has been investigated more than once but cannot at present be financially justified. These works are, however, subordinate to the necessity for bringing the open lines up to their traffic requirements and providing them with feeders. The sudden increase in the trade of India found the main lines totally unprepared. Costly works were necessary to double lines, improve the equipment, provide new and better yards and terminal facilities and to increase the rolling stock. Consequently the demands on the open lines altogether overshadowed the provision of new lines. Even then the railway budget was found totally inadequate for the purpose, and a small Committee sat in London, under the chairmanship of Lord Inchcape, to consider ways and means. This Committee found that the amount which could be remuneratively spent on railway construction in India was limited only by the capacity of the money market. They fixed the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a year. Even this reduced sum could not always be provided.

During 1936-37 the principal open line improvements were the protection works for the Hardinge bridge B. B. Ry., the renewal of girders on the Goral Bridge E.B. Ry., improvements to Hardwar Station F. I. Ry., also to Howrah Station, the remodelling of certain yards and permanent way renewals.

Government Control and Re-organisation of Railway Board.

As the original contracts carried a definite Government guarantee of interest, it was necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consulting Engineers was formed, and a whole system of checks and counterchecks established, leading up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. As traffic developed, the Indian Railways outgrew this dry nursing, and when the original contracts expired, and the interests of Government and the Companies synchronised, it became not only vexatious but unnecessary. Accordingly in 1901-02 Mr. Thomas Robertson was deputed by the Secretary of State to examine the whole question of the organization and working of the Indian Railways, and he recommended that the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board, consisting of a Chairman

and two members with a Secretary. The Board was formally constituted in March 1905. The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and Industry. It prepared the railway programme of expenditure and considered the greater questions of policy and economy affecting all the lines. Its administrative duties included the construction of new lines by State agency, the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improvement of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic, the settlement of disputes between lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines, and the general supervision over the working and expenditure of the Company's lines. Certain minor changes have taken place from time to time since the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, to meet the complaint that the Board was subjected to excessive control by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the powers of the Chairman were increased and he was given the status of a Secretary to Government with the right of independent access to the Viceroy; he usually sat in the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the Railway interest. In 1912 in consequence of complaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies, an informal mission was undertaken by Lord Incheape to reconcile differences. Various changes were introduced during the years 1912-1920 such as the modification of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of Indian Railway policy. This decision was, however, revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board created instead. The question of the most suitable organization was further fully examined by the Acworth Committee in 1921 and a revised organization which is described later was introduced from 1st April 1924.

Some of the difficulties involved in the constitution of a controlling authority for the railways of India may be realized from a study of the "Notes on the Relation of the Government to Railways in India" printed as an appendix to Volume I of the Annual Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways. These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Railway Department in the exercise of the functions of—

- (a) the directly controlling authority of the State-worked systems aggregating 18,499 miles in on the 31st March 1929,
- (b) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 29,451 miles,
- (c) the guarantor of many of the smaller companies, and
- (d) the statutory authority over all railways in India.

Moreover in all questions relating to railways or extra municipal tramways in which Provincial Governments are concerned, the Railway Department is called upon to watch the interests of

the Central Government and is frequently asked to advise the Local Governments. Its duties do not end there. The future development of railways depends largely on the Government of India and the Railway Department is therefore called upon to plan out schemes of development, to investigate and survey new lines and to arrange for financing their construction. The evolution of a satisfactory authority for the administration of these varied functions has proved extremely difficult and the question was one of those referred to the Railway Committee (1920-21) presided over by Sir William Acworth who recommended the early appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first duty should be to prepare a definite scheme for the reorganization of the Railway Department and Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, formerly Agent of the East Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st, 1922.

The principal constitutional change involved in this appointment is that the Chief Commissioner who takes the place of the President of the Railway Board is solely responsible—under the Government of India—for arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy and is not, as was the President, subject to be out-voted and over-ruled by his colleagues on the Board. The detailed re-organization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful consideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of particular urgency and the Secretary of State's sanction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1st April 1923. While in the person of the Chief Engineer the Railway Board has always had available the technical advice of a senior Civil Engineer in Mechanical Engineering questions it has had to depend on outside assistance. The disadvantages of this arrangement have become increasingly evident and it was therefore decided with effect from November 1st, 1922, to create the new appointment of Chief Mechanical Engineer with the Railway Board.

The reorganization carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief to the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments, railway administrations and public bodies by touring to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past.

This object was effected by the following new posts which in some cases supplemented the existing ones and in other cases replaced them: Directors of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Establishment and Finance and seven Deputy Directors working under them.

The necessity of some central organisation to co-ordinate the publicity central carried out on railways and to undertake work on the many forms of railways publicity which can be best organised by one central body led to the

inauguration of the Central Publicity Bureau under a Chief Publicity Officer in 1927. The success which has attended the work of this Bureau led to its being made permanent from January 1st, 1929. The work undertaken is described later.

The growing importance of Labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appointment in 1929 of a third member whose main duties are connected with the satisfactory solution of labour problems and the improvements of the conditions of service of the staff generally and of the lower paid employees in particular.

Under the Railway Board's policy of progressive standardisation, a Central Standardisation Office was established under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with changing conditions and as the result of practical experience. The Technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller.

The present superior staff under the Railway Board, therefore, consisted of 5 Directors, 5 Deputy Directors, a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary in addition to the Controller of Railway Accounts and his officers, the Central Publicity Officer and his assistant and the Chief Controller and the officers in the Central Standardisation Office.

The question of transferring the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board was under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted, by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, a start was made with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway. At the same time a separate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor-General. As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other State-managed railways during 1929. The supervision of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor-General. These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General, Railways, reporting to the Auditor-General. The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the Agent but have certain powers of direct reference to the Financial Commissioner of Railways.

Management.

The Railways managed by Companies have Boards of Directors in London and are represented in India by an Agent. Some of the Company-managed railways are still on a departmental basis with a Traffic Manager, Chief Engineer, Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Controller of Stores and Chief Auditor, while others have separated the Transportation and Commercial duties of the Traffic Manager and combined the supervision

of Locomotive running with Transportation. State-managed lines have generally adopted the divisional organisation.

Clearing Accounts Office.

A Clearing Accounts Office, with a Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of traffic interchanged between State-managed Railways. The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Railway following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway later.

At the request of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway an exhaustive experiment was conducted to check the accuracy of the results obtained by the revised procedure, and as the experiment was completely successful, the Board of Directors of the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway have also agreed to the transfer of the check and apportionment of their foreign traffic to the Clearing Accounts Office.

During 1927-28 demonstrations explaining the Clearing Accounts Office procedure were given to the representatives of the Press as well as to the representatives of the various railways who visited the office to study the new procedure. An important demonstration was given to the representatives of the Southern Railways at Madras who were so impressed with the superiority of the new procedure that they unanimously recommended to their Home Boards the transfer of the work of check and apportionment of earnings from interchanged traffic to the Clearing Accounts Office, and it was hoped to open a branch Clearing Accounts Office at Madras at an early date to deal with such traffic but owing to certain later developments in connection with experiments now in operation of through rate registers and of decentralisation of Traffic Accounts Work, no definite decision has yet been arrived at.

The Railway Conference.

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association. It is under the direct control of the railways, it elects a President from amongst the members, and has done much useful work.

The Indian Gauges.

The standard gauge for India is five feet six inches. When construction was started the broad-gauge school was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones. But in 1870, when the State system was adopted it was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation, the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3½ inches was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system

for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional; they were to be converted into broad-gauge as soon as the traffic justified it; consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge. So, except in the Indus Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre-gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system. Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connected with the Rajputana lines and Kathiawar and another system in Southern India embracing the Southern Maratha and the South India Systems. These are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad-Godavari Railway, cannot be long delayed. All the Burma lines are on the metre-gauge. Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2'-6" and 2'-0" gauges and since the opening of the Barsi Light Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2'-0" gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre-gauge.

State versus Company Management.—

The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately, unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were, however, unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed. The approaching termination of the East Indian Railway contract on 31st December 1924 and of that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 30th June 1925 rendered an early decision on this question imperative. When the question was debated in the Legislative Assembly in February 1923, the non-official Indian Members were almost unanimously in favour of State management and indeed were able to carry a resolution recommending the placing of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under State management at the close of their present contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while accepting the necessity for taking over the

management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to continue their efforts to devise a satisfactory form of Company domiciled in India to take these railways over eventually on a basis of real Company management. There have been certain definite advantages during a transition period in having a central authority with necessary powers to co-ordinate the work on railways and that the results have been satisfactory are borne out by the fact that Indian railways have contributed 4½ million pounds to General Revenues during 1927-28 and nearly 4 million pounds during 1928-29 in addition to paying in 3½ million and 1½ million pounds respectively during these two years to the Railway Reserve Fund. The future organisation will, however, need careful organisation. Experience in other countries has shown that difficulties arise in a Government fully responsible to the Legislature or under any constitution which imposed on the Railway Department the necessary restrictions which must apply as between ordinary departments of the State. The solution found in other countries such as Germany, Canada, Belgium, Austria and elsewhere, where State ownership has thrown on the State the obligation to manage its own railways, has been to create by a statute an authority charged with the management of the State Railway property with statutory prescription of the objects to be aimed at in such management and statutory division of railway profits between the State and the Railway Authority. This authority may take the form of a company as in Canada and in Germany or follow the simpler lines of a statutory commission. On 1st January 1925 the East Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and brought under direct State Management while on 1st July 1925 the Great Indian Peninsula Railway followed suit. The Naini-Jubbulpore Section of the East Indian Railway was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 1st October 1925.

On January 1st, 1929, the contract with the Burma Railways Company was terminated and the management taken over by the State. The purchase of this railway has entailed the payment to the Burma Railways Company of the sum of three millions sterling being the share capital originally contributed by the Company. The financial effort of taking over the line is estimated to be an increase of about half a crore of rupees in the net annual revenue to Government.

The purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway of an aggregate length of about 927 miles worked by the North Western Railway was effected on the 1st January 1930. It is estimated that the financial result of the purchase which cost approximately Rs. 703 lakhs will be a gain to Government of about Rs. 47 lakhs a year.

At the end of 1929-30 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of the company, was acquired and its management taken over by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

Separation of the Railway from the General Finances.—The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances

was under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision for the present.

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923, that the railways in India should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 5½ per cent. on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out. A resolution was accordingly introduced in the Assembly on the 3rd March 1924, recommending to the Governor-General in Council:— that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways:—

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings.

(2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indian States and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year plus one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return, subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working, and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines.

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in—

(a) forming reserves for,

(i) equalising dividends, that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years,

(ii) depreciation,

(iii) writing down and writing off capital,

(b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(c) the reduction of rates.

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be described by the Government of India, to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years.

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement. The proposed expenditure will, as at present, be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working. Any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the votes of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues, i.e., will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year.

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Central Advisory Council on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for railways."

This resolution was examined by the Standing Finance Committee in September and was introduced with certain modifications. The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent. instead of 5/6th per cent. on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only 1/3rd of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining 2/3rd was to accrue to General Revenues. At the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund. This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body. This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which will include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State. These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years. They would, however only hold good as long as the E. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution.

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department.

The period has now arrived for this separation to be reconsidered and revised but due to the economic depression the matter has been held in abeyance.

Re-organisation problems.—The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling

traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations. The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the provision of power. This system which is commonly known as the divisional system, was first adopted on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during 1922-23.

The Pope Committee.

During 1932-33 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Pope, General Executive Assistant to the President of the L. M. S. Railway, was formed to investigate and inaugurate a detailed analysis of every important activity of railway operation. In addition to the specific recommendation that "job analysis" should be initiated on all railways, the following recommendations were made:—

- (i) The better use of Locomotives.
- (ii) The better use of Railway land.
- (iii) Additional research and experiments.
- (iv) Improved Workshop practice.
- (v) More careful listing of surplus track, equipment and accommodation.
- (vi) Possibility of reducing hot axles.

As a result of Mr. Pope's report regarding the possibility of further economies on railways and in particular with reference to the report on "job analysis," Small committees were formed on the leading railways to conduct detailed investigations. Reports show that the work is being continued vigorously and with an encouraging degree of success.

Mr. Pope returned to India in 1933-34 and prepared a second report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy.

The most important recommendations of Mr. Pope's second report were:—

1. Intensive use of locomotives.
2. Intensive use of coaching stock.
3. Intensive use of machinery and plant.
4. Uneconomical wagons.
5. Combining resources between railways.
6. Handling and transport of small traffic and of traffic to be transhipped at break of gauge stations.
7. Ticketless travel.
8. Methods of increasing earnings.

Job analysis was continued on most of the railways during the year which resulted in substantial economies. Apart from this, Railways continued to explore the possibilities of increasing earnings and reducing working expenses.

Indian Railway Enquiry Committee.

As a result of the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee was appointed in October 1936. This Committee was under the Chairmanship of Sir Ralph L. Wedgwood, C.B., C.M.B., Chief General Manager of the London North Eastern Railway. Its terms of reference were:

To examine the position of Indian State-owned railways and to suggest such measures as may, otherwise than at the expense of the general budget,

- (i) to secure an improvement in net earnings, due regard being paid to the question of establishing such effective co-ordination between road and rail transport as will safeguard public investment in railways, while providing adequate services by both means of transport; and
- (ii) at a reasonably early date, place railway finances on a sound and remunerative basis.

Rates Advisory Committee.

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee continued its functions as in the preceding years. During the period under review orders were passed by Government on four cases and three cases awaited a decision.

Railway Research.—Valuable work is being done for India's railways by a relatively new section called the Central Standards Office of the Railway Board. This office was established in 1930 on a temporary basis with the object of standardising material used by the railways. The highest degree of efficiency is aimed at, as well as uniformity, by the adoption of the most suitable designs. The work done has proved so useful that the office has been put on a permanent basis. All kinds of railway activities have been put "under the microscope" by the engineers, and many improved and standardised designs for all purposes produced.

For example, a standard metal bridge has been designed for spans varying from 10 to 100 feet, which is cheaper to produce and more efficient in use. This, it is expected, will result over a number of years in considerable savings.

Other improvements affect the permanent way. Experiments are proceedings with standardised and improved equipment for signalling, station buildings, and many other railway requirements.

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G. I. P. Railway.

The inauguration of the electrified main line section of the G. I. P. Railway from Kalyan to Poona took place on the 5th November 1939, and constituted the first entirely main line of track to be electrified in India. This scheme involved the elimination of the Bore Ghat Reversing Station.

Publicity.—In reviewing the activities of the Central Publicity Bureau and the Indian Railways Bureaux in London and New York for the year 1936-37, it is gratifying to note that, in spite of the unsettled conditions consequent upon the political situation in Europe, combined with restrictions on the export of currency from certain Continental countries, particularly Germany, the interest in India as a tourist country did not diminish, and that, as a whole, tourist traffic was well maintained.

While there was a falling off in the number of enquiries received by the New York Bureau during the year under review, it is pleasing to note that the London Bureau recorded an appreciable increase in the number of enquiries received and itineraries furnished.

Three World Cruise ships visited India during the year and the total amount earned by railways from this source was Rs. 2,32,020 as compared with Rs. 1,63,285 last year.

The tonnage of and earnings from the main commodities on Class I Railways during the last two years are shown in the table below :—

Last two years are shown in the table below :—					
Commodity.	1935-36.		1936-37.		Increase + Decrease— in earnings. Rs. (in lakhs).
	No. of tons originating (in millions).	Rs. (in crores).	No. of tons originating (in millions).	Rs. (in crores).	
<i>Increases.</i>					
Cotton raw and manufac- tured	1.84	6.28	2.15	7.13	+ 85
Sugar refined and un- refined	0.87	1.58	1.16	2.30	+72
Oilseeds	2.12	2.78	2.66	3.32	+54
Gram and pulse and other grains	2.50	3.08	2.72	3.51	+43
Wheat	1.72	2.12	1.82	2.48	+36
Jute, raw	0.85	0.96	1.10	1.30	+34
Fuel for public and foreign railways	20.13	10.13	20.27	10.45	+32
Rice	4.28	3.78	4.41	4.05	+27
Petrol	0.25	0.92	0.29	1.14	+22
Kerosene oil	0.76	1.49	0.80	1.64	+15
Salt	1.33	1.76	1.43	1.87	+11
Fodder	0.90	0.54	0.98	0.64	+10
Iron and Steel, wrought ..	1.43	2.57	1.39	2.65	+ 8
Military traffic	0.28	0.28	0.36	0.33	+ 5
Gur, Jaggery, Molasses ..	0.88	1.27	1.01	1.31	+ 4
Manures	0.22	0.14	0.26	0.18	+ 4
Other commodities	9.55	10.95	9.70	11.62	+67
Live stock	0.16	0.52	0.17	0.54	+ 2
Marble and stone	2.93	0.93	2.55	0.94	+ 1
Materials and stores on revenue account	13.55	2.66	12.40	2.67	+ 1
Tobacco	0.30	0.81	0.31	0.82	+ 1
Wood, unwrought	1.35	0.88	1.34	0.89	+ 1
<i>Decreases.</i>					
Metallic ores	3.66	1.30	3.35	1.16	—14
Railway materials	5.40	0.61	4.26	0.52	— 9
Provisions	1.19	2.96	1.17	2.91	— 5
Fruits and Vegetables, fresh	4.29	1.49	4.24	1.48	— 1
Total	82.74	62.79	82.30	67.85	+506

Open Mileage.—The total route mileage on March 31st, 1937, was made up of—

Broad-gauge	21,196.89 miles.
Metre-gauge	17,772.64 „
Narrow-gauge	4,158.48 „

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes, this mileage is divided between the three classes of railways as follows:—

Class I	38,184.79 miles.
Class II	3,781.79 „
Class III	1,161.43 „

During the year 1935-36 the mileage of new ones under construction was 63.44 miles.

Class I Railways.	Number of seats in passenger carriages.			
	1st.	2nd.	Inter.	3rd.
5'-6" ..	23,123	43,070	61,047	638,584
3'-3½" ..	11,492	13,947	13,729	352,563

Financial Results of Working.—The gross traffic receipts of the state owned railways amounted to Rs. 95.48 crores in 1936-37 or an increase of Rs. 4.83 crores over the previous year.

(Based on actuals of 1936-37.)

(Figures in thousands)
Rs.

1. 1 per cent. on capital of Rs. 6,82,99,79 at charge—commercial lines..

6,83,00

(i) Receipts (1936-37)—

Gross traffic receipts—commercial lines	95,94.66
Subsidized companies—share of surplus profits	16.07
Interest on depreciation and reserve fund balances and dividends on investments in branch lines and miscellaneous receipts ..	77.00

Total Receipts .. 96,87.73

(ii) Charges (1936-37)—

Working expenses—commercial lines	61,39.56
Payment to worked lines	3,01.74
Indian States and railway companies' share of surplus profits ..	42.43
Land and subsidy	9.08

Interest—

On capital at charge—commercial lines	26,86.09
On capital contributed by Indian States and companies ..	1,19.52
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	50.40
Contribution at 1 per cent. on capital at charge—commercial lines ..	6,83.00

Total Charges .. 1,00,37.82

(iii) Deficit .. 3,50.09

(iv) Contribution of 1/5th of surplus

3. Total contribution from railway revenues 1 plus 2 (iv) .. 6,83.00

Deduct—Loss on strategic lines—

(i) Interest on capital	1,33.80
(ii) Loss in working	54.03
(iii) Interest on the amount of loss in working met from Depreciation Reverse Fund of commercial lines ..	52.40

2,40.23

4. Net payment due from railway to general revenues in 1936-39 ..

4,42.77

After meeting all interest and annuity charges Government therefore received a net profit of 4.04 crores on the capital at charge of the State minus the net receipts, that is the gross receipts minus the working expenses, have in recent years given the following returns:—

	Per cent.
1913-14	5.01
1923-24	5.24
1924-25	5.85
1925-26	5.31
1926-27	4.95

	Per cent
1927-28	5.30
1928-29	5.22
1929-30	4.65
1930-31	Nil
1931-32	Nil
1932-33	Nil
1933-34	Nil
1934-35	Nil

An examination of the latest available figures of operating ratios of foreign countries brings out results not unfavourable to Indian Railways.

Financial Results of Working.

	Year.	Operating Ratio
	1930	74 per cent.
United States of America	1925	84.15 " "
France	1928	79.40 " "
English Railways	1928-29	77.80 " "
South African Railways	1927	71.05 " "
Argentine Railways	1929	81.21 " "
Canadian Railways	1913-14	51.79 " "
	1925-26	62.60 " "
	1926-27	62.04 " "
	1927-28	61.39 " "
	1928-29	62.77 " "
	1929-30	65.02 " "
	1931-32	71.08 " "
India	1932-33	71.61 " "
	1933-34	71 " "
	1934-35	69.0 " "
	1935-36	69.5 " "
	1936-37	65.2 " "

Output of Railway-owned Collieries.—The output of railway owned collieries during 1930-31 was—
 2,926,812 tons for a total of 6,629,014 tons.
 Consumed for 1931-32 the figures are
 2,484,891 tons for a total of 5,759,398 tons.
 For 1933-34 the figures are
 2,470,020 tons for a total of 5,985,826 tons.
 Total output of coal from Railway owned collieries during 1935-36 was 2,725,400 tons and 1936-37, 2,840,271 tons.

Number of Staff.—The total number of employees on Indian Railways at the end of the year 1936-37 was 710,880 as compared with 712,778 in 1935-36. The following table shows the number of employees by communities on 31st March 1935, 1936 and 1937 :—

	Europeans.	Statutory Indians.					Other Classes.
		Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Anglo- Indians.	Sikhs.	Indian Christians.	
31st March 1935	3,521	499,968	152,276	13,435	8,739	16,754	10,391
31st March 1936	3,219	504,977	155,439	13,423	8,740	16,824	9,742
31st March 1937	3,121	504,983	154,535	13,416	8,734	17,253	8,838

Indianisation.—Superior services, following the recommendations of the Leo Commission that recruitment in India be advanced as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent of the total number of vacancies in the Superior Services of the Railways the various Railway Companies Managing State and other railway lines followed the government lead. As far as concerns State managed Railways the direct recruitments during the year amounted to 14.3 per cent. Europeans and 85.7 per cent. Indians.

Accidents.—The following table shows the number of passengers, railway servants and other persons killed and injured in accidents on Indian Railways, excluding casualties in railway workshops, during the year 1936-37 as compared with the previous year :—

Cause.	Killed.		Injured.	
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.
A.—Passengers.				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	5	13	87	72
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	177	164	787	729
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	3	2	27	31
Total ..	185	179	901	832

Cause.	Killed.		Injured.	
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>B.—Railway servants.</i>				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	16	7	135	191
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	164	178	2,306	2,505
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	22	16	6,618	7,038
Total ..	202	201	9,059	9,734
<i>C.—Other than passengers and railway servants.</i>				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	98	56	139	81
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	2,599	2,769	767	802
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	25	32	84	105
Total ..	2,722	2,857	990	988
Grand Total ..	3,109	3,237	10,950	11,554

Local Advisory Committees.—In the Annual Reports by the Railway Board on the working of Indian Railways, references are made each year to the work that is being done by Local Advisory Committees on railways in bringing to the notice of their respective railways administrations matters affecting the general public in their capacity as users of the railway. These committees have been established and are functioning on all Class I Railways, except His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railways and the Jodhpur Railway. During the year eighty meetings of the various Committees were held.

Damage by Earthquakes, Fire, Floods and Cyclones.—The year under review was a fortunate one in that beyond the usual floods, cyclones and other natural accidents the resulting damage of which was relatively small there were no major catastrophes to contend with.

Amenities for Passengers.—Railways have been steadily and systematically pursuing their

policy of effecting improvements making for the greater comfort and convenience of passengers to the fullest extent to which funds are available. The following indicate broadly the policy followed :—

(a) *Train services.*—1,968,000 more passenger train miles were run and greater recourse was had to the provision of light trains giving more frequent and rapid service on certain sections;

(b) *Conveniences.*—Programmes were drawn up and worked to for the provision of additional waiting rooms and halls, covered and raised platforms, separate refreshment rooms for Hindus and Mahomedans and vendors' stalls;

Arrangements for the supply of drinking water were improved, and special action taken to ensure the washing, cleaning and disinfection of carriages, and particularly latrines in third class carriages.

THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The Assam-Bengal Railway, which is constructed on the metre-gauge, starts from Chittagong and runs through Surma Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assam. It is worked under a limited guarantee by a company.

Mileage open	1,336.41
Capital at charge ..	Rs. 23,86,93,000
Net earnings	Rs. 16,94,000
Earnings per cent. ..	0.71%

Bengal and North-Western.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885. The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Railway. In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections. It is connected with the Rajputana metre-gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Katihar and the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mooknauch Ghat.

Mileage open	21,07.90
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Bengal-Nagpur.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway was commenced as a metre-gauge from Nagpur to Chhatargarh in the Central Provinces in 1887. A company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad-gauge and extended it to Howrah, Cuttack and Katni. In 1901 a part of the East Coast State Railway from Cuttack to Vizagapatnam was transferred to it and in the same year sanction was given for an extension to the coal-fields and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Railway at Hariharpur.

Mileage open	3,392.25
Capital at charge ..	Rs. 77,83,53,000
Net earnings	Rs. 1,71,04,000
Earnings per cent. ..	2.20%

Bombay Baroda.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways. It was commenced from Surat via Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently extended to Bombay. The original contract was terminable in 1880, but the period was extended to 1905; and then renewed under revised conditions. In 1885 the Rajputana-Malwa metre-gauge system of State railways was leased to the Company and has since been incorporated in it. On the opening of the Nagda-Muttra, giving broad-gauge connection through Eastern Rajputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company. On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11,685,581.

Mileage open	3,511.51
Capital at charge ..	Rs. 73,77,00,000
Net earnings	Rs. 5,06,15,000
Earnings per cent. ..	6.86%

Burma Railways.

The Burma Railway is an isolated line, and although various routes have been surveyed there is little prospect of its being connected with the Railway system of India in the near

future. In reply to a question in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919, Sir Arthur Anderson said:—"During 1914-15 extensive survey operations were carried out to ascertain the best alignment for a railway connection along the coast route between Chittagong and certain stations on the Burma Railways south of Mandalay. A rival route via the Hukong Valley between the northern section of the Assam-Bengal Railway and the section of the Burma Railways north of Mandalay was to have been surveyed during the following year but was postponed because of the war. It is now proposed to commence this survey during the coming cold weather, and on its completion, Government will have sufficient information to enable them to decide which route shall be adopted. Thus no arrangements for the construction of a line have yet been made nor has any concession been granted, but it is probable that the line selected will be built at the cost of Government and worked by one or other of the main lines which it will connect. It was commenced as a State Railway and transferred in 1896 to a Company under a guarantee. From January 1st, 1929, its working has been taken over by the State.

Mileage open	2,050.80
Capital at charge ..	Rs. 34,69,13,000
Net earnings	Rs. 1,05,52,000
Earnings per cent. ..	3.04%

Eastern Bengal.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad-gauge. The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862. In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling. These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway.

Mileage open	2,009.55
Capital at charge ..	Rs. 51,48,09,000
Net earnings	Rs. 1,15,49,000
Earnings per cent. ..	2.24%

East Indian.

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howrah to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as far as Raniganj. It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from Northern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. In 1880 the Government purchased the line, paying the share-holder by annuities, but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1919.

The contract was not terminated until January 1st, 1925, when the State took over the management. From July 1st, 1925, the Onchi & Rohilkhand railway was amalgamated with it.

Mileage open	4,390.93
Capital at charge ..	Rs. 1,47,70,09,000
Net earnings	Rs. 7,62,06,000
Earnings per cent. ..	5.16%

(Mileages are route mileages.)

Great Indian Peninsula.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the earliest line undertaken in India. It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent. and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853. Sanction was given for the extension of this line *via* Poona to Raichur, where it connects with the Madras Railway, and to Jubbulpore where it meets the East Indian Railway. The feature of the line is the passage of the Western Ghats, these sections being 15½ miles on the Bhore Ghat and 9½ miles on the Thul Ghat which rise 1,131 and 972 feet. In 1900, the contract with the Government terminated and under an arrangement with the Indian Midland Railway that line was amalgamated and leased to a Company to work.

The contract was terminated on June 30th, 1925, when the State took over the management.

Mileage open	3,727.16
Capital at charge .. Rs.	1,13,57,77,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	4,61,54,000
Earnings per cent.	4.05

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. It was projected to run in a north-westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and in a south-westerly direction to Calcutta. On the expiry of the contract in 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre-gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and re-leased to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Mileage open	3,228.53
Capital at charge .. Rs.	53,30,57,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	2,41,93,000
Earnings per cent.	4.54%

The North-Western.

The North-Western State Railway began its existence at the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway, which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delhi, Multan and Lahore and from Karachi to Kotli. The interval between Kotli and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffic was exchanged by a ferry service. In 1871-72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun. In 1886 the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two railways under the name of the North-Western State Railway. It is the longest railway in India under one administration.

Mileage open	6,946.00
Capital at charge .. Rs.	1,13,01,69,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	*5,90,58,000
Earnings per cent.	5.30%

*(Commercial Section.)

Oudh and Rohilkhand.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was another of the lines constructed under the original form of guarantee. It began from the north bank of the Ganges running through Rohilkhand as far as Saharanpur where it joins the North-Western State Railway. It was not until 1887 that the bridge over the Ganges was completed and connected with the East Indian Railway. To effect a connection between the metre-gauge systems to the North and those to the South of the Ganges; a third rail was laid between Bhurjwal and Cawnpore. The Company's contract expired in 1889 when the Railway was purchased by the State and has since been worked as a State Railway.

The working of this railway was amalgamated with that of the East Indian Railway from 1st July 1925.

The South Indian.

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways. It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad-gauge line; but was converted after the seventies to the metre-gauge. This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the Southern India, south of the south-west line of the Madras Railway. Between Tuticorin and Ceylon a ferry service was formerly maintained, but a new and more direct route to Ceylon *via* Rameshwaram was opened at the beginning of 1914. As the original contract ended in 1907, a new contract was entered upon with the Company on the 1st of January 1908.

Mileage open	2,531.95
Capital at charge .. Rs.	43,73,25,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	1,64,40,000
Earnings per cent.	3.60%

The Indian States.

The principal Indian State Railways are the Nizam's, constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderabad State; the Kathiawar system of railways, constructed by subscription, among the several Chiefs in Kathiawar; the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways, constructed by the Jodhpur and Bikaner Chiefs; the system of railways in the Punjab, constructed by the Patiala, Jind, Maler Kotla, and Kashmir Chiefs; and the railways in Mysore, constructed by the Mysore State.

At the end of the financial year 1929-30 a total of 1257.57 miles of new lines was under construction, distributed as follows:—

	Miles.
5'-6" gauge	730.77
3'-3½" gauge	457.51
2'-6" gauge	69.29

During 1929-30 sanction was accorded to the construction of new lines totalling 227.77 miles.

	Miles.
5'-6" gauge	93.00
3'-3½" gauge	115.17
2'-6" gauge	19.00

INDIA AND CEYLON.

The possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand extending the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time, and since 1895 various schemes having been suggested.

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar, on Mannar Island, two points distant from each other about 21 miles across a narrow and shallow strait, the possibility of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on a solid embankment raised on the sand bank known as "Adam's Bridge," to supersede the ferry steamer service which has been established between these two points, is one of the schemes that has been investigated.

In 1913, a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company, and the project contemplates the construction of a causeway from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talaimannar Point on the Ceylon side, a length of 20.05 miles of which 7.19 will be upon the dry land of the various lands, and 12.86 will be in water. The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty. The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way. A double row of reinforced concrete piles, pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand. These piles will then be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chains and transversely with concrete ties, struts and chains. Behind the piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be laid into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sea bottom. Lastly, the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand.

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level, and the rails will be laid at that level. The sinking of the piles and slabs will be done by means of water jets. This causeway, it is expected, will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents, to settle on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big island of Rameswaram island and Mannar island.

Indo-Burma Connection.

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma, stimulated the demand for a direct railway connection between India and Burma. Government accepted the position and appointed Mr. Richards, M. Inst. C.E., to be the engineer-in-charge of the surveys to determine the route for a railway from India to Burma. The

coast route appears to be the best one but at present would not be remunerative. This would start from Chittagong, which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assam-Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district, a land of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo-Burma frontier, 94 miles from the town of Chittagong. For about 100 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta. These include the Kaladan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide. About 200 miles from Chittagong the railway would run into the region of mangrove swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kawkepha stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone. Innumerable spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed. Yoma is a mountain ridge which extends from Cape Negrais northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyab and Chittagong. At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher. It is a formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma. This route is estimated to cost about £7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akyab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7,000,000 already referred to.

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr. R. A. Way many years ago. The Manipur route was estimated to cost about £5,000,000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with summit levels of 2,650, 3,000 and 3,900 feet long. Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 50 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall. The Hukong valley route is only about 284 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route. One hundred and fifty miles of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very thinly populated. Only one range of hills has to be crossed and this can be negotiated with a summit tunnel 5,000 feet long at a height of 2,600 feet. There are less than fifty miles of very heavy work and only about 4,500 feet aggregate of rise and fall. The Hukong Valley route although cheaper than the Manipur route is not a practical financial proposition and both may be ruled out of consideration.

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system.

	Particulars.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
1	Mileage open at close of the year .. Miles.	41,724	42,280	42,813	42,961	46,910	48,021	43,118-88	43,128-01
2	Total Capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees) Rs.	8,56,74.62	8,69,80.77	8,70,34.25	8,77,85.11	8,84,41.23	8,85,47.32	8,79,58.83	8,50,12.80
3	Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees) "	1,10,08.14	1,05,57.04	97,20.56	96,20.56	99,57.65	1,02,81.07	1,03,84.17	1,08,09.17
4	Gross earnings per mean mile worked "	27,070	25,084	22,655	22,202	22,027	23,535	23,714	24,668
5	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week "	532	483	433	426	440	452	454	473
6	Gross earnings per train-mile "	6-08	*01	5-81	5-88	5-95	5-89	5-82	5-89
7	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees) "	75,48.61	74,23.43	69,09.11	68,89.62	66,66.57	68,80.23	68,79.65	69,94.60
8	Working expenses per mean mile worked Per week .. .. "	....	....	290	291	293	300	300	303
9	Working expenses per train-mile Rs.	3-99	3-92	4-01	4-01	3-97	3-91	3-85	3-80
10	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings Per cent.	65-02	69-66	71-08	71-01	69-84	68-07	68-31	64-71
11	Net earnings (in thousands of rupees) "	40,59.53	32,33.57	28,11.45	27,30.94	33,32.92	34,51.66	35,05.35	33,14.57
12	Net earnings per mile open "	9,493	75.43	70.26	70.65	76.47	79.11	8,056	8,736
13	Net earnings per train-mile "	2-00	1-68	1-80	1-87	1-99	1-98	1-98	2-08
14	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (Item 2) Per cent.	4-74	3-72	3-21	3-11	3-40	3-64	3-74	4-33
15	Passenger train-miles (in thousands). Train-miles.	89,881	90,012	Stm. 8,681 Elite. 1,580	80,368 1,592	80,069 1,602	81,421 1,561	83,681 1,544	86,166 1,518

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system—*contd.*

Particulars.		1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
10	Goods train-miles (in thousands) Train-miles	80,295	Steam Electric	48,294 558	44,980 530	40,935 573	50,527 559	51,223 566	54,856 587
17	Mixed train-miles (in thousands)..	81,952	Steam Electric	30,014 Ntl	31,574 Ntl	33,188 Ntl	Ntl	35,450	34,936
18	Total, including miscellaneous train-miles (in thousands) ..	190,140	Steam Electric	105,195 2,172	161,444 2,173	164,942 2,244	171,617 2,171	175,533 2,144	180,853 2,033
19	Unit-mileage of passengers (in thousands) ..	29,053,000	20,433,226	18,056,818	17,606,454	17,50,380	17,764,609	18,154,118	18,270,659
20	Freight ton-mileage of goods (in thousands) ..	21,524,637	20,406,477	18,340,765	17,292,541	18,706,817	20,851,615	20,553,684	21,435,458
21	Average miles a ton of goods was carried ..	246.4	244.7	246	244	244.5	240.8	236.4	248.5
22	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile ..	6.14	6.00	6.15	6.35	6.32	6.07	6.04	6.25
<i>Average miles a passenger was carried.</i>									
23	1st class ..	153.7	164.4	183.1	191.5	192.0	200.4	218.4	212.4
24	2nd class ..	49.9	52.5	60	69.8	61.7	64.6	70.1	73.5
25	Intermediate class ..	42.4	40.9	45.3	47.1	48.1	49.1	48.3	48.1
26	3rd class ..	35.8	35.0	35	34.4	34.3	35.1	35.3	35.1
27	Total ..	36.3	35.6	35.7	35.1	35.0	35.8	36.0	35.8
<i>Average rate charged per passenger per mile.</i>									
28	1st class ..	16.2	16.4	17.2	18.2	18.1	18.0	17.8	18.0
29	2nd class ..	7.75	7.70	8.28	8.82	8.76	8.73	8.39	8.37
30	Intermediate class ..	4.02	4.10	4.22	4.26	4.22	4.24	4.22	4.15
31	3rd class ..	3.02	3.01	3.13	3.21	3.17	3.08	3.03	2.98
32	Total ..	3.21	3.21	3.33	3.42	3.37	3.28	3.23	3.19

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year.

Railways.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
STATE LINES.										
Aden	29	29	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Aligarh Dandeli (Provincial)*	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Alon-Y. E. U.	49	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Annapur-Manendragarh	913	30	40	53	1,131	1,306	1,306	1,306	1,306	1,306
Assam-Bengal *	210	1,010	1,104	1,131	210	210	210	210	210	210
Bangalore-Harhar *	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
Bengal-Nagpur*	2,201	2,147	2,237	2,418	2,413	3,411	3,411	3,411	3,411	3,411
Bezwada Extension*	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Bombay, Baroda & Central India*	2,582	2,812	2,938	3,035	3,035	3,692	3,692	3,692	3,692	3,692
Bombay-Jambusar *	30	†	†	2,057	2,057	2,057	2,057	2,057	2,057	2,057
Burma	1,592	1,931	2,046	2,057	2,057	2,057	2,057	2,057	2,057	2,057
Cawnpore-Burhal (a)	83	83	83	(c)82	82	82	82	82	82	82
Dera Ismail Khan Tank Deccanville	42	42	42	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Dhone-Kurnool*	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
East Indian	3,817	3,960	4,026	4,157	4,219	4,394	4,394	4,394	4,394	4,394
Eastern Bengal	1,637	1,743	1,793	845	845	1,997	1,997	1,997	1,997	1,997
Satpura *	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625
Great Indian Peninsula	(b) 8,194	(b) 8,216	(b) 8,239	8,163	8,163	3,727	3,727	3,727	3,727	3,727
Jodhpur-Hyderabad** (British Section)	124	124	124	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
Jorhat Provincial	32	32	32	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Kalka-Simla	60	60	60	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
Kangra Valley	103	103	103	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
Zhob Valley	85	174	174	173	173	173	173	173	173	173

* Work by a Company.

(a) Includes 16-79 miles of mixed (5'-6" and 3'-3½") gauge line between Burhal and Barabanki and also 2-18 miles of the O. & R. Railway metre-gauge line at Benares.

(b) Includes Agra-Dellui Chord, Baran-Kotah, Bhopal-Itarsi (a part of this line is owned by the Bhopal Durbar) and Cawnpore-Banda Railway.

† Included under Burma.

§ Closed for traffic from 1st August 1929.

(c) Including the mixed gauge line referred to in the note marked with (a) above and also 2-18 miles of E. I. Railway metre gauge line at Benares.

Mines and Minerals.

Total value of Minerals for which returns of Production are available
for the years 1935 and 1936.

	1935.	1936.	Increase.	Decrease.	Variation per cent.
	£	£	£	£	
Coal	4,903,822	4,699,128	....	204,694	-4.2
Petroleum (a)	4,685,333	4,651,993	....	33,340	-0.7
Gold	2,285,848	2,300,935	15,085	....	+0.7
Lead and lead-ore (b)	1,010,414	1,269,262	258,848	....	+25.6
Manganese-ore (c)	(d) 768,630	1,124,422	355,792	....	+46.3
Building materials	885,190	815,580	....	69,610	-7.9
Tin-ore	763,081	780,689	17,608	....	+2.3
Salt	878,882	747,071	....	131,811	-14.9
Mica (e)	604,111	689,963	85,852	....	+14.2
Silver	769,454	519,188	....	250,266	-32.6
Copper-ore and matte	462,031	452,119	....	9,912	-2.1
Tungsten-ore	296,693	307,624	10,931	....	+3.7
Zinc concentrates	285,666	303,356	17,690	....	+6.2
Iron-ore	266,942	302,040	35,098	....	+13.2
Nickel-sulphate	105,269	111,489	6,220	....	+5.9
Salt-petre (e)	100,420	86,273	....	14,147	-14.1
Ilmenite	68,789	62,423	3,634	....	+6.2
Chromite	36,087	45,450	9,363	....	+25.9
Refractory materials	30,301	29,798	....	503	-1.6
Antimonial lead	27,065	26,036	....	1,029	-3.8
Clays	29,591	21,950	....	7,641	-25.8
Jadeite	14,522	13,412	....	1,110	-7.7
Stearite	14,403	11,803	....	2,600	-18.1
Mouazite	12,453	8,116	....	4,337	-34.7
Magnetite	7,918	7,684	....	234	-2.9
Gypsum	6,945	7,396	451	....	+6.5
Ruby, sapphire and spinel	8,601	7,319	....	1,282	-14.9
Zircon	6,907	6,335	....	632	-9.1
Fuller's earth	6,159	5,389	....	770	-12.5
Diamonds	4,201	4,675	474	....	+11.3
Ochres	3,082	2,393	....	689	-22.3
Antimony-ore	254	1,450	1,196	....	+54.1
Barytes	2,628	1,206	....	1,422	-54.1
Soap sand	763	1,092	320	....	+44.6
Bauxite	1,143	548	....	600	-52.5
Beryl	641	486	....	175	-27.3
Felspar	372	454	82	....	+22.0
Amber	158	409	251	....	+159.5
Graphite	863	331	....	532	-61.6
Asbestos	343	234	....	109	-31.8
Apatite	115	99	....	16	-13.9
Tantalite .. .. .	....	76	76	....	....
Corundum	465	32	....	433	-93.1
Garnet	244	5	....	239	-98.0
Bismuth	16	8	....	8	-50.0
TOTAL	19,346,880	19,427,719	818,980	738,141	+4.0
			+80,839		

(a) Estimated.

(b) Excludes antimonial lead.

(c) Exports f.o.b. values.

(d) Revised.

(e) Export values.

COAL.

Most of the coal raised in India comes from Singareni in Hyderabad, and in Central Provinces but there are a number of smaller coal-fields. Outside Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the most important mines are those at another.

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1935 and 1936.

Province.	1935.	1936.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Assam	220,737	203,239	..	17,498
Baluchistan	9,558	8,099	..	1,459
Bengal	6,682,752	6,667,841	..	14,911
Bihar and Orissa	12,438,058	12,047,975	..	390,083
Central India	329,369	329,488	..	119
Central Provinces	1,526,690	1,507,982	..	18,708
Eastern States Agency	901,269	806,432	..	94,837
Hyderabad	729,414	852,739	123,325	..
Punjab	144,423	156,849	12,426	..
Rajputana	34,425	30,177	..	4,248
Total ..	23,016,695	22,610,821	135,870	541,744

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1935 and 1936.

	1935.			1936.		
	Value (£1 = Rs. 13. 3).		Value per ton.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13. 3).		Value per ton.
	Rs.	£	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	£	Rs. a. p.
Assam	20,77,926	156,235	9 6 7	17,02,950	128,041	8 6 1
Baluchistan	71,651	5,387	7 7 11	45,571	3,420	5 10 0
Bengal	1,72,76,463	1,298,982	2 9 4	1,70,40,371	1,281,231	2 8 11
Bihar and Orissa	3,29,60,619	2,478,242	2 10 5	3,16,03,975	2,376,239	2 9 11
Central India	11,52,135	86,827	3 7 11	11,36,189	85,428	3 7 2
Central Provinces	54,51,135	409,860	3 9 1	50,23,918	377,738	3 5 0
Eastern States Agency	30,77,126	231,363	3 6 7	24,86,987	186,992	3 1 4
Hyderabad (a)	23,71,781	178,829	3 4 0	27,16,474	204,246	3 3 0
Punjab	6,30,794	47,428	4 5 11	6,03,504	45,376	3 13 7
Rajputana	1,51,210	11,369	4 6 3	1,38,465	10,411	4 6 5
Total ..	6,52,20,840	4,903,822	..	6,24,98,404	4,699,128	..
Average ..	..	..	2 13 4	..	..	2 12 3

(a) Estimated.

In 1931, 1932 and 1933 there was a continuous decrease in production of coal from the peak figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930. In 1934 the direction of change was reversed and production increased by 2,268,284 tons (or 11.4 per cent.) from 19,789,163 tons in 1933 to 22,057,447 tons in 1934. In 1935 the increase continued but at a less rate, by 959,248 tons (or 4.3 per cent.), to 23,016,695 tons. In 1936, however, there was again a decrease by 405,874 tons (1.8 per cent.) to 22,610,821 tons. This decrease was shared by all provinces except Hyderabad, which showed a substantial increase, and Central India and the Punjab, which showed slight increases. In Bihar and Orissa, the Bokaro, Rampur, Rajmahal Hills and Jaintia fields showed increases, the rest decreases. In Central India and Eastern States Agency, Sohagpur and Raigarh showed increases and Umaria, Korea and Talcher

decreases; in the Central Provinces, Pench Valley showed an increase and Ballarpar decrease. A new field was started at Shahpur, Betal district. In Hyderabad State, all fields showed increases. In the Tertiary coalfields of Assam, Baluchistan, the Punjab and Rajputana, increases were shown by the Punjab fields except Jhelum, and by the Khasi and Jaintia hills in Assam, the others showing decreases.

As usual the output of the Tertiary fields was but a trivial proportion of the whole, the proportions being 98.24 per cent. from the Gondwana coalfields and 1.76 per cent. from the Tertiary coalfields.

The variations in the statistical position of the coal industry since 1927 can be gauged to some extent by examining the stock position at the end of each year. Stocks increased continuously from 1920 to 1932. In the previous

review it was recorded that during 1933 the position showed no substantial change, but that the slight reduction of stocks might be symptomatic of a tendency towards a better adjustment of production to demand. This surmise has proved to be partially correct, for during 1934 stocks were reduced by nearly 700,000 tons, increasing by 165,529 tons in 1935 and decreasing by 207,524 tons in 1936.

In continuation of the trend of 1934 and 1935, the export statistics for coal during 1936 show a further decrease amounting to about 20,000 tons. Ceylon retained her position as the leading importer of Indian coal, taking some 3,000 tons more than in 1935. The Straits Settlements figures were practically the same as in 1935, but the Hong Kong trade almost died out. The export of coke decreased by 412 tons.

IRON ORE.

Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are the only provinces in India in which iron ore is mined for smelting by European methods. Iron smelting, however, was at one time a widespread industry in India and there is hardly a district away from the great alluvial tracts of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra in which slag heaps are not found. The primitive iron smelter finds no difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore from deposit that no European ironmaster would regard as worth his serious consideration. Early attempts to introduce European processes for the manufacture of pig-iron and steel were recorded in 1830 in the South Arcot District. Since that date various other attempts have been made but none proved a success before that now in operation near Barakar in Bengal. The site of the Barakar Iron-Works was originally chosen on account of the proximity of both coal and ore supplies. The outcrop of iron stone shales between the coal-bearing Barakar and Raniganj stages stretches east and west from the works, and for many years the clay ironstone nodules obtainable from this formation formed the only supply of ore used in the blast furnaces. Recently magnetite and hematite have been obtained from the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts, and the production from the last named district has largely replaced the supplies of ore hitherto obtained near the iron-works. The Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, have now given up the use of ores obtained from the neighbourhood of Barakar and Raniganj and are now obtaining most of their ores from the Kolhan Estate, Singhbhum. Some years ago the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. secured two deposits of iron-ore in Saranda (Singbhum) forming parts of two large hill masses known as Notu Buru and Buda Buru respectively. Recent prospecting in this part of Singhbhum has led to the discovery of numerous additional deposits of iron-ore, the extension of which has been traced into Keonjhar and Bonal States in Orissa, a total distance of some 40 miles in a S. S. W. direction. At Pansira Buru, a portion of Notu Buru, the deposit has been opened up, and now feeds the Barakar ironwork. Pansira Buru rises to over 2,500 feet above sea level, the low ground on the west side being at about 1,100 feet above sea-level. The uppermost 400 to 450 feet of this hill has now been opened up, and the workings indicate the existence of a deposit about a quarter of a mile long, perhaps 400 feet thick and proved on the dip for about 500 feet. The ore body appears to be interbedded with the Dharwar slates, from which it is separated by banded hematite-jaspers. The ore itself is high-grade micaceous hematite often lateritised at the outcrop. Cross-cuts

into the interior of the deposit show that the hematite becomes very friable not far below the outcrop. In fact the characteristics of this ore, including the surface lateritisation, are almost exactly reproduced in the iron-ore deposits of Goa and Ratnagiri. The Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakoli possesses slightly richer and purer ore-bodies in the Raipur district, supplies of ore are at present drawn from the deposits in Mayurbhanj. The ore-deposits have all been found to take the form of roughly lenticular leads or bodies of hematite, with small proportions of magnetite, in close association with granite on the one hand and granitic rocks on the other.

The production of iron ore from 2,430,136 tons in 1929 the output of iron-ore in India fell to 1,228,625 tons in 1933. In 1934, however, there was a turn of the tide and the production recovered sharply to 1,916,918 tons and in 1935 rose still further to 2,364,297 tons and in 1936 to 2,553,247 tons. There were also substantial increases in the output of pig-iron and steel.

The increase in the production of pig-iron in India recorded above was accompanied by a substantial rise in the quantity exported from 472,636 tons in 1935 to 605,966 tons in 1936. Japan is the principal consumer of Indian pig-iron; the proportion taken fell from 70.8 per cent. in 1935 to 60.6 per cent. in 1936, though the actual amount rose by 0.9 per cent. There were large increases in exports to the United Kingdom, and to the United States, while the export to China was halved. The export value per ton of pig-iron fell from Rs. 23 (£ 1.72) in 1935 to Rs. 22.6 (£ 1.70) in 1936.

The Steel Industry (Production) Act 1924 (Act No. XIV of 1924), authorised, to companies employing Indians, bounties upon rails and fishplates wholly manufactured in British India from materials wholly or mainly produced from Indian iron-ore and complying with specifications approved by the Railway Board, and upon iron or steel railway wagons, which had been manufactured in British India. This Act was repealed by the Act No. III of 1927 and the payment of bounties consequently ceased on the 31st March, 1927; the industry is, however, protected to a certain extent by the varying tariffs on different classes of imported steel. As a result of a new Act, No. XXXI of 1934, provision has been made for an increase of tariffs by about half over the 1927 rates, or about Rs. 10 per ton *ad valorem* in most cases, or about Rs. 40 per ton in the case of articles not of British manufacture;

MANGANESE ORE.

This industry was started some thirty years ago by quarrying the deposits of the Vizagapatnam district, and from an output of 674 tons in 1892, the production rose rapidly to 92,008 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits in the Central Provinces were also attacked, and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore than the Vizagapatnam mines. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in porcelain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields. The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferro-manganese for use in steel manufacture. Since 1904, when the total output was 150,190 tons, the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to the high prices prevailing.

The catastrophic fall in the production of manganese ore in India from the peak figures of 1927, namely 1,120,353 tons valued at £2,703,068 *f.o.b.* Indian ports to 212,604 tons with a value of £140,022 in 1932 has been recorded previously. In 1933 the output rose slightly to 218,307 tons but the value fell to £123,171. These are the smallest quantities and values reported since 1901, when the output was 120,891 tons valued at £122,831. In 1905 the output was 247,427 tons valued at £223,432, since when the smallest production was 450,416 tons in 1915 valued at £920,546; whilst the smallest value was in 1909 when a production of 644,660 tons was valued at £903,908. In 1934 there was, however, a partial recovery to 406,306 tons valued at £388,240, further increased in 1935 to 641,483 tons valued at £708,630 and in 1936 to 813,442 tons valued at £1,124,422. The full magnitude of this catastrophe to the Indian manganese industry is perhaps best realised from the fact that whilst the quantity of the production in 1933 was a little over one-fifth of that of the peak year of 1927, the value was less than one-twenty-second part of the value of the 1927 production. In fact in none of the major Indian mineral industries have the effects of the slump been so

seriously felt as in the manganese industry; it is gratifying, therefore, that some measure of recovery can now be recorded, though the value of the output is still less than half the peak figure of 1927.

The substantial recovery in 1936 is due mainly to increases in the Balaghat, Nagpur and Bhandara districts of the Central Provinces, and to the resumption of work in Panch Mahals. The output from Saurashtra State fell by a third. The most pleasing feature of this improvement is the recovery of the Central Provinces production from the trivial figure to which it had fallen in 1933 (28,789 tons) to 568,806 tons in 1936. During 1932 and 1933 the majority of mines in the Central Provinces had been closed, including several mines that had never been closed since the commencement of work in 1900 and 1901; there had been a total cessation of production in the Nagpur district and almost total cessation in Bhandara. The amount of ground still to be recovered can be judged from the fact that the production of the Central Provinces averaged 660,550 tons annually during the quinquennium 1924 to 1928.

The partial recovery of the Indian manganese industry during 1934 and 1935 was reflected in an increase of exports, including the quantities exported from Mormugao in Portuguese India, from the maddr of 375,904 tons in 1933 to 864,698 tons in 1935. In 1936 this fell to 742,547 tons. The opening of the new port at Vizagapatnam has been the brightest feature in the Indian manganese industry during the last four years, on account of the reduced lead from the Central Provinces to the sea. The distribution of manganese-ore exported from British Indian ports (excluding Mormugao) during 1935 and 1936, from which it will be seen that the United Kingdom with an increase of some 36,000 tons retained her position as the chief importer of Indian manganese-ore. The second place as importer was taken by the United States with an increase of some 31,000 tons, with Japan falling to third with a decrease of some 68,000 tons; Belgium showed a decrease of 10,500 tons, Italy of 15,000 tons, and France of 39,000 tons.

GOLD.

The greater part of the total output of gold in India is derived from the Kolar gold field in Mysore. During the last decade the production of this mine reached its highest point in 1905 when 616,758 ounces were raised. In 1906 the quantity won was 565,208 ounces and this figure fell to 535,085 ounces in 1907. The figures for the latter years reveal a small improvement. The Nizami's mine at Hutti in Hyderabad comes next, but at a respectable distance, to the Kolar gold field. This mine was opened in 1903. The only other mines from which gold was raised were those in the Dharwar district of Bombay and the Anantapur district of Madras. The Dharwar mines gave

an output of 2,993 ounces in 1911 but work there ceased in 1912. The Anantapur mines gave their first output of gold during the year 1910; the amount being 2,532 ounces, valued at Rs. 1,51,800. Gold mining was carried on in the North Arcot district of Madras from 1893 till 1900, the highest yield (2,854 ounces) being obtained in the year 1898. The Kyaukpazat mine in Upper Burma was worked until 1903, when the pay chute was lost and the mine closed down. In 1902 dredging operations were started on the Irrawaddy river near Myitkyina, and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904; the amount steadily increased from year to year and reached 8,445 ounces in 1909, but

fell in subsequent years until in 1922 it was no more than 24 ozs. The small quantity of gold produced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the United Provinces is obtained by washing. Gold washing is carried on in a great many districts in India, but there is no complete record of the amount obtained in this way.

In 1931 the gradual secular decline in the total Indian gold production was temporarily arrested with an output of 330,488.8 ozs. valued at Rs. 2,08,01,043 (£1,540,885), followed by a trivial fall again in 1932, when the output was 329,681.7 ozs. valued at Rs. 2,53,51,438 (£1,906,123). In 1933 there was an increase to

336,108.3 ozs. valued at Rs. 2,76,40,071 (£2,078,201). In 1934 the output fell to 322,142.9 ozs., but the value increased to Rs. 2,92,71,130 (£2,200,836), being the highest in terms of sterling since 1920. It is interesting to note that the output of 1921, which was valued at £2,050,575 a figure very close to that of the 1933 production, was 432,722.6 ozs. In 1935 the output rose again to 327,652.5 ozs. valued at Rs. 3,04,01,775 (£2,285,848), and in 1936 to 333,385.6 ozs. valued at Rs. 306,02,413 (£2,300,933).

The average number of persons employed on the Kolar Gold Field during 1936 was 22,973, of whom 14,638 worked underground.

SALT.*

There was a fall, during 1936, in the total output of salt due to decreases from all the principal producing provinces except Aden; the 1934 production was the highest on record. Imports of salt into India decreased by over 6,000 tons, all the countries of origin showing decreases excepting Egypt, taking the place of Italian East Africa.

* Source: Records of the Geological Survey of India (Vol. 72, Part 3, 1937.)

Quantity and value of Salt produced in India during the years 1935 and 1936.

	1935.			1936.		
	Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13. 3).		Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13. 3).	
		Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	£
Aden	339,667	10,81,299	148,970	355,304	20,71,011	165,715
Bengal	17	1,079	81	83	5,107	384
Bombay and Sind ..	633,700	31,02,656	233,282	530,716	24,78,369	186,344
Burma	40,086	5,31,009	39,925	32,272	4,95,514	37,257
Gwallow (u)	95	4,725	355	115	6,726	430
Madras	460,257	22,89,700	172,165	349,190	15,83,293	119,044
Northern India ..	474,351	37,78,670	284,104	468,118	32,97,030	247,897
Total ..	1,948,173	1,16,89,137	878,882	1,785,888	90,36,050	747,071

(a) Figures relate to the official years, 1935-36 and 1936-37.

Imports of Salt into India during the years 1935 and 1936.

From—	1935.			1936.		
	Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13. 3).		Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13. 3).	
		Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	£
Germany	86,337	14,70,251	110,545	80,048	13,77,819	103,595
Aden and Dependencies ..	298,749	40,72,470	306,201	292,704	38,70,527	291,017
Egypt	7,540	1,21,941	9,168	12,375	2,08,380	15,668
Other countries ..	1,321	99,348	7,470	2,458	1,09,968	8,223
Total ..	393,956	57,64,010	433,384	387,585	55,66,094	418,503

Stock Exchanges.

There are about 475 Share and Stock Brokers in Bombay. They carry on business on the Brokers' Hall, bought in 1887 from the funds of the **Share and Stock Brokers' Association** formed to facilitate the negotiations and the sale and purchase of Joint Stock securities promoted throughout the Presidency of Bombay. Their powers are defined by rules and regulations framed by the Board of Directors and approved by the general body of Brokers. The Board has the power to stop business in times of emergencies. The official address of the Secretary is Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

At first the admittance fee for a broker was Rs. 5 which was gradually raised to Rs. 7,000. The fee for the Broker's card has increased. In 1921 a number of cards were sold at Rs. 40,000 each and the proceeds were employed to purchase an adjoining building for the extension of the business. The present value of the card is about Rs. 25,000.

In November 1917 a second Stock Exchange was opened in Bombay, with its headquarters in Apollo Street known as the **Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd.** This separate Exchange no longer functions it was revived in 1922. It has ceased to function again.

For many years the **Calcutta Share Market** met in the open air in business quarters and was under no control except that of market custom. In 1908 the **Calcutta Stock Exchange Association** was formed, a Representative Committee came into existence, and the existing customs were focussed into rules drawn up for the conduct of business. Public confidence grew rapidly and the rules regarding membership and business underwent drastic changes to suit advancing conditions. The Great War, having given an impetus to Indian industries, was responsible for an astoundingly large volume of business in the market which culminated in a boom.

In June, 1923, the Association was incorporated into a Limited Company under the Indian Companies' Acts 1913-1920 with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 lakhs divided into 800 fully paid up shares of 1,000 each. Accounts are made up annually up to 30th September. At the present moment, the number of shares subscribed is 223, each firm owning, and being entitled to own, only one share.

The total number of members, including partners and assistants of member firms, is 608. The Committee has restricted the further sale of new shares until it deems it necessary to revise its decision, exception being made in the case of a partner dissociating from an existing firm. Anyone to become a member is required to purchase a share from a member and seek election and on being elected the admission fee charged by the Association is Rs. 5,000. The conduct of members and of business is controlled by bye-laws, customs and usages being fully honoured. The market customs differ from those of most other Stock Exchanges, since there are no settlement days, delivery is due the second day after the contract is passed, and sales of securities are effected for most part under blank transfers. It has not got jobbers like the London Stock Exchange, but the brokers mostly

combine the function of dealers. The principal business transacted is connected with the shares in Jute Mills, Coal Companies, Tea Companies registered in India, miscellaneous industrial concerns (such as paper, flour, etc.) Railway Companies and Debentures, the latter representing those of industrial concerns and Trustees Investment Securities, namely, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures.

A general meeting of the shareholders annually elects a Committee which elects several Sub-Committees and Hon. Office Bearers—the President and two Joint Hon. Treasurers. The Committee is empowered to do all work on behalf of the Association, which in its turn delegates powers to the Sub-Committees and the Hon. Office Bearers. The Committee also adjudicates in disputes between members thus enabling the members to avoid Law Courts in most cases.

Committee for 1935.—J. R. Coulthard, President; J. S. Haywood, G. C. Montgomery, O. A. Cohen, Sarbotoosh Sen, Jitendra Molan Dutt, M.Sc.; Gorallal Seal, Shambhu Nath Dutt, Gobind Lal Bangur, Mahaliram Sonthalia, Basant Lal Chaturvedi, Jagannath Jhunjhunwala, Bishambhar Nath Chaturvedi, B.A., LL.B.; Mokandlall.

Joint Honorary Treasurers:—Gorallal Seal, Mahaliram Sonthalia.

Secretary:—From April 1935, D. Chakraverty, M.A., B.L.

The Stock Exchange has its own building at 7, Lyons Range. This building—one of the finest specimens of its kind—was opened on 6th July 1928, by Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor of Bengal. The ground floor is utilised for the Association Hall where members meet between 12 noon and 5 p.m. The Mezzanine floor contains the offices of the Association, a well equipped Library and several retiring places for the benefit of the members. The upper three floors are tenanted by members' offices.

The Madras Stock Exchange Association, Limited.—The only Registered Institution in Southern India of brokers dealing in Shares, Stocks and Government Securities. Promoted and Registered on 12th August 1937. It has two kinds of members—viz. Founders and Ordinary. The Founder members have to pay admission fee of Rs. 500 whilst Ordinary members pay Rs. 1,000. Deposit from each member is Rs. 5,000 or such higher amount as the Executive Committee may decide. Each member further has to pay monthly subscription of Rs. 25. Working hours of the Exchange are between 12 and 1-30 noon. Dealings in about 18 shares of Companies are allowed on Forward monthly basis. Other shares are quoted on cash basis Government Securities are quoted on cash basis i.e. delivery within seven days.

President.—Mr. C. M. Kothari; **Vice-President.**—Mr. W. L. Knopp. Registered Office, Madras. Telephone No. 4075.

Chambers of Commerce.

Modern commerce in India was built up by merchants from the west and was for a long time entirely in their hands. Chambers of Commerce and numerous kindred Associations were formed by them for its protection and assistance. But Indians have in recent years, taken a large and growing part in this commercial life. The extent of their participation varies greatly in different parts of India, according to the natural propensities and genius of different races. Bombay, for instance, has led the way in the industrial and commercial regeneration of the new India, while Bengal, very active in other fields of activity, lags behind in this one. Arising from these circumstances we find Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and other important centres, with a membership both European and Indian; but alongside these have sprung up in recent years certain Associations, such as the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, of which the membership is exclusively Indian. These different classes of bodies are in no sense hostile to one another and constantly work in association.

The London Chamber of Commerce in 1921 realizing the increasing attention demanded by the economic development of India, took steps to form an "East India Section" of their organization. The Indian Chambers work harmoniously with this body, but are in no sense affiliated to it, nor is there at present any inclination on their part to enter into such close relationship, because it is generally felt that the Indian Chambers can themselves achieve their objects better and more effectively than a London body could do for them, and on various occasions the London Chamber, or the East India Section of it have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters.

A new movement was started in 1913 by the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, a leading millowner and public citizen of Bombay, which aims at effecting great improvement in strengthening Indian commercial organization. Sir Fazulbhoy's original plan was for the formation of an Indian Commercial Congress. The proposal met with approval in all parts of India. The scheme was delayed by the outbreak of war but afterwards received an impetus from the same cause and the first Congress was held in the 1915 Christmas holiday season, in the Town Hall, Bombay. The list of members of the Reception Committee showed that all the important commercial associations of Bombay were prepared to co-operate actively.

The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of India. The late Sir D. E. Wacha, the then President of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, presided as Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the opening of the proceedings and the first business was the election of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy as the first President. The Con-

gress resolved upon the establishment of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce, and elected a Provincial Committee empowered to take the necessary steps to get the Association registered and to enrol members and carry on work. The Congress also approved of the draft constitution.

The organization lamented for lack of support for some years until a number of merchants specially interested in Currency and Exchange questions revived it in 1926 at Delhi and 1927 at Calcutta, the initiative in the new activities falling, like the first movement, from Bombay. The Commercial Congress held in Calcutta on 31st December 1926 and 1st and 2nd January 1927, decided upon the formation of a "Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce" and agreed to the registered office of this body being "at the place where the President for the year has his headquarters or where he directs it to be located." Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following:—

- (a) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.
- (b) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community and associations on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.
- (c) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.
- (d) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.
- (g) To draw, make, accept, discount execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

The Rules provide for two classes of members, viz., numbers consisting of Chambers of Commerce (Subscription Rs. 300) and others consisting of Commercial Associations (Subscription Rs. 150).

The following are the Committee of the Federation for 1937-38:—

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE FEDERATION FOR THE YEAR 1937-38.

President:—The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chhoy, Kt.

Vice-President:—Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta.

Members of the Committee:—Lala Shri Ram, New Delhi; Mr. Kasturilal Lalbhai, Ahmedabad; Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., Cuttack, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Bombay; Mr. Chundil

B. Mehta, Bombay; Mr. M. L. Dahamkar, Bombay; Lala Padampat Singhania, Cawnpore; Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasubpathy Mudaliar, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Mr. N. B. Sarkar, Calcutta; Mr. Debesh Chandra Ghose, Jalpaiguri, Mr. P. S. Sodhikans, Lahore.

Honorary Treasurers:—Mr. A. L. Ojha, Calcutta; Mr. D. N. Sen, Calcutta.

Co-opted Members:—Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Calcutta; Mr. G. L. Mehta, Calcutta; Mr. M. C. Ghia, Bombay; Rao Bahadur Shivrajan G. Mohatta, Karachi; Lala Gurusatran Lall, Gaya; Mr. Maha Narain, Delhi.

Secretary:—Mr. D. G. Mulherkar, Scindia House, Chenzou Road, New Delhi.

BENGAL.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 300. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade "in particular in Calcutta." There are two classes of members. Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and joint stock companies or other corporations, formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber for the year 1937-38:—

President.—Sir George Campbell, M.L.A., Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

Vice-President.—Sir Edward Benthall, Messrs. Bird & Co.

Members.—Mr. N. W. Chisholm, The National Bank of India, Ltd.; Mr. A. Duncan, The Bengal Nagpur Railway Co., Ltd.; Mr. F. C. Guthrie, Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.; Commandr. S. C. Lyttelton, O.B.E., D.S.C., Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.; Mr. E. B. Pratt, Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd.; Mr. H. G. Stokes, Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.; Mr. R. W. Weir Patterson, Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co.

The Secretary of the Chamber is Mr. D. C. Fairbairn. Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. J. B. Sutherland.

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and the representatives returned, for the current year.

The Council of State.—The Hon'ble Mr. J. Reid Kay.

The Bengal Legislative Assembly.—Mr. C. E. L. Milne-Robertson, (Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd.); Mr. J. A. Clark, (Messrs. Ander-

son, Wright & Co.); Mr. D. Hendry, (Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd.); Mr. M. A. P. Hirtzell, (Messrs. Macneill & Co., Ltd.); Mr. R. M. Sassoon, (Messrs. A. M. Sassoon & Sons, Ltd.); Mr. R. Haywood, (Messrs. Pigott, Chapman & Co.); Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, (The Statesman Ltd.).

The Calcutta Port Trust.—Sir George Campbell; M.L.A., (Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.). Commandr. S. C. Lyttelton, O.B.E., D.S.C., (Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.); Mr. C. E. L. Milne-Robertson, (Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd.); Mr. K. J. Nicholson, (Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.); The Hon'ble Mr. J. Reid Kay, (Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd.); Mr. Balour Smith, (Messrs. Macneill & Co.).

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation.—Mr. E. H. Edney, (Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd.); Mr. J. A. Gloag, (Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd.); Mr. J. H. Lyle, (The Oriental Gas Co., Ltd.); Mr. G. U. Pottinger, (The Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India, Ltd.); Mr. K. G. Silbar, (The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.); Mr. J. H. Speller, (The Bengal Telephone Corporation Ltd.).

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta.—Mr. F. Rooney (Bengal Telephone Co., Ltd.).

The Bengal Boiler Commission.—Mr. R. A. Cole, (Union South Jute Mill); Mr. B. Thornton, (Messrs. Burn & Co., Ltd.); Mr. W. H. W. Urquhart, A.M.I. Mech. E., (Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.).

The Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission.—Mr. R. J. Oliver; Mr. G. Y. Robertson.

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, such as the committee of the Calcutta Sailors' Home, and to numerous subsidiary associations. The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

Calcutta Grain Oilseed and Rice Association
Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Tea Association, Calcutta Tea Traders' Association, Calcutta Fire Insurance Association, Calcutta Import Trade Association, Calcutta Marine Insurance Association, The

Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Association, Indian Paper Makers' Association, Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association, Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association, Jute Fabric Brokers' Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Shippers' Association, Calcutta Jute Dealers' Association, Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association, Calcutta Accident Insurance Association, Calcutta Flour Mills' Association, Calcutta River Transport Association, the Masters' Stevedores' Association and the Association of Paint, Colour & Varnish, Manufacturers in India.

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination, settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to customs of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta, or elsewhere in India or Burma, by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences be submitted. The Secretary of the Cham-

ber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which consists of such members or assistants to members as may, from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants.

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed Measures' Department controlled by a special committee. It includes a Superintendent (G. C. Gee Smyth), Head Office Manager (Mr. F. W. Kendall) and Assistant Superintendents (Messrs. J. B. F. Henfrey, B. Perry and S. J. Warwick) and the staff at the time of the last official returns consisted of 100 officers. The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the port is followed. The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate funds and Measures' Club. The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns. It publishes weekly the *Calcutta Prices Current*, and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many other circulars on matters under discussion.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The objects of the Chamber are to aid and stimulate the development of commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal and Assam and to protect the commercial interest of all persons trading therein; to promote unanimity and uniformity of practice amongst the members of the commercial community; to represent their views and requirements to the Government, railway and port authorities; to arrange for organised action on all matters involving the interests of members including conditions of employment of industrial labour; to arbitrate when occasion occurs between parties willing to submit their differences to the Association, and generally to do all such things as may be conducive to the interests of the commercial classes of Bengal and Assam.

The Chamber has recently organised an Industrial Museum for making an effective display of the industrial products of the Province to the best interest of the industries, particularly in the matter of pressing their claim to various forms of Governmental assistance, and also for providing expert advice to those who might be looking for proper guidance in the matter of selecting particular lines of industrial venture.

President.—Sir Hari Sanker Paul, Kt., M.L.A., (Butto Kristo Paul & Co., Ltd.)

Vice-Presidents.—Dr. N. N. Law, M.A., Ph.D., (Bangsawari Cotton Mills Ltd.), Mr. A. C. Sen, (Messrs. D. M. Das & Sons, Ltd.)

Hon. Treasurer.—Dr. Satya Churn Law, M.A., Ph.D.

Members of the Executive Committee.—The Hon. Mr. Nalini B. Sarker, Mr. S. C. Mitra, (Mitra & Choudhri); Mr. Sadhan Chandra Roy, (Wilson & Roy); Kumar Kartick Churn Mullick, (Raja D. N. Mullick & Sons, Ltd.); Mr. Arun Prokash Boral, (Prosad Das Boral & Bros.); Mr. D. N. Sen, (Bengal Glass Works, Ltd.); Capt. N. N. Dutta, M.B., (Bengal Immunity Co., Ltd.); Mr. Jiban Krishna Mitter; Mr. S. C. Ray, M.A.,

M.L., (The Aryasthan Insurance Co., Ltd.); Mr. Banwari Lal Roy; Mr. I. B. Sen, (The Anandamoyee Agency, Ltd.); Mr. Netai Charan Paul, (Messrs. M. R. Paul & Co.); Mr. Benode Gopal Mookerjee, (Messrs. Gangadhar Banerjee & Co.); Mr. Narendra Chandra Dutta, M.L.C., (The Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd.); Mr. A. C. Mitter, (Messrs. Ghosh & Mitter); Mr. Amar Krishna Ghosh, (The Bengal Insurance & Real Property Co., Ltd.); Mr. Rakhal Chandra Dutta, M.A., B.L., (The Tripureswari Tea & Trading Co., Ltd.); Mr. G. Basu, B.A., F.S.A.A., F.O.I.S., (Messrs. G. Basu & Co.); Mr. K. Chakravarti, (The Holidiehara Tea Estate); Mr. Bhutnath Koley.

Co-opted Members of the Executive Committee.—Mr. Jogendra Kishore Das, M.A., B.L., (Messrs. M. Bhattacharyya & Co.); Mr. J. N. Lahiri, (The Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.); Mr. B. C. Ghosh, B. com. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), (The Sisir Soap Works); Mr. N. N. Rakshit, (The Bengal Industries Association); Mr. H. P. Bagaria, (The East India Jute Association Ltd.); Mr. Nirmal Chandra Ghosh, (The Bengal Jute Growers' Association); Mr. Ashutosh Bhattacharyya, (The Paddy Merchants' Association); Dr. N. Sanjyal, M.A., Ph.D., M.L.A., (The Murshidabad Silk Association); Mr. J. N. Banerjee, (The All-India Soap Makers' Association); Rai A. C. Banerjee, Bahadur, C.I.E., (The New Jangraich Coal Co., Ltd.); Mr. N. K. Roy Choudhury, (Messrs. Kalkicharan Girish Chandra Roy Chowdhury.)

Secretary.—Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta, M.A., B.L., M.B.E.

Asst. Secretary.—Mr. S. R. Biswas, M.A.

LIST OF AFFILIATED BODIES AND ASSOCIATION MEMBERS OF THE BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Bengal Industries Association, 15, Olive Street, Calcutta; The Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, 2, Ashu Babu Lane,

Kidderpore, Calcutta; The All-India Soap Makers' Association, 22, Canning Street, Calcutta; The Bengal Glass Manufacturers Association, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta; The Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Tharia, B. I. Ry.; The East India Jute Association Ltd., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta; The Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association, P 224/6, Strand Bank Road, Meerbaharghat, Calcutta; The Oil Mills Association, 151B, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta; The Faridpur District Merchants' Association, Faridpur; The Association of Engineers, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta; The Indian Insurance Institute, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta; The Bengal

Jute Growers' Association, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta; The Calcutta Shellac Exchange Ltd., 3, Mango Lane, Calcutta; The Tipperah Chamber of Commerce, Comilla; The Indian Planters' Association, Sridharpur, Sylhet; The Paddy Merchants' Association, 69/1, Chetla Road, Alipore, Calcutta; The Calcutta Wine Association, 1, Lindsay Street, Calcutta; The Tipperah Trades Association, Comilla; The Murshidabad Silk Association, Berhampur, District Murshidabad; The Provident Insurance Companies Association (Bengal), 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta; The Calcutta Jute Exchange Ltd., Calcutta; The Tripura Tea Association, 1, Mission Road, Calcutta.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned; to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians; to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular the Indians, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India; to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber; to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the Chamber; to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India; to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta; and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce and industries, or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them.

There are two classes of Members, local and mofussil. The local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs. 100 and the Mofussil members Rs. 50. Merchants, Bankers, Ship-owners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber.

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1937:—

President.—Mr. A. B. Dalal.

Senior Vice-President.—Mr. G. L. Mehta.

Vice-President.—Mr. K. J. Purohit.

Members.—Mr. B. M. Birla; Mr. P. P. Khaitan; Mr. N. L. Puri; Mr. K. L. Jatia; Mr. Karamchand Thapar; Mr. A. I. Ojha; Mr. M. L. Shah;

Mr. Faizulla Gangjee; Mr. Kassim A. Mohamed; Mr. B. D. Bhattar; Mr. Pranjivan Jaitha; Mr. Badridas Goenka; Mr. Rajendra Singh Singhi; Mr. M. G. Bhagat; Mr. A. N. Jha; Mr. Kedar Nath Khandelwal; Mr. Debendra Chandra Ghosh; Mr. Mangtooram Jaipuria.

Secretary.—Mr. S. R. Dhadda, M.A., LL.B.

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber:—Indian Sugar Mills' Association, Jute Balers' Association, Indian Produce Association, East India Jute Association, Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association, Calcutta Kirana Association, Gumy Trades Association, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Indian Tea Merchants' Association, Marwari Rice Mills Association, Sindh Merchants' Association, Indian Insurance Companies' Association and Shareholders' Association, Indian Coal Merchants' Association.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades. With a view to cover the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed; on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades:—(1) Jute; (2) Gummy; (3) Piece-goods and yarn; (4) Iron and Steel; (5) Coal and Minerals; (6) General.

CHAMBERS REPRESENTATIVES ON—

Bengal Legislative Assembly.—Mr. D. P. Khaitan.

Calcutta Port Commissioners.—Mr. A. L. Ojha.
Bengal Nagpur Railway Local Advisory Committee.—Mr. K. L. Jatia.

East Indian Railway Local Advisory Committee.—Mr. Faizulla Gangjee.

Eastern Bengal Railway Local Advisory Committee.—Mr. R. Chakravarti.

Board of Apprenticeship Training.—Mr. M. G. Bhagat.

Railway Rates Advisory Committee.—Mr. A. L. Ojha; Mr. D. P. Khaitan; Mr. M. L. Shah; Mr. G. L. Mehta; Mr. Faizulla Gangjee.

Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal.—Mr. G. L. Mehta.

Chamber's Auditors.—Messrs. S. B. Dandekar & Co., B.A.

MARWARI ASSOCIATION.

160A, CHITTARANJAN AVENUE, CALCUTTA.

THE MARWARI ASSOCIATION was established in the year 1898.

Its objects are :

(a) To promote and advance the moral, intellectual, commercial, economic, political and social interests of the Marwari community and to protect the rights and status of the Marwari community by every possible constitutional means.

(b) To arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties either one or both of which are members of the Marwari community, provided the parties are willing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Association.

(c) To adjust controversies between members of the Association.

(d) To communicate with Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile and public bodies within or outside India and to concert and promote measures for the protection of trade, commerce and industries in which Indians and, in particular, Marwaris are engaged.

(e) To found and support establishments and institutions for disseminating commercial, technical and general education in different branches of Art and Science in the Marwari community.

(f) To take all necessary steps for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action, affecting the interests of the Marwari community, either by Government, or any department thereof or by any local body or bodies.

(g) To take such action as may be necessary for securing the redress of grievances of any branch of trade, commerce and industry in which the Marwari community is interested as also such other action as may be conducive to the development and growth of such trade, commerce and industry.

(h) To make representations to the Local Central or other authorities concerned, Executive or Legislative, to procure change of law and law practice affecting the commercial, economic, political and other interests of the Marwari community.

(i) To establish branches at any place in British India or in the Indian States where it may be necessary to do so in the interests of the Marwari community.

(j) To acquire funds, lands, buildings and other moveable and immovable property and to hold, apply, and sell the same for and in the interests of the Association and in furtherance of its objects.

(k) To adopt or promote such philanthropic, economic, industrial, educational and other measures as may be best calculated to better the moral and material condition of the Marwari community.

(l) To subscribe to become a member of or otherwise co-operate with any other association whose objects are altogether or in part similar to those of the Association.

(m) To arrange for lectures by competent men on any subject of interest and importance to the Marwari community.

(n) And generally to do all other acts and things necessary for the attainment of the above objects.

The following are the Office-bearers for the current year :—

President.—Babu Baljnath Bajorka, M.L.A.

Vice-Presidents.—Babu Dwipehand Poddar, Babu Rajendra Singh Singhi, Babu Golindram Bangar and Babu Ramlhandass Jhajharla.

Honorary Secretary.—Babu Babulal Shroff, Jt. Hony. Secretary.—Babu Madan Gopal Poddar.

Treasurer.—Babu Harikrishna Jhajharla.

Auditor.—Babu Murlidhar Sonthalla.

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies :—

Legislative Assembly.—Babu Baljnath Bajorka, M.L.A.

Legislative Council.—Rai Mungtodai Tarpurah Bahadur.

Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal.—Babu Babulal Shroff.

Banking Enquiry Committee, Bengal.—Babu Babulal Shroff.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928 :—

(a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce, hereinafter called the "International Chamber", is established, namely :

(i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries.

(ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce.

(iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of businessmen and organizations devoted to the development of commerce and industry.

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 36 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 60 commercial firms as Associate Members.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1937-38.

President.—The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chitroy, Kt.

Vice-President.—Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasubapathy Mudaliar.

Members of the Committee.—Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Karachi; Mr. Kasturibhai Lalbhai, Ahmedabad; Lala Shri Ram, New Delhi; Mr. G. D. Birla, Calcutta; Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., Bombay; Lala Padampat Singhania, Cawnpore; Mr. Hoosenibhoy A. Lalljee, M.L.A., Bombay; Mr. Manu Subedar, Bombay; Mr. M. L. Dahanukar,

Bombay; Mr. Chinnilal B. Mehta, Bombay; Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Bombay; Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore.

Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. A. L. Ojha, Calcutta.

Co-opted Members.—Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Calcutta; Mr. R. Das, M.L.A., Cuttack; The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, C.I.E., Lahore; The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivali Moflal, Bombay; Mr. G. L. Mehta, Calcutta; Mr. D. N. Sen, Calcutta.

Secretary.—Mr. D. G. Mulherkar.

Office.—Scindia House, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

BOMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber, as set forth in their Memorandum and Articles of Association, are to encourage a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good; to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency; to collect and classify information on all matters of general commercial interest; to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests in general; to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means, as the Committee for the time being may think fit, assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business; to communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places and with individuals, on all subjects of general mercantile interests; and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of the Chamber.

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of the Presidency, and the programme described above was embodied in their first set of rules. According to the latest returns the number of Chamber members is 192. Of these numbers 14 represent banking institutions, 10 shipping agencies and companies, 3 firms of solicitors, 3 railway companies, 13 insurance companies, 17 engineers and contractors, 126 firms engaged in general mercantile business.

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by ballot. The Chamber member's subscription is Rs. 360. Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or "eminent in commerce and manufactures," may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor

by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members.

Officers of the Year.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a committee of nine ordinary members, consisting of the President and Vice-President and seven members. The committee must, as a rule, meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber, subject to such regulations as the committee may make in regard to the matter. A general meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and ten or more members may requisition, through the officers of the Chamber, a special meeting at any time, for specific purpose.

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies:—

The Council of State, one representative.
Bombay Legislative Assembly, two representatives.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, one member, elected for three years.

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, five members, elected for two years.

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 1933-39 and its representatives on the various public bodies:—

President.—A. McIntosh, Esq.

Vice-President.—A. K. G. Hogg, Esq.

Committee.—R. W. Bullock, Esq.; W. L. Clement, Esq.; W. J. Cullen, Esq.; S. Fuchsmann, Esq.; R. C. Lowndes, Esq.; A. P. Powles, Esq.; R. Scherer, Esq.

Secretary.—C. H. Courthope-Munroe, Esq.,

Asst. Secretary.—H. Royal, Esq., M.B.E., V.D.

*Representatives on—**Council of State:* The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Parker.*Bombay Legislative Assembly:* J. B. Greaves, Esq.; G. O. Pike, Esq.*Bombay Port Trust:* W. A. Dell, Esq.; G. H. Cooke, Esq.; R. C. Lowndes, Esq.; A. K. G. Hogg, Esq.; Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham.*Bombay Municipal Corporation:* L. Gwilt, Esq.*Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board:* A. G. Gray, Esq.*Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission:* H. F. Milne, Esq.*Persian Gulf Lights Committee:* C. F. Morris, Esq.*Indian Central Cotton Committee:* M. S. Durutti, Esq.*Empire Cotton Growing Corporation:* A. A. Sarantides, Esq.*Back Bay Reclamation Scheme—Standing Advisory Committee:* L. A. Halsall, Esq.*Auxiliary Force Advisory Committee:* V. F. Noel-Paton, Esq.*Ex-Servicemen Association:* A. McIntosh, Esq. (*Ex-officio*).*Bombay Seamen's Society:* C. H. Courthope Munroe, Esq.*Indian Sailors' Home:* C. E. Leman, Esq.*I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin:* A. K. G. Hogg, Esq.*Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire:* Sir Malcolm Hogg, Kt.*Railway Advisory Committees—*

G. I. P. : L. A. Halsall, Esq.

B. B. & C. I. : L. A. Halsall, Esq.

Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd.: Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham.*Railway Rates Advisory Committee:* G. H. Cooke, Esq.; L. A. Halsall, Esq.; J. F. Macdonell, Esq.; G. J. Damala, Esq.; A. P. Darlow, Esq.*Government of Bombay Board of Communications:* G. O. Pike, Esq.*Bombay University:* Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham.**Special Work.**

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes. Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily. The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts.

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. The department consists of fourteen Indian clerks who, by the authority of Government, work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities. They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record. No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrival Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure, while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay.

Four statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of India. The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods. The third shows, classified, the number of packages of piece-goods and yarns imported by individual merchants. The fourth gives number of bales of cotton exported by each firm to each country during the month with a running total of the number of bales exported during the year.

Another "Monthly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise. A return of "Current Quotations" is issued once a week, on the day of the departure of the English mail, and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and Paris, and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 10, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. From the measurements given in these certificates the freight payable by the Shippers of goods is calculated. The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy season are on duty early and late.

Associated Chamber of Commerce of India.

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1938.
President: The Hon'ble Mr. J. Reid Kay.

Millowners' Association, Bombay.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, was established in 1875 and its objects are as follows:—

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity amongst Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power on all subjects connected with their common good.
- (b) To secure good relations between members of the Association.
- (c) To promote and protect the trade, commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular.
- (d) To consider questions connected with the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members.
- (e) To collect and circulate statistics and to collect, classify and circulate information relating to the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members.

Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more spinning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power is eligible for membership members being elected by ballot. Every member is entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him as annual subscription.

The membership of the Association in 1937 numbered 105.

The following is the Committee for 1938:—

T. V. Baddeley, Esq., (*Chairman*), H. F. Milne, Esq., (*Dy. Chairman*), Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., Sir Hormasji Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A., A. D. Walwyn, Esq., B. D. Benjamin, Esq., J. C. Burns, Esq., V. N. Chandavarkar, Esq., B. S. Dubke, Esq., R. L. Ferard, Esq., Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esq., Hanrovaudas Jamnadas Ramji, Esq., Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey, Esq., A. M. Mehta, Esq., A. Pether, Esq., S. D. Saklatvala, Esq., M.L.A., F. Stones, Esq., O.B.E., M.L.C., C. P. Wadia, Esq., Neville N. Wadia, Esq.

Mr. T. Maloney, (*Secretary*), Mr. N. S. V. Aiyer, (*Asst. Secretary*), Mr. R. G. Gokhale, (*Labour Officer*).

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies:—

Legislative Assembly: Sir Hormasji Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A.

Bombay Legislative Assembly: Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, M.L.A.

Bombay Port Trust: Mr. T. V. Baddeley.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute: Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission: Messrs. W. F. Webb and Mark Binnie.

Advisory Board of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics: Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau.

Indian Central Cotton Committee: Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, M.L.A.

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee: Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee: Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E., M.L.C.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Advisory Committee: Sir Hormasji Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A.

Bombay Municipal Corporation: Sir Hormasji Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A.

University of Bombay: Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E., M.L.C.

Royal Institute of Science: Mr. B. D. Benjamin.

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor, Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and the Telephone Nos. are 31041 and 25350.

Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., was registered on 30th June 1924 as a Company limited by guarantee. The registered office of the Association is located in Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The objects of the Association are:—

(a) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of and in the course of their employment; (b) the insurance or members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc.; and (c) to reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurances granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re-insurances, counterinsurances and counter-guarantees, etc., etc.

The Association consisted of 54 members on 1st October, 1937.

All members of the Millowners' Association are eligible for admission to the Mutual Company. Non-members are also eligible for membership of the Mutual, provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Millowners' Association.

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors.

The present Directors are:—

Mr. A. Geddis (*Chairman*).

Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., S. D. Saklatvala, Esq., F. Stones, Esq., O.B.E., H. J. Ramji, Esq., D. M. Khatau, Esq., A. Pether, Esq., and A. C. M. Cursetjee, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Secretary of the Association

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are:—

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants.
- (b) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.
- (c) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance.
- (d) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge.
- (e) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects.
- (f) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping, banking or insurance.
- (g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.
- (h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.
- (i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.
- (j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad.
- (k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour' in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.
- (ii) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.
- (iii) To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference.
- (iv) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference.
- (l) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly.

(ASSOCIATION-MEMBERS, 1938.)

The Grain Merchants' Association (Mr. Khimji Shantaji); The Bombay Shroff Association (Mr. Mohanlal A. Parikh); The Bombay Yarn, Copper & Brass Native Merchants' Association (Mr. Saikalehand G. Shah); The Silk Merchants' Association (Mr. Behram N. Karanjia); The Pearl Merchants & Jewellers' Association (Mr. Nemchand Alhechand); The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. (Mr. Chinnilal B. Mehta); The Sugar Merchants' Association (Mr. Jagjivan Ujanshi Mulji); The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, (Mr. M. L. Dahankar); The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, (Mr. Khimji M. Bhujpuria); The Seeds Traders' Association, (Mr. Ratilal M. Gaudil); The Indian Insurance Co.'s Association (Mr. K. S. Ranchandrar Aiyer); The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, (Mr. Kavyil Ghelabhai); The Bombay Tea Merchants' Association (Mr. Anandji Haridas); The Chamber of Income-tax Consultants (Mr. Bhogilal G. Shah); The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, (Mr. Shantikumar N. Morari); The Bombay Kariama Merchants' Association (Mr. D. P. Tata); The Indian Match Manufacturers' Association (Mr. Lalulal Chinnilal); Shri Mahajan Association (Mr. Shivalal N. Manhar); The Mucendani Association, (Mr. Ratilal T. Parikh); The Bombay Cotton Merchants & Mucendani Association, (Mr. Purshotundas H. Shah); The Bombay Malabar Kariama Merchants' Association, (Mr. Vallabhdas Yasaaji); The Bombay Oil Merchants' Association, (Mr. Bulhabhai Laxmadasi); The Metal Exchange Association, (Mr. Anandlal P. Parikh); The Bombay Yarn & Silk Merchants' Association, (Mr. Purshotandas K. Morari); The Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association, (Mr. Bhogilal L. Jhaveri); The Mahatma Chamber of Commerce & Industry, (Mr. B. S. Dabke); Ahmedabad Share & Stock Brokers' Association (Sarabhai Dayabhai Sheth); Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association. (Mr. R. C. N. Broacha).

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Central Legislative Assembly and under the Government of India Act 1935 it has the right of electing one representative on the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation and one representative on the Improvements Committee.

The following are the Office-bearers of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1938 :—

President.—Mr. Gordhandas Goenidas Morarji.

Vice-President.—Mr. Jivanlal C. Setalvad.

Members of the Committee.—Mr. M. M. Amerssey, Mr. Dhiraajlal C. Modi, Mr. Mathuradas Canji Matani, Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji, M.L.A., Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji, Mr. Naghdas T. Master, M.L.A., Mr. Mangaldas B. Mehta, Dr. M. Venkatrao, Mr. Sarabhai Prataprai, Mr. S. C. Majumdar, Mr. Anandji Kanji, Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, M.L.C., Mr. Walehand Hirachand, Mr. J. P. Mehta, Mr. Mohanlal A. Parikh, Mr. Thakorelal H. Vakil, Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, Mr. M. L. Dahamkar, Mr. Jethmal Narandas, Mr. E. R. Hirji-behedla.

Co-opted.—Sheth Chattrabhai Gordhandas; Sheth Mathuradas Vissani Khimji; Mr. Hoosenibhai A. Laljee, M.L.A.; The Bombay Yarn Copper & Brass Native Merchants' Association, (Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah); The Seeds Traders' Association, (Mr. Batilal M. Ganthi, M.L.C.); The Indian Insurance Companies' Association, (Mr. K. S. Ramchandrar Aiyer); The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, (Mr. Ravji Ghellabhai); The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association, (Mr. Anandji Harkdas); The Bombay Kariann Merchants' Association, (Mr. D. P. Tata); The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce & Industry, (Mr. B. S. Dalke); The Bombay Yarn & Silk Merchants' Association, (Mr. Purshotandas Popatlal); The Bombay Cotton Merchants & Mucundam Association, (Mr. Purshotandas H. Shah); The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, (Mr. Khimji Madan Bhujpuria); The Chamber of Income-tax Consultants, (Mr. Bhogilal C. Shah).

Ex-Officio.—Sir Purshotandas Thakuradas Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., (Bombay Port Trust); The Hon. Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, (Bombay Municipality); The Hon. Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoi, Kt., (Sydenham College of Commerce); Mr. L. K. Tairsee (Traffic Control Committee); Mr. Mann Subedar, M.L.A., (Central Legislative Assembly); Mr. M. C. Ghia, M.L.A., (Bombay Legislative Assembly); Mr. M. A. Master, (Bombay Port Trust); Prof. S. B. Davar, M.L.C., (Bombay University); Mr. Chandulal P. Parikh, (Indian Central Cotton Committee); Mr. R. P. Masani, (B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee); Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil, Royal Institute of Science).

Secretary.—J. K. Mehta, Esq., M.A.

Assistant Secretary.—Mr. A. C. Ramalingam.

The following are the representatives of the Chamber on the various public bodies :—

Central Legislative Assembly.—Mr. Mann Subedar, M.L.A.

Bombay Legislative Assembly.—Mr. M. C. Ghia.

Bombay Port Trust.—Sir Purshotandas Thakuradas Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E. (Cotton); Mr. Gordhandas N. Morarji, (Piceegoods); Mr. M. C. Matani, (Grain and Seeds); Mr. M. A. Master, (General); Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah, (General).

Bombay Municipal Corporation.—Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal.

Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department.—Mr. Mann Subedar.

Indian Central Cotton Committee.—Mr. Chandulal P. Parikh.

Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science in Bombay.—Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil.

Local Advisory Committee of Railways.—Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarjee, (G. I. P. Railway); Mr. R. P. Masani, (B. B. & C. I. Railway).

Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee.—Sir Purshotandas Thakuradas Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.; The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Setuna, O.B.E.; Mr. Mann Subedar; Mr. Mathuradas Vissani; Mr. M. C. Ghia.

Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin".—Mr. M. A. Master.

Senate of Bombay University.—Prof. S. R. Davar.

Traffic Control Committee (Bombay).—Mr. L. R. Tairsee.

Board of Communications.—Mr. K. S. R. Iyer, Indian Sailors' Home Committee—Mr. M. A. Master.

Board of the Bombay Telephone Co.—Mr. Mathuradas Vissani.

Sydenham College Advisory Board.—Hon. Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoi, Kt.

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

The objects of the Association are as follows :—

- To promote by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interest thereof;
- to remove as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all the trade difficulties of the piece-goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade;
- to collect and assort statistics relating to piece-goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting trade, and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of objects of the Association or any of them; and
- to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to for arbitration.

The following are the office-bearers for the current year :—

Chairman.—Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey, J.P.

Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Harjivan Valji.

Hon. Joint Secretaries.—Mr. Mathuradas Haribhai, J.P., and Mr. Padamsey Damodar Govindji, J.P.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. Manji Laxmidas.

Grain Merchants' Association.

The object of this body is "to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil-seeds trade on a sound footing." It is an influential body of large membership. The office holders for the current year are as follows:—

Chairman.—Sheth Ratansi Hirji.
Vice-Chairman.—Sheth Khimji Shamji.
Hon. Secretary.—Mr. Nathoo Cooverji.
Acting Secretary.—Mr. Ganpatram Narottam Raval.
 The address of the Association is 262, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was started in September 1927 with the object of establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory-owners of Maharashtra, safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics, and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber.

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factory-owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Thana and East and West Khandesh and Belgaum and the Indian States

in and about these, namely, Kolhapur (with its Jagirs); Sangli, Miraj, (Senior and Junior); Kurundwad (Senior and Junior); Jamkhadi, Sawantwadi, Mudhol, Hamdurg, Jath, Akalkot, Phaltan, Aundh, Bhlor, Surgaon, Jawhar and Janjira.

President.—Mr. Walchand Hirachand.
Vice-Presidents.—Mr. M. L. Dalanukar, Mr. D. R. Naik and Mr. G. L. Korgaonkar.
Secretary.—Mr. D. V. Kelkar, M.A.
 The offices of the Chamber are in the Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

KARACHI.

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay. Qualifications for membership are also similar. Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee upon "any gentlemen interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber." All new members joining the Chamber pay Rs. 750 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs. 18. The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs. 80 per annum per set containing monthly Import and Export Statements and Export Manifests and Non-Members Rs. 100 per set per annum, Rs. 10 per annum for the Weekly Price Current and Market Report. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a committee of ten members, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and eight members, elected at the annual general meeting of the Chamber as early in the year as possible. The Chamber elects a representative on the Sind Legislative Assembly, four representatives on the Karachi Port Trust, two on the Karachi Municipal Corporation and two on the North Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi. There were 56 members of the Chamber in January 1937. The following are the officers for 1937:—

Chairman.—Mr. G. H. Raschen, (Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.).
Vice-Chairman.—Mr. J. W. Anderson (Grahams Trading Co. (India), Ltd.).
Members of Committee.—Mr. H. S. Bigg-Whitther, O.B.E., (Messrs. Burnmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India, Ltd.); Mr. R. B. Fairclough (Messrs. Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.); Mr. J. J. Flockhart, (Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.); Mr. A. K. Homan (The North Western Railway); Mr. G. N. R. Morgan, (Messrs. The Bombay

Co., Ltd.); Mr. A. J. Panas; (Messrs. Rall Brothers, Ltd.); Mr. J. Richardson, (The National Bank of India, Ltd.) and Mr. C. Voegell, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers).

Acting Secretary.—Mr. H. M. Goma.
Representative on the Sind Legislative Assembly.—Mr. G. H. Raschen.
Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust.—Messrs. H. S. Bigg-Whitther, O.B.E., G. H. Raschen; J. W. Anderson and J. J. Flockhart.
Representatives on the Karachi Municipality.—Mr. W. B. Hossack and Mr. Sorab K. H. Katrak.
Representatives on the North Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Karachi.—Messrs. G. H. Raschen and C. W. Warrington.
Ag. Public Measurer.—Mr. J. G. Smith.

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to members:—The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted by members regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi. The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlements of disputes. When two members of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators under certain regulations. Similarly, the Chamber, under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are members of the Chamber. A public measurer is appointed under the authority of the Chamber to measure pressed bales of cotton, wool, hides and other merchandise arriving at or leaving the port.

MADRAS.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836. Any person being a British subject and any firm under British control, interested in the general trade, commerce, or manufactures of the Madras Presidency is eligible for Chamber membership. Individuals and firms interested in the object of the Chamber but not under British control can be Associate Members. Distinguished persons, members of kindred associations and officials interested in the trade, commerce or industry in the Madras Province may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members will not have to pay any subscription and will not be entitled to exercise the privileges of Ordinary Members except to speak at any ordinary meeting of the Chamber. Election for membership is by ballot. Every member, Chamber and Associate, pays an entrance fee of Rs. 100 provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in every 10 years. The subscription shall not exceed Rs. 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Each affiliated member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 50 payable at the beginning of the calendar year.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and

surveys, the granting of certificates of origin and the registration of trade marks.

There are 42 Chamber Members, 3 Associate Members, 5 Affiliated Members and 10 Honorary Members of the Chamber in the current year. The officers and the committee of the Chamber for the year are as follows:—

Chairman.—Mr. G. A. Bambridge.

Vice-Chairman.—Sir Frank Birley, M.L.C.

Committee.—Messrs. W. M. Browning, M.L.A., H.N. Colam, K. M. Fraser, D. M. Reid, O.B.E., M.C., Sir William Wright, O.B.E., M.L.A.

Secretary.—Mr. G. Goupertz, J.P.

The following are bodies to which the Chamber is entitled to elect representatives and the representatives elected for the year:—

Madras Legislative Council.—(Vacant)

Madras Legislative Assembly.—Sir William Wright and Mr. G. L. Orchard.

Madras Port Trust.—Messrs. G. A. Bambridge, W. M. Browning, D. M. Reid, and Sir Frank Birley.

Corporation of Madras.—Mr. C. Mainprice, G. E. Walker, Bar-at-Law, and J. A. R. Knox.

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.—Mr. E. C. M. Strouts.

SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce established in 1909 has its Registered Office in Madras. The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency, and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be:—

“To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members.

“To establish Museums of commercial products or organic exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others.”

There are two classes of members, permanent and honorary. The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail.

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

The Chamber registers trade marks, holds survey and arbitration, issues certificates of origin and certificates invoices.

The right of electing two representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1915. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body. Jointly with the Nattukottai Nayanthars Association the Chamber has the right of elect-

ing a representative to the Federal Assembly. Under the Madras City Municipal Amending Act, 1936, the Chamber has the right of electing one Councillor to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries.

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the Board of Communications the Provincial Cotton Committee, the Advisory Committees of the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the Madras University, the Social Hygiene Council (Madras Branch), the Annamalai University, State Technical Scholarship Board, Advisory Committees of the Government, Rayapuram and Ophthalmic Hospitals, Income-tax Board of Referees, the Madras Marketing Board, the Madras City Excise Licensing Board, the Indian Tea Marketing Expansion Board, etc. The Chamber issues a monthly magazine entitled “Southern India Commerce.”

The Chamber has 460 members on the rolls and has its own building. several Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce in the upcountry have been affiliated to this Chamber.

President.—Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chatoor bhoojados.

Vice-President.—Rao Bahadur C. Gopal Menon.

Honorary Secretaries.—Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee Mohamed Sait and C. L. Ramaswamy.

Assistant Secretary.—P. R. Nair, B.A., B. com.

NORTHERN INDIA.

Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Commerce House, 11, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

Chairman.—Sardar Sahib Sardar Sapuran Singh Chawla.

Vice-Chairman.—Mr. P. H. Guest.

Committee.—Rai Bahadur Pandit Balak Ram; Mr. C. Devai Petman, C.I.E.; Mr. K. H. Rugginz; Prof. W. Roberts, B.Sc., C.I.E., M.L.A.; Mr. R. S. Fairley; Rai Bahadur L. Binda Saran, M.L.A.; Rai Bahadur Bawa Dinga Singh; Mr. J. C. F. Davidson; Mr. F. R. Hawkes, O.B.E.; Dewan Bahadur Dewan Krishna Kishore Dahrivala; Hon'ble Rai Bahadur L. Ram Saran Das, C.I.E., M.C.S., and Mr. J. G. Wyllie.

Chamber Members.—Messrs. Spedding Dinga Singh & Co., Lahore; Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Lahore; The Civil & Military Gazette, Ltd., Lahore; The Allahabad Bank Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Dinanath Sheopershad, Lahore; Messrs. Bird & Co., Lahore; Mr. H. J. Rustonji, Lahore; The Coleyana Estate Ltd., Okara; The B. C. G. A. (Punjab) Ltd., Khauwal; Messrs. The Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; The Jallo Resin Factory, Lahore; The National Bank of India Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Attock Oil Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Rai Bahadur Mela Ram's Sons, Lahore; Messrs. The Murree Brewery Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; Messrs. The Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Lyallpur; Messrs. Mahesh Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla, Lahore; The North Western Railway, Lahore; Messrs. The Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Lahore; The Imperial Bank of India, Lahore; Messrs. Basant Ram & Sons, Lahore; Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., Lahore; Sir Darya Kishan Kaul & Sons, Lahore; Messrs. The Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd.

Rawalpindi; Messrs. The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; The Indian Mildura Fruit Farms Ltd., Renala Khurd; Messrs. Umeri Ltd., Shalot; Messrs. Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore; Messrs. B. R. Horman & Mohatta, Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Lloyds Bank Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Burma-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India, Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Kangra Valley State Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Siemens (India) Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Luckwell & Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., Wahi; Messrs. A. P. Fergusson & Co., Lahore; Officer in Charge, Military Farms, Okara; Messrs. Uttar Chaud Kapur & Sons, Lahore; Messrs. The New Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Dharwal; Messrs. Martin & Co., Lahore; Messrs. The Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Owen Roberts & Co., Ltd., Lahore; The Punjab National Bank Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. S. Sujan Singh & Sons, Lahore Cantt.; Messrs. Michael Martin & Co., Lahore; Messrs. Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Reliable Water Supply Service of India Ltd., Lahore; The Renala Estate, Montgomery; Messrs. Dhanpatmal Jawaladas, Amritsar; The Indian Publicity Bureau, Dharwal; Messrs. Narain Das Bhagwan Das, Shahidara (near Lahore).

Honorary Members.—Mr. H. P. Thomas, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., M.N.Z. Soc.E., Rai Bahadur L. Ram Lal, M.B.E., P.C.S., Mr. C. N. Garnier, O.B.E.

Secretary.—Mr. J. E. Keogh.

Head Clerk.—S. Mohd. Hussain Bokhari.

Tel. Address.—"Commerce."

Telephone.—"2237."

UPPER INDIA.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce is concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Cawnpore. Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber. Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for membership, but subscriptions are payable as follows:—A firm, company or association having its place of business in Cawnpore, Rs. 300 a year; an individual member resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore, Rs. 800; firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay half the above rates, but the maintenance of a branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment of full rates.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members, which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee.

The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes, when invited to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has in the present year 66 members, two honorary members and eight affiliated members.

The following are the officers:—

President.—Mr. Harry Horsman, M.C., (The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.).

Vice-President.—Mr. W. R. Watt, (The British India Corporation Ltd.)

Members.—Mr. C. W. Tosh, (Messrs. Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd.); Mr. E. J. W. Plummer, (The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.); Mr. K. J. D. Price, (The Muir Mills Co., Ltd.); Mr. J. D. Fiske, (The British India Corporation Ltd.); Rai Bahadur Bala Ram Narain Sahib, (Cawnpore); Mr. A. Burr Pollock, (The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China); Rai Bahadur Lala Ramchurn Prasad Bagla Sahib, (Messrs. Gangadhar Bajnath); and Mr. R. E. Rutherford, (East Indian Railway, Allahabad).

Representatives on the United Provinces Legislative Assembly.—Sir Jawala Prasad Srivastava, Kt., M.L.A., (Cawnpore) and Mr. B. M. Souter, C.I.E., M.L.A., (Messrs. Ford & Macdonald Ltd.)

Secretary.—Mr. H. W. Morgan.

Head Clerk.—Bala R. K. Mehra.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

The Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces was established in November 1932 with the object of safeguarding the interest of trade and industry in the United Provinces, providing regular and efficient statistical and intelligence service to the business firms of the province and generally helping the promotion of trade and business in the United Provinces through proper organisation of commercial opinion. The Chamber represents almost entirely Indian capital and has affiliated to its membership, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Jute Mills, Silk weaving and Hosiery work, Banks and Firms engaged in extensive dealings in Piece-goods, country produced Hide and Leather. The Chamber maintains a ceaseless channel of correspondence with the Central and Provincial Governments and the various Railways on all points of commercial grievances, whether of

general or of specific interest. It issues every month an English and Hindi Bulletin among its members who are scattered over the entire province. The report of the activities of the Chamber is a regular feature of the daily press of the province. The constitution of the Chamber which is registered under Indian Companies Act, 1913, with a licence under Section 26, provides for an Executive consisting of 1 President, 2 Vice-Presidents and 18 ordinary Members of the Council. A whole-time Secretary is attached to the organisation. The principal Office Bearers for the year 1937 are as follows:—

President.—Mr. S. M. Bashir.

Senior Vice-President.—Sardar Inder Singh.

Junior Vice-President.—Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta.

Secretary.—Mr. K. M. Purkayastha, M.A.

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CAWNPORE.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce was established in 1914, and represents all the important commercial and industrial interests of the Province. The Chamber is recognised both by the Provincial and Central Governments and jointly returns a representative to the United Provinces Legislative Assembly. It is represented on the Cawnpore Municipal Board, the Local Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway, Bengal and North Western Railway and on the Informal Committee of the East Indian Railway. The Chamber's representatives also sit on the Provincial Boards of Industries, Economic Enquiry and Agriculture, High School and Intermediate Education and Governing bodies of Government Textile and Dyeing and Printing Schools, Agriculture College, Sir H. B. Technological Institute, Cawnpore, Board of Traffic and Communications, Senate of the Lucknow University, and Employment Board, U. P. and various other public bodies in the Province. The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as also to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Membership.—Any firm, individual, company, corporation or association engaged or interested in trade, commerce or industry is eligible for membership of the Chamber.

The number of members on register is 176 (113 Local and 63 Mofussil).

The following are the Office Bearers and Members of the Executive Committee:—

President.—Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh, M.B.E.

Vice-Presidents.—Rai Bahadur Ramnarain Das, C.I.E., M.C.S., Rai Bahadur Bhagwan Das.

Hon. Secretary.—Rai Bahadur Rameshwar Prasad Bagla.

Hon. Jt. Secretary.—Rai Bahadur Krishna Lal Gupta.

Assistant Secretary.—Mr. M. L. Gupta, M.A., B.Com., A.S.A.A., R.A., Incorporated Accountant.

Members of the Executive Committee.—Lala Ram Chandra (Messrs. Roomnarain Ramchandrar); Lala Girdhari Lal Bajaj; Mr. B. P. Srivastava (Messrs. Cawnpore Dyeing & Cloth Printing Co., Ltd.); Mr. R. L. Aurora (Messrs. Karainchand Thapar & Bros., Ltd.); Lala Hari Shankar Bagla; Lala Chhanga Mal (Messrs. Gopinath Chhanga Mal); Mr. Gur Prasad Mehrotra (Messrs. Sudershanmaharaj Nandram); Lala Mahadeo Prasad Lundiya; Mr. Dwarka Prasad Singh; Mr. B. H. Khan; Lala Faqir Chand (Messrs. Punjab National Bank Ltd.); Mr. Hira Lal Khanna, Mr. Keki Patel (Messrs. Jamshetjee & Co.); R. B. Kedar Nath Khetan, M.L.C. (Messrs. Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills Co., Ltd.); Mr. N. K. Halwasia (Messrs. Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.); Mr. I. D. Varshnale (U. P. Glass Works Ltd.); Mr. C. L. Mehta (Farrukhabad Electric Supply Co. Ltd.); Mr. Ram Kumar Bhargava (Messrs. Newul Kishore Estate); Mr. Ranjit Singh (Messrs. R. G. Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.); Mr. Radha Krishna Khetan (Messrs. Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills Ltd.); Mr. N. K. Bhartiya (Messrs. Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd.).

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi Bazar Mandali), Lahore, was established in 1912 and was registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, in 1913. The main objects for which the Chamber was established were to safeguard the interests of Indian commerce, trade and agriculture. The Chamber is recognised by the Punjab Government and the Government of India. It is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris. The Chamber has a trade-marks registration Department and has a Board of Arbitration to settle commercial disputes. The members of this Chamber have franchise in the commerce constituency of the Punjab Legislative Assembly along with three Chambers.—The Punjab Chamber of Commerce, The Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore and Punjab Trades Association.

Members of the Committee for 1937 are:—

President.—K. B. Sardar Habib Ullah, Bar-at-Law, 8, Davis Road, Lahore.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. S. R. Jariwala, M.A., LL.B., Agent, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Lahore; Mr. H. D. Mehta, Managing Director, Northern India Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore.

Hon. Secretary & Member of the Committee.—Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, F.L.A.A. (Lond.), B.A. of Messrs. Sodhbans & Co., Auditors, Lahore.

Members.—Mr. H. S. Bahlawa, F.R.E.S. (Lond.), of Messrs. G. Bahlawa & Co., Lahore; Mr. Kanshi Ram Khosla, Railway Road, Lahore; Mr. Devi Chand Khanna, Timber Merchant, Railway Road, Lahore; K. S. Ch. Abdul Karim, Hon. Magistrate & Merchant, Qila Gujar Singh,

Lahore; Mr. P. C. Malhotra, A.S.A.A., R.A., of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Auditors, Lahore; Dewan Harbhagwan Nanda, 14, Petozeppur Road, Lahore; R. B. Lala Panna Lal, Governing Director, Upper India Glass Works, Ambala City; Mr. S. A. Sadique of Messrs. K. B. Sh. Gulam Hassan & Co., Amritsar; Lala Harshukh Rai, Secretary, Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore; Seth Ram Rattan, of Messrs. R. H. Seth Ajudha Persad & Sons, Lahore; Lala Shiv Raj Bhatta, Secretary, Punjab Co-operative Bank Ltd., Lahore; Lala Rasant Krishen Khanna, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Lahore.

Representatives on Different Bodies.—Joint Development Board, Punjab.—Mr. S. L. Tuli, 3, Cooper Road, Lahore.

Indian Central Committee.—K. B. Sardar Habib Ullah, Bar-at-Law, Lahore.

Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab.—Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, F.L.A.A., R.A., Lahore.

Communication Board, Punjab.—Lala Maha Narain, General Manager, Ganesh Flour Mills, Ltd., Lyallpur.

N. W. R. Advisory Committee.—Lala Kanshi Ram Khosla, Lahore.

State Aid Board of Industries, Punjab.—Dewan Harbhagwan Nanda, Lahore.

Railway Rates Advisory Committee.—Lala Maha Narain, Lyallpur; Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore; Mr. H. B. Nanda, Lahore.

Income Tax Board of Referees.—Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore; K. B. Sardar Habib Ullah, Lahore; Mr. G. S. Salariya, Amritsar; L. Maha Narain, Lyallpur.

Licensing Board for grant of Licenses to Electrical Contractors not yet nominated.

PUNJAB.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of menantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir. The Chamber has Branches at Amritsar and Lahore. Memberships by ballot and is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Rs. 1 and the rate of subscription Rs. 180 per year. The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the Reformed Punjab Legislative Council jointly with the Punjab Trades Association, and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly with other Chambers which are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, in the seat allotted to the Associated Chambers. The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London. The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as well as on the N. W. Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore.

The Managing Committee meets at Delhi and Lahore and the following are office-bearers:—

Rai Bahadur P. Mukerjee, Chairman, (Messrs. P. Mukerjee & Co. Ltd., Delhi); **Mr. R. S.**

Fairley, Deputy-Chairman (The New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dharawal); **Mr. V. F. Gray**, C.I.E. (Messrs. R. J. Wood & Co. Ltd., Delhi); **Mr. H. Clinch**, (Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Delhi); **Mr. E. N. B. Brant**, (Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India, Ltd., New Delhi); **Mr. A. Duguid**, A. P. C. (Indian National Airways, Ltd., New Delhi); **Kian Bahadur S. M. Abdulla** (Messrs. S. M. Abdulla & Sons, Delhi); **Mr. U. N. Sen**, C.I.E. (Eastern News Agency, Ltd., New Delhi); **Sardar Bahadur Sardar Solha Singh** (Sujan Singh Solha Singh, New Delhi); **The Hon. Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Dass**, C.I.E. (The Mohi Ram Cotton Mills, Lahore); **Mr. Aftab Rai** (Ganga Ice Factory, Lahore Cantt.); **Mr. S. G. H. Shah**, Divisional Commercial Officer, North Western Railway, Delhi; **Mr. Lachmi Narain**, (Messrs. B. M. Lachmi Narain, Amritsar); **Mr. Moti Ram Mehra** (Messrs. Moti Ram Mehra & Co. Amritsar); **Mr. A. C. Mullen**, (Amritsar Distillery Co. Ltd., Amritsar); **Mr. Satya Paul Virmani**, (The Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar).

Secretaries.—Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, New Delhi.

BURMA.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters at Rangoon, exists to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect trade, commerce and manufactures and, in particular, the general mercantile interests of the province, to communicate with public authorities, associations and individuals on all matters, directly or indirectly affecting these interests, and to provide for arbitration between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of arbitrators appointed by the Chamber. The following are affiliated bodies:—

Burma Fire Insurance Association.
Burma Marine Insurance Agents' Association.
Burma Motor Insurance Agents' Association.
Burma Planters' Association.
Tavoy Chamber of Mines.

The Chamber elects representatives to the following Public Bodies:—

Burma House of Representatives.
Rangoon Port Trust Board.
Rangoon Corporation.
Victoria Memorial Park Trustees.
Pasteur Institute Committee.
Burma University Council.
Rangoon Development Trust.
Police Advisory Board.

Advisory Committee Constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee.

Burma Railway Board.

Bishop Bigandant Home Board.

All British corporations, companies, firms of persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits, such as merchants, bankers, ship-owners and brokers or who are connected with agriculture, mining, manufactures, insurance, railways, commerce, art, science or literature are eligible to become Chamber Members. Every non-British concern or person, similarly engaged or interested as indicated above, is eligible for election as an Associate Member.

The annual subscription for each Chamber Member is Rs. 480 per annum and of each Associate Member Rs. 360 per annum. An entrance fee of Rs. 150 is payable by each new Member. Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade of the province or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber may be elected by the Committee either on their own motion or on the suggestion of two Members as Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members are not required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations in addition to its ordinary work. It does not publish any statistical returns.

Secretaries.—B. P. Cristall, Esq. and F. B. Leach, Esq., C.I.E.

Representatives on the Burma House of Representatives.—T. P. Cowie, Esq., J. I. Nelson, Esq., W. T. McIntyre, Esq., R. T. Stoneham, Esq., A. N. Strong, Esq.

Representatives on the Rangoon Port Trust Board.—H. S. Bowlby, Esq., G. Howison, Esq., H. Ponsford, Esq. and C. G. Wodehouse, Esq., M.L.C.

Representative on the Rangoon Corporation.—J. Morton, Esq.

Victoria Memorial Park Trustee.—R. T. Stoneham, Esq., M.H.R.

Pasteur Institute Committee.—C. G. Woodhouse, Esq.

Burma University Committee.—H. S. Bowlby, Esq., B.A.

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee.—B. T. Williams, Esq.

Police Advisory Board.—T. P. Cowie, Esq., M.H.R.

Rangoon Development Trust.—R. T. Stoneham, Esq., M.H.R.

Bishop Bigandant Home Board.—A. C. Stewart, Esq.

Burma Railway Board.—H. S. Bowlby, Esq., B.A.

Advisory Committee under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.—J. R. Fairly, Esq.

COCANADA.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October 1868.

The following are the members of the Chamber which has its headquarters at Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras:—

Members.—The Coromandel Co., Ltd., Ripley & Co., Gordon Woodroffe & Co. (Madras), Ltd., Innes & Co., Wilson & Co., Northern

Circars Development Co., Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Ltd., The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Co., Ltd. and Parry & Co., Ltd.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. S. A. Cheesman (Chairman).

„ H. F. Ferguson.

„ C. C. R. Reynolds.

„ G. M. Lake (Secretary).

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term 'member' be understood a mercantile firm or establishment, or the permanent Agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, or a society of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the Districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam, and duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by ballot. The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs. 10 must accompany the reference with Rs. 5 from a non-member and Re. 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 3 members, including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs. 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 50. The subscription for each member whose place of business is in Cocanada is Rs. 120 per annum, payable quarterly, and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 60 per annum, payable in advance. The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday.

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December 1923. The joint department has its office at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. It embraces two distinct classes of work: (a) the collection and dissemination of information connected with overseas trade which may be of use to Indian firms and (b) the compilation and publication of All-India statistics.

The Government of India felt the necessity for the creation of a Central Statistical Research Bureau for the continuous analysis and interpretation of economic and statistical facts and phenomena and they established in 1933 the nucleus of a Statistical Research Bureau under the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics at their headquarters. The Director-General is now stationed at the headquarters of the Government of India with a Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence and a Deputy Director of Statistics at Calcutta and a new Deputy Director of Statistical Research at the headquarters.

Among the important publications for which the Director-General is responsible are the following annual volumes:—Review of the Trade of India, Statement of the Foreign Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India, Statistical Abstract for British India, Agricultural Statistics, Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops, the Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in India and Indian Customs Tariff. The department also publishes a weekly journal—"The Indian Trade Journal"—the principal features of which are (a) information as to tariff changes in foreign countries which affect Indian interests, (b) notices of tenders called for and contracts placed by Government departments and public bodies, (c) crop reports and forecasts, (d) Government orders, communications and other

notifications affecting trade, (e) analysis of Indian trade statistics, (f) market reports, price and trade movements of the staple exports and imports, (g) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions, and (h) quarterly and annual reports of the Indian Trade Commissioners abroad and summaries of the leading features of consular and other trade reports.

The Department also administers the COMMERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Commercial Intelligence, Statistics, and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General. It has now been expanded into first-class technical library containing over 18,500 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and over 300 technical and commercial journals and market reports. Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library, but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India.

The Department works in close co-operation with Directors of Industries and other Government Departments in India, with the Indian Trade Commissioners in London, Hamburg, Milan, Osaka (Japan) and Mombasa (East Africa) and the Indian Trade Agent, Kabul, with His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in India and the Dominions, and with Consular Officers in various parts of the world. And the yearly increase in its correspondence shows that it is steadily being used more and more both by firms in India and by overseas firms interested in Indian exports.

THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The British Trade Commissioners in India are part of the world-wide Commercial Intelligence Organisation of the Imperial Government. The Department of Overseas Trade, London, which is the headquarters of this organisation, is a joint department of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office and was created in 1917 with the specific object of stimulating the overseas trade of the United Kingdom by securing commercial information from all parts of the world; by disseminating it to British manufacturers and exporters; by undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible; and by assisting traders in the removal of their difficulties. The Department has nothing to do with the regulation of trade. It passes no measures and makes no restrictive or regulative orders. Briefly, the policy on which it is based is the policy of assistance without interference.

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains a network of trained and experienced Commercial Intelligence Officers throughout the world, who forward a constant supply of commercial information to London and provide local assistance in the promotion of British economic interests. Those overseas officers who are stationed in the British Empire are members of the Trade Commissioner Service while Foreign countries are served by the Commercial Diplomatic Service forming part of the British Diplomatic Missions and by the Consular Service.

Function of Commissioner.—The primary duty of the British Trade Commissioner comprises the collection of information in regard to opportunities that may arise within his territory for securing and developing trade by British manufacturers and merchants, both in the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire. He is, therefore, enjoined carefully to watch and report from time to time to the Board of Trade and the Governments of the Dominions concerned on all matters affecting the trade, industry and commerce of his area. His general functions are to maintain cordial relations with the governing authorities of his area; to enter into personal relations with the Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and similar bodies, and with the principal representative importers and local manufacturers; to visit the principal commercial centres; to report upon foreign competition, on financial and trade conditions, and new legislation affecting trade; to make an annual general report on the conditions and prospects of trade in his area; and to furnish special reports and monographs on particular questions which are likely to be of interest to British manufacturers and exporters.

THE CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce comprises, as one of its principal divisions, the Commercial Intelligence Service. This Service had its beginnings prior to the establishment of the Department in 1892 and has since undergone considerable expansion. At present it includes a headquarters staff in Ottawa and thirty-four Trade Commissioner offices abroad, seventeen of these being in British and an equal number in foreign countries.

The office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon has been established in Calcutta since 1922. Its services

He is also expected to supply a regular flow of commercial information of all kinds to his department; to maintain an active correspondence with firms in the United Kingdom or the Dominions who wish to extend their trade with his area; and to give all possible assistance to the representatives of British firms who may visit his territory.

Every effort is made by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to keep in touch with British representatives and agents in India. The offices are equipped with a complete range of directories and reference books of all kinds and information is available with regard to such matters as tariff conditions, port dues and charges throughout the world, etc. A library consisting of over 1,000 catalogues of the leading British manufacturers is maintained in Calcutta and Bombay, and firms desiring information with regard to specific manufacturers of particular machinery or processes are invited either to call personally or to communicate their requirements in writing. It is hoped that local importers and buyers will co-operate by making a more extended use of the information available in the offices and by bringing to the attention of the British Trade Commissioners any cases where the interests of exporters from the United Kingdom or the Dominions may be adversely affected by foreign competition or otherwise.

H. M.'S. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA.

Calcutta—

Sir Thomas M. Ainscough, C.B.E.,

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon.

Mr. A. Schofield,

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Calcutta.

Post Box No. 683, Fairlie House, Fairlie Place.

Telegraphic Address—"Tradecom, Calcutta."

Telephone No. "Calcutta 1042."

Bombay—

Mr. W. D. M. Clarke,

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner at Bombay.

Post Box No. 815, 3, Witter Road, Ballard Estate.

Telegraphic Address—"Tradecom Bombay."

Telephone No.—"Bombay 23095."

Ceylon—

Imperial Trade Correspondent,

The Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.

are at the disposal of Canadian firms interested in the export of their goods to the Indian market and to others who may be interested in the purchase of Indian products. It is also in regular touch with import houses in India and is prepared to co-operate as well with exporters seeking a market in Canada for any Indian commodities.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in India.—Mr. Paul Sykes, 23, Esplanade Mansions, Calcutta, P. O. Box 2003; Telephone—Calcutta, 5053; Tel. Address:—"Canadian, Calcutta."

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18, a full summary of whose report appears on pages 291-294 of the Indian Year Book of 1922, reviewed the position of cotton growing in India very thoroughly and made a series of recommendations for the improvement of cotton growing and marketing which have proved to be of the greatest value. One of their recommendations was that a permanent Indian Central Cotton Committee should be established to promote the welfare of the cotton-growing industry generally, to advise the Government of India and Local Governments in regard to matters of cotton policy, especially with reference to legislation for the prevention of malpractices and similar matters.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was appointed by resolution of the Government of India in April 1921, and worked as an advisory body until 1923. Another recommendation of the original Committee was that a cotton cess should be levied to provide funds for the work of the Central Cotton Committee and for agricultural and technological research on cotton. The Cotton Cess Act was passed in 1923 and at the same time the Central Cotton Committee was incorporated and its membership enlarged in order to make it fully representative of all sections of the industry. Its constitution and present membership is as follows:—

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

MEMBERS.

President.—Sir Bryce C. Burt, C.I.E., M.B.E., I.A.S., Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, *ex-officio*.

(a) The Expert Adviser to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in Agricultural matters, *ex-officio*.

REPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Madras.—Mr. P. H. Rama Reddi, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.

Bombay.—The Director of Agriculture.

United Provinces.—The Director of Agriculture.

Punjab.—The Director of Agriculture.

Central Provinces.—Mr. J. C. McDougall, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.

Sind.—Rao Sahab K. I. Thadani, Director of Agriculture.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, *ex-officio*.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The East India Cotton Association, Sir Purshottandas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.

The Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, M.L.A.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr. M. S. Durutti.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Chandulal P. Parikh.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. P. Darlow.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai.

The Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. Vonesch.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. Tinker.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Mr. W. Roberts, C.I.E.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES

NOMINATED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Central Provinces.—Mr. P. V. Deshmukh, Mr. D. K. Kane.

Madras.—Mr. J. Nudal.

Punjab.—Mr. Balak Ram.

Bengal.—Mr. Akhil Bandhu Guha.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING REPRESENTATIVE.

Sir Chamilal V. Melda, K.C.S.I., (*Vice-President*).

REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON GROWING INDUSTRY.

Madras.—M. R. Ry. V. C. Palaniswami (Gounder) Ayl., M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur B. P. Sesha Reddi Garu.

Bombay.—Rao Bahadur C. S. Shrivasthi.

United Provinces.—Rao Bahadur Shah Nazar Hasein, Rai Bahadur Lala Anand Sarup.

Punjab.—Sardar Sahab Gurbachan Singh, Mian Nurullah.

Central Provinces and Berar.—Rao Bahadur Sir Madhoro G. Deshpande, K.B.E., Mr. M. P. Kolhe.

Sind.—Mr. Roger Thomas.

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES.

Hyderabad State.—Mr. Nizam-ud-Din Hyder, Director of Agriculture.

Baroda State.—Mr. R. G. Allan, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Gwalior State.—Mr. G. K. Lale, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Malwa Division, Ujjain.

Rajputana and Central India States.—Mr. T. R. Low, I.A.S., Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL.

Rao Bahadur S. S. Seshumth, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Dharwar.

M. R. Ry. V. Ramanatha Iyer, Ayl., Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore.

Rai Bahadur S. V. Kanungo, Finance Minister, Holkar State, Indore.

Seth Isserdas Varadmal, M.L.A., Representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association.

The Economic Botanist (Cotton) to the Government of the United Provinces, Cawnpore.

Syed Miran Muhammad Shah, M.A.C.

Lala Shri Ram, Representative of the Cotton Millowners of Delhi.

Dr. V. K. Badauni, Ph.D., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture in Mysore State, Bangalore.

Mr. Chellaram Showaram, Representative of the Karachi Cotton Association, Ltd.

Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavachary, K.B.E.

Mr. H. B. Bajdev, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Karnataka Division, H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, Raichur.

Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimabhai Ranechodji Naik.

Secretary.—Mr. D. N. Mahta, B.A. (Oxon.), F.I.S.

Assistant Secretary.—Mr. C. J. Desai, M.A.

Publicity Officer.—Mr. R. D. Mithra, M.A., B. Litt.

Director, Technological Laboratory.—Dr. Nazir Ahmad, M.Sc., Ph.D., F. Inst.P.

Office.—Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

From the commencement the Central Cotton Committee took steps to deal with the various malpractices reported by the original Committee which by spoiling the reputation of the Indian cottons and rendering them less valuable for spinning purposes, were reducing the returns of the grower and causing great economic loss to the country at large.

The Cotton Transport Act passed in 1923 enables any Local Government with the consent of its Legislative Council to notify definite areas of cotton for protection and to prevent the importation of cotton from outside the area except under license. Prior to the passing of the Act inferior cottons were imported in large quantities into the staple cotton tracts for purposes of adulteration, and the reputation of several valuable cottons had been ruined by this abuse. The Act has now been applied to the most important staple cotton areas of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and the Central Provinces and of the Baroda, Rajpipla, Chota Udepur, Hyderabad, Indore, Sangli, Boria, Lunawada, Bhaderwa, Kadana, Sant, Sanjeli, and Jambughoda States and with excellent results.

The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (XII of 1925) subsequently passed provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a press mark and serial number which enables them to be traced to their origin. This Act, with the minimum of official interference, places the cotton trade in a position itself to deal with abuses, and should lead to a very marked improvement in the quality of Indian cottons.

The Bombay and Central Provinces Governments have both passed amending Acts to the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act making it obligatory on all cotton ginning and pressing factories situated in the areas to which the Act may be applied to take out licenses and prohibiting the watering, mixing or admixture of cotton.

The Central Cotton Committee has also devoted considerable attention to constructive action for the improvement of the marketing of cottons and to bringing to the notice of the trade, both in India and abroad, those improved varieties which have now reached a commercial scale and has carried out some important enquiries into the financing of the cotton crop up-country and primary cotton marketing, and the effect of "pools" of cotton ginning and pressing factories on the price paid to the growers for their produce. As an instance of the progress in cotton growing which has been made since 1917 it may be stated that since that date approximately half a million bales of cotton of medium staple have been added to the Indian crop by the work of the Agricultural Departments. In general it may be said that the Committee affords a common meeting ground for representatives of all sections of the Cotton trade and of the cotton growing industry, thus enabling a number of problems to be tackled

from every point of view and definite progress made towards their solution.

Research Studentships.—The Committee has also instituted a scheme of research studentships to enable distinguished graduates of Indian Universities to undertake research on cotton problems under the direction of experienced research workers in India. Scholarships for training abroad are also sometimes granted.

Statistics.—By the efforts of the Committee great improvement has been effected in cotton statistics. The compilation of statistics relating to (1) Indian raw cotton consumed in spinning mills in India, (2) exports by sea and receipts at mills of Indian cotton classified by varieties, (3) stocks of cotton held on the last day of the season by the trade at important cotton centres in India, and by the mills classified by varieties, (4) the Indian cotton crop classified according to staple length, and (5) loose cotton consumed in the spinning mills in British India and Indian States, the establishment of weekly statistical returns relating to the number of bales of raw cotton pressed in India, and the revival of rail-borne trade statistics for cotton are some of the results already achieved by the Committee in this direction. The Committee also publishes a report on the accuracy of the All-India Cotton forecasts of each season.

Research.—By means of the Cotton Cess the Committee is provided with funds for the promotion of research. It maintains in Bombay a fully equipped Technological Laboratory which includes a complete experimental, spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre. This laboratory provides Agricultural Departments with complete and authoritative reports on the spinning value of new cottons, thus providing a much needed facility. In addition it is now possible to undertake research work on a number of questions connected with the spinning qualities of cotton which have not been touched in the past. The Laboratory undertakes, for the trade on payment, tests on cotton and artificial silk yarn, and acts as the official testing House for the Indian Textile Industry.

The Committee contributes the greater part of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry which is a Central Agricultural Research Institute for cotton where many problems of fundamental importance are being studied.

In addition by means of grants-in-aid to Agricultural Departments it has provided for special investigations on problems of general applicability which would otherwise have been left untouched through lack of staff and funds. Such schemes are in operation in all major cotton-growing provinces and now number thirty-three.

The Committee also assists by means of grants to Agricultural Departments in Provinces and States and to Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies in the wider distribution of seed of improved varieties of cotton. There are 13 such schemes in operation at present.

His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Reading) when he visited Bombay in December 1924 and formally opened the Committee's Spinning Laboratory laid great stress on the importance and value of the Committee's work.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Bombay.—The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th, 1917. Until the end of 1917 the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies, viz., The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., The Bombay Cotton Exchange, Ltd., The Bombay Millowners' Association, The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Mucceadams' Association, Ltd., and The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association. None of these bodies were representative of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in futures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis.

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S. This body was replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919, which continued to function until May 1922, when the Act, under which the Board worked, was repealed, and its functions were carried on by the East India Cotton Association under Bombay Act No. XIV of 1922.

The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October 1932. With effect from 1st November 1932 the Association has been regulating transactions in cotton under Bombay Act No. IV of 1932 under which it has been declared to be a recognised Cotton Association.

The present constitution of the Board is as follows:—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E. (President); Haridas Madhavdas, Esq. (Vice President); Sellers' Panel; J. Vonesch, Esq., Buyers' Panel; Tulsidas Kilchand, Esq., Buyers' Panel; Chandrakant Mulraj Khatau, Esq., Buyers' Panel; J. O. G. Barnes, Esq., Buyers' Panel; Dhawanji A. Khimji, Esq., M. L. A., Sellers' Panel; S. B. Dalal, Esq., Sellers' Panel; Bansidhar Chokhani, Esq., Sellers' Panel; Begraj Gupta, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Chumilal B. Mehta, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Ramdeo Anandilal Podar, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Prataprai M. Mehta, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Umadutt Surajmal Nemani, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Madanlal Pallram, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimabhai R. Naik, M.L.C., nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Growers' Representative; M. P. Kolhe, Esq., M.L.A., nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Growers' Representative; Man Nurullah, M.L.A., nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Growers' Representative; Dr. Vishram Hari, Patil, Ph.D., nominated by the Government of Bombay, Growers' Representative; S. B. Betigerel, B.A., LL.B., nominated by the Government of Bombay, Growers' Representative.

Officers.

C. M. Parikh, Esq., B. Com., Secretary. A. R. Menezes, Esq., Deputy Secretary and Manager, Clearing House, and S. A. P. Aiyar, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are:—To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such user whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange; to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts; to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the Cotton Trade; to establish just and equitable principles in the said Trade; to maintain uniformity of control of the said trade; to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton, to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the Cotton interest throughout all market; to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business; and generally to control, promote and regulate the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India, improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted. To establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions, and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the user thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Clearing House. To regulate the handling and exportation of Cotton from India and the importation of Cotton into India in so far as it may be imported. To bring, prosecute, or defend, or aid in bringing prosecuting, or defending, any suits, actions, proceedings, applications, or arbitrations on behalf of Members or Associate Members or Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminate the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation.

The Association has a fine Exchange Building at Sewri Cotton Depot, containing 121 Buyers' Rooms and 84 Sellers' Rooms, and a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges.

The inaugural ceremony of the opening of the Exchange Building was performed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay on the 1st December 1925 in the presence of a large gathering which included most of the prominent business men of the City and many leading citizens.

There is a membership of 410 members.

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the Trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as white wool, was well-known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days of the overland route. The name Calico comes from the fine woven goods of Calicut, and the products of the Dacca handlooms are still remarkable as the finest muslins human skill can produce.

Indian Cotton.

The exports of Indian cotton began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route. They received an immense stimulus during the American Civil War, when the close blockade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire, and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material. When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528,000 bales but during the last year of the war they averaged 973,000 bales. Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price, and

induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unprecedented outburst of speculation known as the "Share Mania," and when the surrender of Lee re-opened the Southern Ports widespread ruin followed. It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions. Since then the cultivation of Indian cotton, although interrupted by famine, has steadily increased. For the last season for which returns are available, 1936-37 the total area in all territories reported on was computed at 25,219,000 acres and the total estimated outturn was 6,307,000 bales of 400 lbs. as compared with 25,999,000 acres and 5,933,000 bales in 1935-36.

Bombay, Punjab, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing centres. The following table gives the rough distribution of the outturn. The figures are the estimated figures for the past season, and are not exact, but they indicate the distribution of the crop:—

Provinces and States.	1935-36 (Provisional Estimates).		1936-37. (Provisional Estimates).	
	Acres in Thousands.	Bales of 400 lbs. (In thousands).	Acres in Thousands.	Bales of 400 lbs. (In thousands).
Bombay (a)	6,637	1,369	5,894	1,145
Central Provinces and Berar ..	4,068	616	3,969	810
Punjab (a)	3,519	1,582	3,692	1,920
Madras (a)	2,693	537	2,578	535
United Provinces (a)	596	195	695	174
Sind (a)	849	346	982	519
Burma	518	105	511	113
Bengal (a)	73	24	75	26
Bihar	32	6	31	6
Assam	38	15	36	13
Ajmer-Merwara	35	13	34	12
North-West Frontier Province.	19	3	21	4
Orissa	9	2	8	1
Delhi	2	1	2	1
Hyderabad	3,698	569	3,080	499
Central India	1,201	180	1,407	202
Baroda	837	156	871	137
Gwalior	602	124	714	106
Rajputana	486	79	534	73
Mysore	87	11	85	12
Total ..	25,999	59,33	25,219	6,307

(a) Including Indian States.

Note.—A bale contains 400 lbs. of cleaned cotton.

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON FROM INDIA.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.) to various Countries for year ending 31st March:—

Countries.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
United Kingdom	167	342	347	456	601
Other parts of the British Empire ..	7	3	6	12	14
Total, British Empire	174	345	353	468	615
Japan	1,085	1,022	2,055	1,750	2,426
Italy	150	261	278	154	165
France	124	163	148	165	155
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.) ..	134	337	142	109	72
Belgium	129	145	153	228	317
Spain	52	61	60	68	26
Germany	163	247	153	261	213
Austria .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	63	159	143	184	279
Total, Foreign countries	1,880	2,395	3,137	2,923	3,653
TOTAL	2,053	2,740	3,490	3,396	4,268

Bombay is the great centre of the cotton trade. The principal varieties are Dholleru, Broach, Comras (from the Benars), Dharwar and Coomptas. Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India. Hinganghat cotton, from the Central Provinces, has a good reputation. Bengals is the name given to the cotton of the Gangetic valley, and generally to the cottons of Northern India. The Madras cottons are known as Westerns, Coconadas, Colabatores and Tinnevellys. The best of these is Tinnevely. Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendency to revert. The high prices of cotton realised of recent years have given a great impetus to cultivation. Government have also been active in improving the class of cotton produced, by seed selection; hybridization and the importation of exotic cottons. Although these measures have met with a considerable measure of success, they have not proceeded far enough to leaven the

whole outturn, which still consists for the most part of a short-staple early maturing variety suitable to soils where the rainy season is brief.

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record. This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England, and it was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701, prohibiting the use of sale of Indian calicoes in England. The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country, and made her dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piece-goods. The first attempt to establish a cotton mill in India was in 1835, but the foundations of the industry were really laid by the opening of the first mill in Bombay in 1854. Thereafter, with occasional set backs from famine, plague and other causes, its progress was rapid.

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts spun in all India for the twelve months April to March, in each of the past 4 years:—

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
BRITISH INDIA.				
Bombay Presidency	434,714,674	523,044,052	548,806,151	512,882,434
Madras	98,274,069	103,765,667	113,614,684	129,886,202
Bengal	30,912,299	41,056,056	40,991,244	38,064,475
United Provinces	93,865,034	99,701,395	108,020,179	115,002,739
Ajmer-Merwara	8,097,520	8,630,710	10,385,454	8,607,883
Punjab	2,670,562	2,699,641	7,118,486	9,034,865
Delhi	24,362,431	25,310,722	25,263,947	25,990,094
Central Provinces and Berar	41,595,480	45,009,433	46,427,809	47,399,330
Burma	3,329,251	4,023,228	3,671,055	3,515,938
TOTAL	796,711,430	853,240,814	904,238,950	890,584,020
FOREIGN TERRITORY.				
Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), Kishan-garh, Cambay, Kolhapur, Cochin, Rajkot, Ratlam, Travancore (and the French Settlements at Pondicherry) ..	124,340,193	143,179,003	155,047,779	103,532,644
GRAND TOTAL	921,050,923	996,419,817	1,059,286,729	994,116,664

(a) Figures for Travancore are being reported from October 1934.

The spinning of yarn is in a large degree centred in Bombay, the mills of that province producing nearly 52 per cent. of the quantity produced in British India. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and Madras produced about 10 per cent. and 11 per cent., while Bengal and the Central Provinces produced 4·0 and 4·3 per cent. Elsewhere the production is as yet very limited.

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts, or numbers, of yarn spun in Bombay Island :—

—	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Nos. 1—10	52,498,182	49,700,540	42,715,111	39,915,236	41,792,475	37,922,137
„ 11—20	121,121,630	121,094,087	92,714,861	97,208,338	112,581,425	101,955,798
„ 21—30	104,772,651	97,050,083	74,060,268	83,404,188	92,910,588	77,389,336
„ 31—40	29,478,014	31,590,553	21,431,281	30,190,121	36,792,207	37,593,243
Above 40	12,954,822	12,904,255	10,801,391	13,666,928	19,964,819	20,699,997
Wastes, &c.	764,546	573,348	924,877	1,003,040	795,693	835,566
TOTAL ..	321,589,845	312,921,863	242,647,789	265,387,851	304,836,977	278,098,077

AHMEDABAD.

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows :—

—	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Nos. 1—10	1,897,390	1,817,847	2,297,902	1,942,473	1,965,664	1,800,839
„ 11—20	55,517,079	63,253,648	71,515,805	77,103,827	61,542,859	61,181,109
„ 21—30	60,911,461	61,730,219	54,462,853	53,615,591	43,986,306	40,555,877
„ 31—40	19,617,636	23,291,983	22,262,214	25,773,993	32,893,401	34,127,714
Above 40	14,420,395	16,070,045	18,388,301	20,567,945	26,201,973	25,354,608
Wastes, &c.	....	....	512	....	26,898	3,047
TOTAL ..	152,363,961	166,163,742	168,927,587	179,003,829	166,422,106	163,032,194

YARN SPUN THROUGHOUT INDIA.

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India including Native States, are given in the following table :—

—	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Nos. 1—10	116,899,114	115,210,693	107,564,931	109,710,003	110,830,375	111,957,811
„ 11—20	445,157,934	484,241,173	439,866,706	463,460,247	483,721,726	480,134,122
„ 21—30	294,005,342	297,512,610	254,827,136	282,413,512	287,783,874	263,762,630
„ 31—40	71,073,075	77,185,513	75,810,009	96,043,918	112,339,259	123,007,542
Above 40	34,001,363	36,593,749	37,358,405	43,876,496	58,523,164	61,851,698
Wastes, &c.	5,239,192	5,674,671	5,634,096	5,915,641	6,083,340	8,403,461
TOTAL ..	968,373,020	1,016,413,409	921,060,983	1,061,419,817	1,059,286,738	1,054,116,664

In the early days of the textile industry the energies of the millowners were largely concentrated on the production of yarn, both for the China market, and for the handlooms of India. The increasing competition of Japan in the China market, the growth of an indigenous industry in China and the uncertainties introduced by the fluctuations in the China exchanges consequent on variations in the price of silver compelled the millowners to cultivate the Home market. The general tendency of recent years has been to spin higher counts of yarn, importing American cotton for this purpose to supplement the Indian supply, to erect more looms, and to produce more dyed and bleached goods. This practice has reached a higher development in Bombay than in other parts of India, and the Bombay Presidency produced in 1936-37 nearly 65·7 per cent. of the cloth woven in India. The United Provinces produced 6·6 per cent., the Central Provinces 2·1 per cent. and Madras 2·2 per cent. Grey and Bleached goods represent nearly 77·30 per cent. of the whole production.

ANALYSIS OF WOVEN GOODS.

The following brief is extract taken from the statement of the quantity (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and description of woven goods produced in all India, including Native States:—

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Grey and Bleached piece-goods—					
Pounds ..	531,791,526	495,794,794	570,722,200	587,922,936	604,535,718
Yards ..	2,422,997,054	2,264,994,899	2,641,654,065	2,773,491,928	2,761,765,472
Coloured piece-goods—					
Pounds ..	150,723,943	137,610,496	147,466,140	152,372,906	154,663,112
Yards ..	746,901,445	680,056,828	755,801,981	797,878,985	810,221,627
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods—					
Pounds ..	3,542,246	3,391,982	3,703,737	5,119,105	5,144,770
Dozens ..	946,971	841,761	930,523	1,291,250	1,188,139
Hosiery—					
Pounds ..	2,544,339	2,340,336	4,718,435	5,287,474	6,468,609
Dozens ..	746,341	745,391	1,451,708	1,642,348	2,085,654
Miscellaneous—					
Pounds ..	4,291,948	4,864,133	6,208,320	5,673,448	5,577,656
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool—					
Pounds ..	2,007,004	1,859,114	3,880,265	4,676,151	5,928,016
Total—					
Pounds ..	694,901,056	645,860,855	736,649,097	761,552,020	782,315,881
Yards ..	3,169,898,499	2,945,051,727	3,397,456,046	3,571,370,903	3,571,987,099
Dozens ..	1,693,312	1,587,152	2,412,321	2,933,598	3,273,793

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOVEN GOODS.

The output of woven goods during the five years in the Bombay Presidency was as follows:—

The weight (in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.)

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Pounds	462,222,027	415,072,223	456,689,747	471,240,473	473,838,869
Yards	2,265,897,230	2,024,563,240	2,283,838,713	2,407,031,553	2,347,191,832
Dozens	608,700	506,611	688,852	961,388	883,536

The grand totals for all-India are as follows:—

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Pounds	694,901,056	645,860,856	736,649,097	761,552,020	782,315,881
Yards	3,169,898,499	2,945,051,727	3,397,456,046	3,571,370,903	3,571,987,099
Dozens	1,693,312	1,587,231	2,412,321	2,933,598	3,273,793

Progress of the Mill Industry.

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the whole of India.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands Employed Daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1881	57	15,13,096	13,707	46,480	13,26,461	3,75,989
1882	65	18,20,814	14,172	48,467	13,91,467	3,87,565
1883	67	17,90,388	15,373	53,476	15,97,946	4,50,556
1884	79	20,01,667	16,262	60,387	18,59,777	5,31,365
1885	87	21,45,646	16,537	67,186	20,88,621	5,96,749
1886	95	22,61,561	17,455	74,383	22,51,214	6,43,204
1887	103	24,21,290	18,536	76,942	25,41,966	7,26,276
1888	114	24,86,851	19,496	82,379	27,54,437	7,86,982
1889	124	27,62,518	21,661	91,598	31,10,289	8,88,654
1890	137	32,74,196	23,412	1,02,721	35,29,617	10,08,462
1891	134	33,51,394	24,531	1,11,018	41,26,171	11,78,906
1892	139	34,02,232	25,444	1,16,161	40,80,783	11,65,938
1893	141	35,75,917	28,164	1,21,500	40,98,528	11,71,008
1894	142	36,49,736	31,154	1,30,461	42,78,778	12,22,508
1895	148	38,09,929	35,338	1,38,669	46,95,999	13,41,714
1896	155	39,32,946	37,270	1,45,432	49,32,613	14,09,313
1897	173	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00,936
1898	185	42,69,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
1899	188	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
1900	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,852
1901	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
1902	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,760
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,854	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,060
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,635	19,35,010
1911	263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866
1912	268	64,63,929	89,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,59,102
1913	272	65,96,862	94,136	2,53,786	73,36,056	20,96,016
1914*	271	67,78,895	1,04,179	2,60,276	75,00,941	21,48,126
1915*	272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2,65,346	73,59,212	21,02,632
1916*	266	68,39,877	1,10,268	2,74,361	76,92,018	21,97,718
1917*	263	67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,98,574	21,98,164
1918*	262	66,53,871	1,16,484	2,82,227	72,99,873	20,85,678
1919*	268	66,89,680	1,18,221	2,93,277	71,54,805	20,44,230
1920*	253	67,63,876	1,19,012	3,11,078	65,33,113	19,52,318
1921*	257	68,70,804	1,23,783	3,32,176	74,20,805	21,20,280
1922*	298	73,31,219	1,34,620	3,43,723	77,12,390	22,03,540
1923*	333	79,27,938	1,44,794	3,47,380	75,30,948	21,51,698
1924*	336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,887	67,12,118	19,17,748
1925*	337	85,10,633	1,54,202	3,67,877	77,92,085	22,26,310
1926*	334	87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,508	78,96,844	21,18,384
1927*	336	87,02,760	1,61,952	3,84,623	84,60,942	24,17,412
1928*	335	87,04,172	1,66,532	3,60,921	70,34,237	20,09,762
1929*	344	89,07,064	1,74,992	3,46,925	75,64,081	21,61,166
1930*	348	91,24,788	1,79,250	3,84,022	90,07,999	25,73,714
1931*	339	93,11,953	1,82,429	3,95,475	92,16,116	26,33,170
1932*	339	95,06,083	1,86,341	4,03,226	1,01,89,424	29,11,264
1933*	344	95,80,668	1,89,040	4,00,005	99,30,053	28,37,158
1934*	352	96,13,174	1,94,388	3,84,938	94,63,965	27,03,990
1935*	365	96,85,775	1,98,837	4,14,884	1,09,31,949	31,23,
1936*	379	98,56,658	2,00,062	4,17,803	1,10,98,963	31,71,414
1937*	370	97,30,798	1,97,810	4,17,276	1,10,13,632	31,46,418

* Year ending 31st August.

The Jute Industry.

Considering its present dimensions, the jute industry of Bengal is of very recent origin. The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Rishra in 1855, and the first power-loom was introduced in 1859. The original outturn was 3 tons per day. In 1909 it had grown to 2,500 tons per day, it is now 4,000 tons per day, and it shows every indication of growing and expanding year by year. Another interesting thing about the jute industry of Bengal is that, although it is practically a monopoly of Scotsmen from Dundee, the industry itself owes its inception to an Englishman. The founder of the industry was George Acland, an Englishman, who began life as a midshipman in the navy, and was for some years in the East India Marine Service. He quitted this service while still a young man, and engaged in commercial pursuits in Ceylon, where he was successful. Later on he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works, then at Serampore, where experiments were being tried with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper. This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of ree, and in 1854 he proceeded to England, with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material. During this trip he visited Dundee, and while there Mr. John Kerr, of Douglas Foundry, suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal where the jute comes from and spin it there." This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Acland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and spinning machinery, and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal. This, as has been stated, was at Rishra, the site of the present Wellington mills, near Serampore, and here, in 1855, the first machine spun jute yarns were made. As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very little out of his venture. After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1867, and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

Power-loom.—The pioneer's example was followed by Mr. George Henderson of that silk firm, and in 1859 the Borneo Jute Co. was launched under his auspices. To this company is due the credit of introducing the power-loom for jute cloth. Unhindered by the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co. made rapid progress, doubling their works in 1864, and clearing their capital twice over. In 1872 the mills were turned into a limited liability company, the present "Barnagore Jute Factory Co., Ltd." Four other mills followed in succession—Gouripore, Serajunge, and India Jute Mills.

"From 1868 to 1873," writes Mr. David Wallace in "The Romance of Jute," "the five mills excepting the Rishra mill simply coined money and brought the total of their looms up to 1,250." To illustrate the prosperity of the industry at this period we may take the dividends paid by the Barnagore

Company. On the working of their first half year, a 15 per cent. interim dividend was declared, which seemed to justify the enormous capital at which the company was taken over from the Borneo Company, and shares touched 68 per cent. premium. The dividend for the first year, ending August 1873, was 25 per cent.; for 1874, 20 per cent.; and for 1875, 10 per cent. Then came a change. The investing public had forgotten the effect of the Port Canning bubble, and the condition of the jute industry in 1872-73 seeming to offer a better return than coal or tea, both of which had just enjoyed a boom, it was only necessary to issue a prospectus of a jute mill to have all the shares snapped up in the course of an afternoon.

In 1872-73 three new companies were floated locally—the Port Gloster, Budge and Sibpore, and two Home companies, the Champdany and Samnugger, all of which commenced operations in 1874. In 1874-5 eight other mills were launched—the Howrah, Oriental (now Union), Asiatic (now Soorah), Clive, Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. (now the Bellaghatta-Barnagore branch mill), Rustomjee (now the Central), Ganges (registered in England), and Hastings, owned by Messrs. Birkmyre Bros., of Greenock fame—in all thirteen new companies, coming on all of a heap and swelling the total looms from 1,250 up to 3,500. This was too much of a strain for the new industry, and for the next ten years all the mills had a severe struggle. The older ones all survived the ordeal, but four of the new concerns—the Oriental, the Asiatic, the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. and the Rustomjee—became moribund, to appear again later on under new names and management. Port Gloster also suffered badly.

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill was put up. This was Kamarhatti, promoted by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., which came into being in 1877, as the result of Dr. Barry's visit to Calcutta in 1876, when he transferred the agency of the Gouripore Co. from Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. to his own firm. This mill, together with additions made by some of the other mills, brought the total looms up to 5,160 in 1882. By the end of 1885 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly, Titagur, Victoria and Kankarrah mills, bringing the number of looms at work up to 6,700. From this period on to 1894 no new mills came into existence except the Calcutta Twist Mill, with 2,460 spindles, since merged into the Wellington branch of the Champdany Co. Between 1896 and 1900 the following new mills were started:—The Gordon Twist Mill with 1,800 spindles (now acquired by Anglo-India), Khardah, Gondolpara (French owned), Alliance, Arathoon, Anglo-India, Standard, National, Delta (which absorbed the Serajunge), and the Kinnison. A full of four years witnessed large extensions to the existing mills, after which came the following series of new mills, besides further heavy extensions—Dalhousie, Alexandra, Nulhati, Lawrence, Reliance, Belvedere, Auckland, Kelvin and Northbrook. The last decade has seen the construction of Hukumchand, Birin, Shree Hanuman, Gagalbhai, Premchand and Agarpara Mills, which—with the exception of the last-named—are under Indian ownership.

Progress of the Industry.

THE record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shews **quinquennial averages** from the earliest year for which complete information is available with actuals for each year from 1917-18 up to 1931-32 and the figures in brackets represent the variations for each period, taking the average of the quinquennium from 1870-80 to 1883-84 as 100 :—

		Number of mills at work.	Authorised Capital (in lakhs of Rs.)	Number (in thousands) of		
				Persons employed daily (average.)	Looms.	Spindles.
Average—						
1894-95 to 1898-99	..	31 (148)	522.1 (193)	86.7 (223)	11.7 (213)	244.8 (278)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	..	36 (171)	680 (251)	114.2 (294)	16.2 (295)	334.6 (380)
1904-05 to 1908-09	..	46 (219)	960 (355)	165 (425)	24.8 (451)	510.5 (580)
1909-10 to 1913-14	..	60 (286)	1,209 (443)	208.4 (537)	33.5 (606)	691.8 (786)
1914-15 to 1918-19	..	73 (348)	1,403.6 (519)	259.3 (668)	39.7 (722)	821.2 (933)
1917-18	..	76 (362)	1,428.5 (528)	266 (686)	40.6 (788)	834 (946)
1918-19	..	76 (362)	1,477.2 (546)	275.5 (710)	40 (727)	839.9 (954)
1919-20	..	76 (362)	1,563.5 (579)	280.4 (723)	41.0 (745)	856.3 (978)
1920-21	..	77 (367)	1,923.5 (712)	288.4 (758)	41.6 (745)	869.9 (998)
1921-22	..	81 (386)	2,122.4 (784)	288.4 (743)	43.0 (782)	908.3 (1,032)
1922-23	..	86 (409)	2,324.7 (859)	321.2 (828)	47.5 (863)	1,008.1 (1,140)
1923-24	..	89 (424)	*2,385.5 (881)	330.4 (851)	49.0 (891)	1,043.4 (1,185)
1924-25	..	90 (424)	2,213.3 (818)	341.7 (881)	50.3 (914)	1,067.6 (1,213)
1925-26	..	90 (429)	2,134.7 (783)	331.3 (854)	50.5 (918)	1,063.7 (1,200)
1926-27	..	93 (443)	2,119.8 (788)	333.6 (860)	51.0 (927)	1,032.8 (1,231)
1927-28	..	93 (443)	*2,119.7 (783)	335.8 (865)	52.2 (949)	1,105.6 (1,256)
1928-29	..	95 (452)	*2,126.6 (785)	343.8 (886)	52.4 (953)	1,108.1 (1,250)
1929-30	..	98 (466)	2,186.6 (807)	343.2 (886)	53.9 (980)	1,140.4 (1,296)
1930-31	..	100 (476)	2,360.6 (872)	307.6 (793)	61.8 (1,123)	1,224.9 (1,392)
1931-32	..	103 (490)	2,360.6 (872)	276.8 (713)	61.4 (1,116)	1,220.5 (1,388)
1932-33	..	99 (471)	2,370.6 (878)	263.4 (678)	60.5 (1,100)	1,202.1 (1,366)
1933-34	..	99 (471)	2,370.6 (876)	257.1 (662)	59.5 (1,081)	1,194.4 (1,357)
1934-35	..	100 (476)	2,305.6 (852)	263.7 (683)	61.3 (1,091)	1,221.7 (1,388)

* Revised.

The production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent. The following figures show the exports of jute manufactures and the declared values for the same periods. The value of jute manufactures exported by sea in 1924-25 was over thirty-three times as great as the average value of the export in the period 1879-80 to 1883-84 :—

			Jute manufactures.		Value in lakhs of Rs.
			Gunny bags in millions of number.	Gunny cloths in millions of yards.	
1894-95 to 1898-99	..	..	171.2 (312)	182 (4,136)	518 (415)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	..	..	206.5 (376)	427.2 (9,709)	826.5 (662)
1904-05 to 1908-09	..	..	257.8 (469)	698 (16,864)	1,442.7 (1,154)
1909-10 to 1913-14	..	..	339.1 (618)	970 (22,045)	2,024.8 (1,621)
1914-15 to 1918-19	..	..	667.6 (1,216)	1,156 (26,273)	4,019.3 (3,218)
1919-20	..	..	342.7 (624)	1,275.1 (28,980)	5,001.5 (4,004)
1920-21	..	..	533.9 (987)	1,352.7 (33,800)	5,299.4 (4,273)
1921-22	..	..	386.7 (715)	1,120.5 (28,000)	2,999.5 (2,419)
1922-23	..	..	344.2 (637)	1,254.2 (31,350)	4,049.4 (3,285)
1923-24	..	..	413.7 (752)	1,348.7 (30,652)	4,228.3 (3,382)
1924-25	..	..	425.1 (774)	1,456.2 (33,095)	5,148.8 (4,122)
1925-26	..	..	425.0 (774)	1,461.3 (33,211)	5,752.1 (4,605)
1926-27	..	..	449.0 (818)	1,503.1 (34,161)	5,283.3 (4,222)
1927-28	..	..	463.1 (843)	1,552.7 (35,289)	5,321.8 (4,260)
1928-29	..	..	497.6 (906)	1,568.2 (35,640)	5,658.4 (4,528)
1929-30	..	..	522.3 (951)	1,650.5 (37,511)	5,158.7 (4,130)
1930-31	..	..	434.0 (790)	1,270.9 (28,854)	3,148.8 (2,521)
1931-32	..	..	388.5 (707)	1,021.0 (23,204)	2,135.6 (1,712)
1932-33	..	..	415.0 (756)	1,011.7 (22,993)	2,139.7 (1,713)
1933-34	..	..	401.6 (732)	1,052.5 (23,920)	2,110.3 (1,690)
1934-35	..	..	422.9 (770)	1,083.4 (24,163)	2,124.5 (1,700)
1935-36	..	..	453.9 (835)	1,218.3 (27,692)	2,325.1 (1,860)

Until the outbreak of war the exports by sea of raw jute were marked by increases from year to year although the increase was very much less than that in the case of manufactures. During the war years exports declined very considerably. The cessation of the war stimulated the export trade and in 1919-20 the export showed an increase, as compared with the average of the war quinquennium (1914-15 to 18-19). In the following two years, the export recorded a decrease and in 1922-23 they again made a recovery and amounted to 578,000 tons.

Jute, raw, ton.

Average 1879-80 to 1883-84..	375,000	(100)
" 1884-85 to 1888-89..	445,000	(119)
" 1889-90 to 1893-94..	500,000	(133)
" 1894-95 to 1898-99..	615,000	(164)
" 1899-1900 to 1903-04	635,000	(169)
" 1904-05 to 1908-09..	765,000	(201)
" 1909-10 to 1913-14..	785,000	(204)
" 1914-15 to 1918-19..	464,000	(124)
Year 1919-20	592,000	(158)
" 1920-21	472,000	(129)
" 1921-22	468,000	(125)
" 1922-23	578,000	(145)
" 1923-24	660,000	(176)
" 1924-25	696,000	(185)
" 1925-26	647,000	(172)
" 1926-27	708,000	(189)
" 1927-28	892,000	(238)
" 1928-29	898,000	(239)
" 1929-30	807,000	(215)
" 1930-31	620,000	(165)
" 1931-32	587,000	(157)
" 1932-33	563,000	(150)
" 1933-34	748,000	(199)
" 1934-35	752,000	(200)
" 1935-36	771,324	(205)

The total quantity of jute manufacture exported by sea from Calcutta during the year 1922-23 was 668,000 tons as against 639,000 tons in the preceding year and 603,500 tons in the pre-war year 1913-14. The values of these exports amounted to Rs. 40.28 lakhs, or an increase of Rs. 10.36 lakhs over the preceding year and Rs. 12.08 lakhs over the pre-war year. The shipments of gunny bags were valued at Rs. 15.82 lakhs and of gunny cloth Rs. 24.24 lakhs as against Rs. 13.86 and Rs. 15.92 lakhs respectively in the preceding year and Rs. 12.48 and Rs. 15.58 lakhs in the pre-war year.

The price of raw jute reached a very high point in 1906-07, the rate being Rs. 65 per bale; in 1907-08 it dropped to Rs. 42 per bale, and the fall was accentuated in 1908-09 and 1909-10, the price having declined to 36.4 and Rs. 31, in 1917-18 it dropped to Rs. 38-8-0 but rose again in 1919-20 up to Rs. 77-8-0. In 1920-21 it dropped to Rs. 65 but rose again to Rs. 86. It again declined to Rs. 66. In 1921-22 the price rose to Rs. 73 at the end of September, but

fell back again to Rs. 50 at the end of November and recovered at Rs. 64 at the close of the year.

Average price of jute ordinary,
per bale of 400 lbs.

	Ra. a. p.	
1879-80 to 1883-84	23 8 0	(100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	23 3 2	(99)
1889-90 to 1893-94	32 6 5	(138)
1894-95 to 1898-99	30 12 0	(131)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	32 1 7	(137)
1904-05 to 1908-09	44 13 6	(191)
1909-10 to 1913-14	51 0 10	(217)
1914-15 to 1918-19	50 6 5	(214)
1917-18	38 8 0	(164)
1918-19	80 0 0	(255)
1919-20	77 8 0	(x30)
1920-21	69 8 0	(296)
1921-22	63 0 0	(268)
1922-23	73 0 0	(310)
1923-24	55 0 0	(234)
1924-25	89 2 0	(378)
1925-26	124 2 10	(528)
1926-27	83 5 9	(353)
1927-28	73 8 4	(318)
1928-29	76 13 9	(327)
1929-30	66 11 2	(284)
1930-31	42 9 0	(180)
1931-32	38 8 8	(163)
1932-33	29 10 9	(126)
1933-34	30 7 8	(136)
1934-35	35 6 6	(153)
1935-36	32 8 9	(138)
1936-37	36 6 7	(151)

N.B.—Prices are given for "Reds" as from 1922-23 onwards.

The average prices of gunny cloth have been as follows:—

	Price of Hessian cloth 10 1/2 oz. 40" per 100 yds.	
	Ra. a. p.	
1879-80 to 1883-84	10 7 11	(100)
1884-85 to 1888-89	8 0 7	(77)
1889-90 to 1893-94	10 6 6	(98)
1894-95 to 1898-99	9 11 8	(98)
1899-1900 to 1903-04	10 2 10	(97)
1904-05 to 1908-09	11 14 1	(112)
1909-10 to 1913-14	12 12 2	(122)
1914-15 to 1918-19	23 5 7	(222)
1917-18	33 8 0	(314)
1918-19	33 0 0	(314)
1919-20	28 0 0	(267)
1920-21	26 8 0	(196)
1921-22	14 3 0	(138)
1922-23	21 12 0	(209)
1923-24	19 13 0	(190)
1924-25	22 9 0	(214)
1925-26	24 3 0	(228)
1926-27	19 9 0	(186)
1927-28	21 13 3	(208)
1928-29	22 12 10	(212)
1929-30	17 4 9	(165)
1930-31	12 1 7	(115)
1931-32	11 0 0	(105)
1932-33	10 10 10	(102)
1933-34	12 9 8	(120)
1934-35	10 13 8	(103)
1935-36	9 12 7	(193)
1936-37	8 1 2	(154)

The 1936 crop.—The final figures of outturn for the three provinces work out as follows:—

PROVINCE.	YIELD IN BALES.	
	1936.	1937.
Bengal (including Cooch Behar & Tripura States)	7,774,500	7,071,600
Bihar	† 520,000	† 921,400
Orissa	28,800	31,900
Assam	412,500	592,800
Total ..	8,735,800	8,617,700

PROVINCE.	AREA IN ACRES.	
	1936.	1937.
Bengal (including Cooch Behar & Tripura States)	2,180,800	2,203,200
Bihar	211,000	445,000
Orissa	13,500	15,300
Assam	140,300	197,700
Total ..	2,545,600	2,861,200

† Including Nepal.

The Indian Jute Mills Association now one of the most important, if not the most important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was started under the following circumstances:—In 1886 the existing mills, finding that, in spite of the constant opening up of new marks, working results were not favourable, came to an agreement, with the late S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, as trustee, to work short time. The only mills which stood out of this arrangement were the Hooghly and Serajunge. The first agreement, for six months dating from 15th February 1886, was subsequently renewed at intervals without a break for five years up to February 15, 1891. The state of the market at the time of the renewals dictated the extent of the short time, which varied throughout the five years between 4 days a week, 9 days a fortnight and 5 days a week. Besides short time, 10 per cent. of the sacking looms were shut down for a short period in 1890. An important feature of this agreement was a mutual undertaking by the parties not to increase their spinning power during the currency of the agreement, only a few exceptions being made in the case of a few incomplete new mills.

The present officials of the Association are:—
Chairman.—Mr. P. S. Macdonald.
Members of Committee:—

Mr. W. A. M. Walker, M.L.A., Vice-Chairman.
Mr. B. M. Birla, Mr. J. H. Burder,
Mr. F. Law, Mr. J. Scot, Mr. J. R. Walker, M.L.A.

Working days.—With the introduction of the electric light into the mills in 1896, the working day was increased to 15 hours, Saturdays included, which involved an additional

amount of cleaning and repairing work on Sundays. In order to minimise this Sunday work and give them a free Sunday, an agitation was got up in 1897 by the Mill European assistants to have the engines stopped at 2 or 3 p.m. on Saturdays. The local Government took the matter up, but their action went no further than applying moral suasion backed by a somewhat half-hearted threat. The Mill Association held meetings to consider the question and the members were practically agreed as to the utility of early closing on Saturdays, but, *more suo*, could not trust themselves to carry it out without legislation. Unfortunately the Government of India refused to sanction the passing of a Resolution by the provincial Government under the Factory Act and the matter was dropped. Only a year, or two ago the Jute Mills Association in despair brought out an American business expert, Mr. J. H. Parks, to advise them on the possibility of forming a jute trust with a view to exercising some control over the production and price of jute. Mr. Parks came, and wrote a report which the Association promptly pigeon-holed because the slump was over and the demand was so prodigious that there was no need to worry about the price of jute.

The working agreements referred to above have been followed by others, differing in points of detail, but with the same object in view namely the restriction of production. During the past 10 years a policy of curtailment of output has been continuously in force. By an agreement operating from October 1931 the mills in the membership of the Association, comprising some 95 per cent. of the trade, worked during 1932, 1933 and the greater part of 1934 for 40 hours per week, with 15 per cent. of the

total complement of looms sealed; and the agreement incorporated a clause which provided that the mills would not instal any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement. The agreement also provided machinery whereby production could be gradually increased by reducing the percentage of looms required to be kept sealed. The process of increasing production in this way was begun on 1st November 1934, when 2½ per cent. of the total complement of looms were unsealed, and was continued throughout 1935, a further 2½ per cent. of looms being unsealed on 1st May 1935, 2½ per cent. on 5th August and 2½ per cent. on 11th November. The remaining 5 per cent. of looms were unsealed on the 17th February 1936. Throughout this time the mills, with five exceptions, continued to restrict their working hours to 40 per week. The five exceptions, namely, Fremchand, Craig, Waverley, Megna and Nuddea had, by the terms of the agreement, been granted the privilege of working 54 hours per week with a full complement of machinery and all five worked in accordance with the special terms allowed to them. This working agreement between the Association mills, however, in accordance with the requisite notice given in December 1935, terminated on the 31st March 1936 and was superseded by an agreement, operating from the 1st April 1936, under which the mills were permitted to work up to but not exceeding 54 hours per week on single shift, with no night work. As in the old agreement, this new agreement incorporated a clause which restricted the mills from installing any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement.

Under this agreement the mills' working hours were increased by successive stages until with effect from the beginning of August 1936 all mills in the membership of the Association were working 54 hours per week on single shift. With effect from the 1st March 1937, however, the agreement was suspended indefinitely and the position now is that the mills are at liberty to work whatever hours and to instal whatever extra productive machinery they desire.

In addition to the above working agreements which applied only to the mills in the membership of the Association, an agreement was entered into, with effect from 1st August 1933, with the five principal mills outside the Association, namely, Adamjee, Agarpara, Gagalbhai, Ludlow and Shree Hanuman, whereby these mills undertook to restrict their working hours to 54 per week up to 30 June 1933. With certain modifications this agreement was extended and became a continuing agreement subject to six months' notice of termination being given by either party, which notice of termination could not be given before 1st July 1934. On the 30th September 1935 the Association gave the required notice and the agreement terminated on the 31st March 1936. No new agreement with these mills has yet been entered into.

An Association, styled the **Calcutta Jute Dealers Association**, has been formed in Calcutta to promote and to guard the common interests of its members as dealers in jute for local consumption. The members are buyers and brokers of jute for sale to the jute mills in and around Calcutta. The present Committee

is—Mr. H. A. Luke, *Chairman*. *Members*—Mr. J. L. Ruthven, Mr. B. B. Simpson, Mr. R. Meyer, Mr. C. H. Thomas, and Mr. C. S. Taylor.

Effects of the War.—The official review of the Trade of India in 1916-17 says:—The value of the exports of raw jute increased in 1916-17 by nearly Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 1,629 lakhs. The quantity exported, however, was less than in the preceding year. The estimated yield of the crop was 12 per cent. above that of the previous year, *viz.*, 1,490,000 tons or 8,340,000 bales. Owing to the lack of tonnage and other abnormal circumstances brought about by the war, the quantity exported was 10 per cent. below that of the previous year. Of the consumers the United Kingdom and Italy took less, while the United States, France (mainly *via* Dunkirk), Russia (*via* Vladivostok) and Brazil took greater quantities. There were, of course, no exports to enemy countries which took more than 27 per cent. in the five years ending 1913-14, the pre-war year. The increase in the value accompanied by a decrease in the volume of exports was due to the very high range of prices during the months of September, October, November and December. Towards the close of the year under review prices steadily declined, and have since gone still lower.

Jute Manufactures.—The value of the exports now approximates to Rs. 42 crores. In spite of the war with its attendant difficulties of freight and finance, the exports of gunny cloth showed an increase of Rs. 24 lakhs of which Rs. 163 lakhs were due to higher prices and Rs. 78 lakhs to an increase in the volume of exports. There were also an increase of Rs. 118 lakhs in the value of gunny bags exported. The number of bags shipped increased while the weight decreased and bags for war purposes being lighter than the ordinary bags for transporting grain. Exports to Australia in 1916-17 were a record. The United Kingdom with Australia took more than half of the number of bags exported while the United States took more than half of the quantity of cloth exported.

There were 103 mills at work throughout the year 1931-32 with 61,426 looms and 1,220,588 spindles. The number of persons employed was 263,442. There were no difficulties as regards the supply of labour.

The number of gunny bags shipped from Calcutta during 1934-35 was 423 million bags but the value decreased from Rs. 15,82 lakhs to Rs. 10,25 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth decreased from 12,51 million yards to 10,63 million yards but valued Rs. 24,24 lakhs and Rs. 10,99 lakhs respectively.

Indian Central Jute Committee.—A Central Jute Committee has been constituted by the Government of India with 24 members. Representation has been found in the Committee for trade and agricultural interests and for the Provincial Governments most concerned, namely, Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

The functions of the Committee include agricultural, technological and medical research the improvement of crop forecasting, of production, of testing, and of distribution of improved seed; enquiries and recommendations

relating to banking and transport facilities and transport routes; and improvement of marketing in the interests of the jute industry.

The Committee will also advise the Local Governments concerned on any points within its prescribed functions which may be referred to it.

The Government of India have decided to finance the Committee for the time being by grants from Central revenues. The grants will not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs in any year, and the position will be reviewed after five years or earlier if necessary.

The formation of the Committee is the result of a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, which suggested that there should be a committee on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to watch over the interests of all branches of the jute trade from the field to the factory.

Hemp and Jute Substitutes.

Experiments have been made during the last few years by the Agricultural Department of the Government of India with the Deccan hemp plant (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), which yields a fibre very similar to jute. As a result, a new variety of the plant, known as Type 3, has been obtained, which it is now proposed to introduce into several parts of India, and, as a beginning, the variety is to be grown on a number of estates in Bihar. A sample of the fibre prepared from this variety by the usual methods of retting was 10 ft to 12 ft. long, of an exceptionally light colour, well cleaned, and of good strength.

It was valued at £18 per ton with Bimlipatam jute at £12 10s., and Bengal first mark jute at £17 per ton. Deccan hemp has been grown fairly extensively in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras, where it is used for ropes and cordage and also for the manufacture of a coarse sackcloth. A valuable feature of the plant is its suitability for cultivation in such parts of India as are not suitable for jute.

Prior to the war, the United Kingdom's requirements of hemp were mainly supplied by the following countries in order of importance:—the Philippine Islands, New Zealand, India, Russia, Italy and Germany. The opinion appears to be held that the effect of the war will be to cause very considerable changes in the character of the fibre market. There will probably be labour difficulties, it is thought, in the preparation of the hemp crops of Russia and Hungary and it is not unlikely that the world will look to countries such as India for the supply of fibres which may be used as substitutes for the European varieties of hemp. There can be no doubt that one of the early effects of the war was to firm up hemp prices. As far as Indian hemp is concerned, values were persistently depreciated during the first six months of 1914 owing to large stocks held; but the closure of the Russian hemp market on the outbreak of war resulted in a marked improvement in values, and there was a keen demand and a considerable rise in price. Exports from Calcutta during 1922-23 made a great recovery from the previous year. The quantity advanced by 37 per cent. from 197,412 cwt. to 269,487 cwt. and the value from Rs. 26.23 lakhs to Rs. 36.68 lakhs.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself, but of imports from foreign sources, these latter coming into India both by land and by sea. Imports by sea come chiefly from the Commonwealth of Australia, but a certain quantity from Persia also comes by land, while the main imports are from Afghanistan, Central Asia, Tibet and Nepal. Quetta, Shikarpur, Amritsar and Multan are the main collecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Persia, whence it is almost invariably railed to Karachi for subsequent export overseas.

Imports and Exports.—A considerable amount of wool is imported annually from Tibet, and in normal years, from Afghanistan. Imports of raw wool in 1935-37 by sea decreased in quantity from 7.5 million lbs. to 6.8 million lbs. while the value increased from Rs. 44 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs. Australia with her contribution of 3.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 35 lakhs still remained the largest supplier although the quantity was less by 0.7 million lbs. as compared with imports from that country in 1935-36.

Production in India.—No definite information is available regarding production of wool. The population of sheep in India is estimated at about 43 million. A reference in this connection is also invited to the estimate made in Appendix IV (pages 112-113) of the Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the Woollen Textile Industry.

All Indian wools are classed in the grade of carpet wools, and it is correct to say of perhaps fully half the breeds of sheep found on the plains of India that they yield a kind of hair rather than of wool. They are reared chiefly on account of the mutton, and the fleece has been generally regarded as of subsidiary interest. In many respects, in actual fact, the Indian plains sheep approximate more nearly to the accepted type of the goat rather than of the sheep. Short remarks in his manual on Indian cattle and sheep, particularly with respect to the Madras type, that they "resemble a greyhound with tucked up belly, having some coarseness of form, the feet light, the limbs bony, sides flat and the tail short."

Mill manufacture.—The number of mills in British India in 1935, the latest year for which details are available, was 21 of which four were in the United Provinces. The paid-up capital of these mills was Rs. 60,59,842 and the number of looms and spindles was 1,334 and 54,065, respectively. The average number of workers employed daily in these mills was 6,909. There are no complete figures of production, the last year for which they are available being 1921 when the quantity of woollen goods produced was 3,820,879 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,17,93,396. As regards Indian States there were five woollen mills of which four were in Mysore and one in Baroda. The paid-up capital of these

mills was Rs. 40,32,707 and the number of looms and spindles was 239 and 9,744 respectively. These mills produced woollen goods of 2,538,806 lbs. in weight in 1933, the value being Rs. 23,51,175. The bulk of the wool used by the Indian mills is Indian wool, although it is supplemented to some extent by the importation of merinos and cross-breeds from Australia for the manufacture of the finer classes of goods. Their market for manufactured goods is almost entirely in India itself. Imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods in 1936-37 increased by 0.2 million yards to 5.4 million yards as compared with the preceding year. Imports came chiefly from Japan, the United Kingdom and Germany. There was a slight decrease in the number of woollen shawls and bolis in 1936-37, Japan and Germany being the largest sources of supply. Imports of

carpets and floor rugs rose to 213,000 lbs. in 1936-37 from 202,000 lbs. in 1935-36. Iran and China increased their shares in this trade while imports from the United Kingdom declined.

Blanket weaving and carpet manufacture are carried on in various parts of the country notably in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Woollen pile carpets are made in many of the jails. Amritsar had a considerable trade at one time in weaving shawls from *pashm*, the fine under fleece of the Tibetan goat, but its place has been taken to some degree by the manufacture of shawls from imported worsted yarns, but more generally by the manufacture of carpets of a fine quality which find a ready sale in the world market. This work is done entirely on hand looms and the carpets fetch a high price.

Silk.

In the early days of the East India Company the Indian Silk trade prospered greatly, and various sub-tropical races of the Silkworm were introduced. But the trade gradually declined for the following reasons:—

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries India's chief competitor in the silk trade was the Levant Company. Successful efforts, however, were made to acclimatise in Europe one or two races of a temperate worm, procured from China and Japan. When sericulture became part of the agriculture of France and Italy, a quality of silk was produced entirely different from that of India and Turkey, and its appearance created a new demand and organized new markets.

All subsequent experience seems to have established the belief that the plains of India, or at all events of Bengal, are never likely to produce silk that could compete with this new industry. On the lower hills of Northern India, on the other hand, a fair amount of success has been attained with this (to India) new worm, as, for example, in Dehra Dun and Kashmir. In Manipur, it would appear probable that *Bombyx mori*, possibly obtained from China,

has been reared for centuries. The caprice of fashion has, from time to time, powerfully modified the Indian silk trade. The special properties of the *porah* silk were formerly much appreciated but the demand for them has now declined. This circumstance, together with defective systems of rearing and of hand-reeling and weaving, accounts largely for the present depression in the mulberry silk trade of India.

India has three well-known purely indigenous silkworms; the *tasar*, the *muga* and the *eri*. The first is widely distributed on the lower hills, more especially these of the great central tableland, and feeds on several jungle trees. The second is confined to Assam and Eastern Bengal and feeds on a laurel. The third exists in a state of semi-domestication, being reared on the castor-oil plant. From an art point of view the *muga* silk is the most interesting and attractive, and the cocoon can be reeled readily. The *eri* silk, on the other hand, is so extremely difficult to reel that it is nearly always carded and spun—an art which was practised in the Khasi Hills of Assam long before it was thought of in Europe.

Indigo.

Indigo dyes are obtained from the Indigofera, a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some 300 species, distributed throughout the tropical and warm temperate regions of the globe, India having about 40. Western India may be described as the headquarters of the species, so far as India is concerned, 25 being peculiar to that Presidency. On the eastern side of India, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma, there is a marked decrease in the number of species but a visible increase in the prevalence of those that are met with.

There is evidence that when Europeans first began to export the dye from India, it was procured from the Western Presidency and

shipped from Surat. It was carried by the Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the dyers of Holland, and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dye stuff that led to the formation of the Dutch East India Company and so to the overthrow of the Portuguese supremacy in the East. Opposition to indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the wood industry, but it was competition to obtain indigo from other sources than India that led on the first decline of the Indian indigo industry. In the middle of the eighteenth century, when the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had been given up—partly on account of the high

duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar and coffee were found to be more profitable—the industry was revived in India, and, as one of the many surprises of the industry, the province of Bengal was selected for this revival. It had no sooner been organised, however, than troubles next arose in Bengal itself through misunderstandings between the planters, their cultivators and the Government, which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay's famous *Memorandum* of 1837. This led to another migration of the industry from Lower and Eastern Bengal to Tirhut and the United Provinces. Here the troubles of the industry did not end, for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very existence of any natural vegetable dye. They first killed the madder dye of Europe, then the safflower, the lac and the *al* dyes of India, and are now advancing rapidly with synthetic indigo, intent on the complete annihilation of the natural dye. Opinions differ on many aspects of the present vicissitude; meantime the exports from India have seriously declined, and salvation admittedly lies in the path of cheaper production both in cultivation and manufacture. These issues are being vigor-

ously faced and some progress has been accomplished, but the future of the industry can scarcely help being described as of great uncertainty. The issue is not the advantage of new regulations of land tenure, but one exclusively of natural *versus* synthetic indigo.

According to him, the future of natural indigo is by no means a hopeless one provided steps are taken to realise such improvements as are clearly possible. Indigo soils have deteriorated due to lack of proper manuring. Continual cropping has resulted in phosphate starvation. This can be checked by proper manuring with superphosphates. Improvements by botanical selection and better business organisation and methods of marketing the product will also aid in hastening recovery.

Decline of the Industry.—Since synthetic indigo was put upon the market, in 1897, the natural indigo industry of India has declined very rapidly; apart from slight recoveries in 1906-07 and 1911-12, the decline continued without a break until the revival due to the impossibility of obtaining artificial dyes in sufficient quantities during the war.

OILS AND OIL CAKES.

A pamphlet on the subject published by the Commercial Intelligence Department points out that it is both economically and industrially unsound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing the oils and oil cakes in India. It allows other countries to reap the manufacturers' profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth, as cattle-food and manure, contained in the oil cakes. An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of fact, already manufactured in this country by more or less crude processes. Village oil mills worked by bullocks and presses worked by hand exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local demand for oil. There has also been a great increase in recent years in the number of oil mills worked by steam or other mechanical power. These crush all the commoner oil seeds and development has been especially marked in the case of mustard oil, castor oil and groundnut oil. In spite of all this there has been a perceptible diminution in the export of oil from India, particularly of cocoanut oil and linseed oil, and an increase in the export of oil seeds, which is particularly marked in the case of copra and groundnuts. The situation created by the War has naturally led to too much discussion of the possibility of developing on a large scale the existing oil-milling industry in India.

There are three difficulties with which any proposal to develop in India an oil-milling industry on a great scale is faced. In the first place, there exist high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export

from India of the raw material rather than the manufactured product. Secondly, there is a better market for the oil cake in Europe than in India and the freight on oil seeds is less than the freight on cake. Thirdly, it is much easier and less expensive to transport oil seeds by sea than it is to transport oil. While this has been the position in the European markets, Indian made oils, other than cocoanut oil, have made enough headway in Eastern markets to suggest the possibility of a development of those markets.

The problem of finding a market for oil cakes is equally important. The value of oil cakes is much better appreciated in Europe than in India. The Indian cultivator is prejudiced against the use of machine-made cake as a cattle food or as manure because he considers that it contains less oil and therefore less nourishment than the village-made cake. He is therefore unwilling to buy it except at a reduced price. His prejudices on this point have no justification in fact since experts are agreed that mill cake is a better food for cattle than village-made cake. Even when the mill cake contains less oil than the village cake, there is still more oil in the cake than cattle can digest. The excess of oil in the village cake, where it exists, is a drawback and not an advantage to the use of the cake as food. A considerable amount of demonstration work has been done by the Agricultural Departments of Government in order to remove the cultivator's prejudices and there is said now to be an increasing demand for most classes of mill cake.

Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835. After working for five years, the plantations of the Government were sold in 1840 to the Assam Company, the first tea concern, and to this day the largest company in India. It was anything but prosperous during the first ten years of its existence. But about 1852, its condition began to improve and its success made the prospects of the industry appear so promis-

ing and attractive that speculators eagerly rushed into it. The discovery of the indigenous tea in Sylhet and Cachas gave the impetus for an expansion of the industry into the Surma valley, and in a few years thereafter the whole of the and in a few years thereafter the whole of the upper portions of the province of Assam (both Brahmaputra and Surma valley) was converted into a huge tea plantation. Thus the foundations of the present tea industry were laid during the fifties of the last century. Since that period the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and "in less than a hundred years the British Empire has become the tea garden and tea-shop of the world."

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1875:—

Progress of the Industry.

Year.	Area under tea in '000 acres.	Production in '000,000 lbs.	Year.	Area under tea in '000 acres.	Production in '000,000 lbs.
1875-79 (average).	173	34	1927	690	361
1880-84	241	57	1928	702	372
1885-89	307	90	1929	712	401
1900-1904	500	195	1930	802	381
1910	533	249	1931	807	394
1915	594	352	1932	809	433
1920	654	322	1933	816	383
1925	672	335	1934	821	400
1926	679	364	1935	827	394

It will be seen from the above table that during the last sixty years, while the area under tea has risen by over 400 per cent., the production has increased more than ten times.

Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India, Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production.

The following table shows the relative importance of the various provinces from the point of view of the tea industry:—

Province.	Area under crop '000 acres.	Production '000 lbs.	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary.)
Assam	436	226,417	519,621
Bengal	201	98,378	205,428
Madras	76	31,519	69,709
Coorg	*	163	349
Punjab	10	2,479	10,710
United Provinces	6	1,622	3,496
Bihar and Orissa	4	907	2,593
Total British India	793	350,575	811,906
Indian States	94	34,854	87,133
Total India	827	394,429	899,039

* Less than 500 acres.

Although India produces such large quantities of tea its consumption of tea is comparatively very little, about 70 million lbs. as compared with 421 million lbs. in the United Kingdom and the consumption per head is only 0.20 lb. as compared with 9.20 lbs. in the United Kingdom. The low domestic consumption, however, enables India to export large quantities to other countries the principal among which is the United Kingdom. It is estimated that India supplies about 40 per cent. of the world demand of this commodity. In 1934-35, 81 per cent. of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported abroad.

The year 1932-33 was one of the worst for the tea industry. In addition to the world-wide depression, there was considerable over-production with the result that producers of tea all over the world were faced with declining prices and accumulation of stocks. The preference granted to Empire teas did not prove sufficiently effective to check the consumption of cheap Java teas. Besides this there was only a small difference in the price of medium and common teas and there was thus no inducement to grow the former.

To check over-production a scheme was therefore introduced to restrict production and to limit exports. A Bill giving legislative effect to

the scheme was passed at the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly in 1933. During the first year of its operation the hopes engendered by the regulation scheme were, to a considerable extent, justified, and the industry was enabled to meet what were undoubtedly very disturbing conditions. During the year 1934-35 which was the second year of the working of the scheme, the results were however, not so satisfactory. In common with other commodities tea seems to have suffered from the diminished purchasing power of consumers and the restriction on international trade. A feature of the year was the shifting of demand from the higher to the lower and medium grades of tea.

The export quota for the year 1936-37, the fourth year of the working of the tea restriction scheme was as in the preceding year fixed at 82½ per cent. of the standard exports and the year saw a steady recovery from the depressed conditions that characterised the trade in 1934-35. Stocks in the United Kingdom were not much above the normal and amounted to 174 million lbs. at the end of March 1937 as compared with 249 million lbs. at the end of March 1936, and there was a further recovery in prices. Good quality was in great demand and a wide difference in price was recorded between good and common tea than was the case in the preceding year.

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the export of tea from India:—

Year.	Amount exported (million of lbs.)	Value in lakhs of rupees.
1	2	3
1926-27	340	29.04
1927-28	362	32.48
1928-29	360	26.60
1929-30	377	26.01
1930-31	356	23.56
1931-32	341	19.44
1932-33	379	17.15
1933-34	318	19.85
1934-35	325	20.13
1935-36	313	19.82
1936-37	362	20.04

The following figures show the proportion of exports of tea from India by sea sent to different parts of the world to the total exports:—

	1928-29 per cent.	1936-36 per cent.
To United Kingdom ..	83.0	88.5
To Rest of Europe ..	2.0	..
To Asia ..	5.8	2.2
To America ..	5.7	6.5
To Australia ..	1.6	0.6
To Africa ..	1.9	2.2
	100	100

A considerable quantity of Indian tea imported into the United Kingdom is normally re-exported to other foreign countries.

From 1923 to 1927 the prices obtained for tea were good; but in 1928 a decline set in, and in 1929 and 1930 prices fell further still. The price of Indian common tea particularly fell more than that of others. While as compared to 1923, 'all tea' fluctuated in the London market within a range of 25 per cent., Indian common tea fell by about 50 per cent.

In 1932-33 the fall in tea prices was almost catastrophic. The average price of tea per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales during 1932-33 was 5 as. 2 p. as against 6 as. 6 p. in 1931-32 and 9 as. 4 p. in 1930-31. The position, however, has improved considerably since then.

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901-02 to 1910-11 = 100 :—

	Average price at auction sales.					Average price at auction sales.	
	Price	Index				Price	Index
	per lb.	Number.				per lb.	Number.
1901-02 to 1910-11 ..	As. p.	100	1933-34 ..	..	..	9 7(a)	160(a)
1927-28 ..	6 0	247	1934-35 ..	..	..	5 2(b)	86(b)
1928-29 ..	14 10	189	1935-36 ..	..	..	9 5(a)	157(a)
1929-30 ..	11 4	165	1936-37 ..	..	..	4 10(b)	81(b)
1931-32 ..	9 11	156				10 1(c)	169(a)
1932-33 ..	9 4	156				4 8(b)	88(b)
	5 2	86					

(a) For teas sold with export rights. | (b) For teas for internal consumption.

The fall in tea prices in 1929-30 greatly affected the profits of tea companies. The following table which shows the profit per acre of 65 tea companies gives an idea of the effect on profits of the falling prices :—

Profit per Acre of 65 Indian Tea Companies.

	1918.	1924.	1928.	1929.
Average profit per mature acre	£ 6-10-7	£ 15-2-0	£ 10-0-0	£ 6-0-0
Average profit in pence per lb.	2.6	6.4	3.84	2.26
Average crop per mature acre	599 lbs.	560 lbs.	625 lbs.	684 lbs.

It is quite clear from the above table that, although the yield per acre has considerably increased, the profits per acre are actually lower than in 1913.

The main reasons of the slump in the tea industry are over-production and intense competition, particularly from Java and Sumatra. In order to counteract the adverse influence of the former, an agreement to restrict output, was reached early in 1930 by associations of tea-growers. For India and Ceylon the degree of restriction to be undertaken varied according to the quality of the tea produced, being greater or the lower qualities than for the finer.

According to the latest agreement between the Indian, Ceylon and Netherlands East Indies producers, for five years from 1933 onwards exports are to be restricted and extension of cultivation not to be permitted beyond $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the present planted area.

During the year 1934-35 the wages of workers on tea plantations continued to decline. The average wages of men, women and children in the Assam Valley were Rs. 6-11-9, 4-13-9 and 3-2-0, respectively as compared with Rs. 6-13-0 5-2-7 and 3-10-4 respectively in 1933-34.

Coffee.

Such historical evidence as is available on the subject shows that coffee was first introduced into India from Mecca as early as the 16th century. The first coffee garden was planted by a European about 1840 but the industry thus started did not flourish till 1860.

The production of coffee in India is mostly confined to the South. The area under coffee in 1934-35 (including plantations of less than 10 acres) was nearly 185,000 acres, an increase of 25 per cent. over the figures for 1925-26.

The total exports of coffee increased from 1,50,000 cwt. in 1926-27 to 2,77,000 cwt. in 1927-28. In 1928-29 and 1929-30 the shipments declined and amounted to 1,98,000 cwt. and 1,84,000 cwt. respectively, but exports again rose in 1930-31 and amounted to 2,93,000 cwt. In 1931-32 the shipments declined to 1,56,000 cwt. but in 1932-33 exports again rose and amounted to 1,73,000 cwt. There was a further rise during 1933-34, the total exports amounting to 1,86,000 cwt. In 1934-35

the exports again declined to 1,41,000 cwt. but in 1935-36 there was a pronounced rise in the quantity exported which amounted to 2,16,000 cwt. but it declined to 211,000 cwt. 1936-37. The principal markets for Indian coffee, as usual were the United Kingdom and France. During 1936-37, the share of the United Kingdom declined from 73,000 cwt. to 35,000 cwt., while that of France increased from 85,000 cwt. to 87,000 cwt. Shipments to the Netherlands and Belgium increased from 1,500 cwt. and 13,000 cwt. to 5,700 cwt. and 20,000 cwt. respectively. Norway doubled her requirements from 17,000 cwt. to 34,000 cwt., Germany and Italy on the other hand curtailed their requirements from 10,000 cwt. and 6,500 cwt. to 7,000 cwt. and 3,100 cwt., respectively.

Not only does India export coffee in large quantities but it also imports it chiefly from Java, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements which it re-exports to Mascare Territory, Iraq and the Bahrain Islands. During 1936-37, however, there were no imports of Coffee into India.

The following table gives the figures of the production and exports of Indian coffee:—

Production and Export of Indian Coffee in thousands cwt.

12 Months ending June 30th.	Production.	Export.	Surplus available for Home consumption.
1925	272.1	251.9	20.2
1928	317.5	260.9	56.5
1929	247.8	142.6	105.2
1930	352.0	243.0	109.0
1931	294.4	208.4	86.0
1932	300.1	162.0	138.1
1933	289.4	168.7	120.7
1934	308.8	168.4	140.4
1935	293.4	156.5	136.9

Making allowance for the re-exports from India of imported coffee, the consumption of Coffee in India in 1933 was approaching six times the amount consumed in 1925.

The total production of cured coffee in India during the season 1934-35 was 32.7 million lbs. as compared with 34.6 million lbs. during the previous season. The Indian Coffee industry like many other industries, has been hit in recent years and has begun to feel the necessity for propaganda, improvement of marketing and agricultural and technological researches with these objects in view the planting interests in South India have recommended the passing of a Coffee Cess Act on the lines of the Indian Cotton Cess Act.

The daily average number of persons employed in the plantations during 1934-35 was returned at 101,004 of whom 65,092 were permanently employed (namely, garden labour 45,232 and outside labour 19,860) and 35,912 temporarily employed (outside labour), as compared with

100,909 persons (42,548 garden and 19,447 outside labour permanently employed and 37,914 temporary outside labour) in 1933-34.

The general trade depression did not fail to affect the coffee industry but in addition to the general slump in trade there was an additional factor which depressed coffee prices and this was the exceptionally heavy crops of Brazilian coffee. Since the year 1925 there has been a general downward trend in coffee prices. Until the end of 1929 the fall was comparatively slow, but since then it has been very rapid. This will be clearly seen from the fact that while the average wholesale price of Indian coffee in London was 140s. in 1923 and 127s. in 1929 it fell to 86s. in 1930.

The declared value per cwt. of coffee was Rs. 60-11-9 in 1931-32 as against Rs. 65-8-1 in 1930-31. It rose to Rs. 63-6-7 in 1932-33 but fell to Rs. 55-1-4 in 1933-34 and further declined to Rs. 51-9-3 in 1934-35 and to Rs. 47-5-2 in 1935-36.

Sugar.

Sheltered behind an adequate tariff wall, the Indian sugar industry has made phenomenal progress in spite of the economic depression. Besides the duty, various other special advantages—consequences of the depression—have helped the rapid growth of the industry. Low prices of land and material, as also of machinery—all these factors have contributed to the remarkable development of the industry. As a result, India is now the largest sugar producing country in the world. And, the capital invested in the industry is variously estimated at between Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 crores.

An important landmark in the history of the sugar industry was the year 1930-31, when the question of protection was referred to the Tariff Board by Government. Pending consideration of the Tariff Board's report, the revenue duty was enhanced to Rs. 7-4 per cwt. in March, 1931. In addition, a revenue surcharge of 25 per cent. (amounting to Rs. 1-13 per cwt.) was imposed in September, 1931. In accordance with the Tariff Board's recommendations, Government issued a *communiqué* on January 30, 1932, fixing the protective duty at the rate of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. on all classes of sugar until

March 31, 1938. The total import duty along with the surcharge was Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. till 31st March, 1934. From 1st April, 1934, the protective duty was enhanced to Rs. 7-12, but the surcharge was reduced to Re. 1-5-0 and made equivalent to the excise duty of Rs. 1-5-0 imposed on internal production. Thus the total import duty remained the same, viz., Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. From the 28th February, 1937, the protective duty was decreased to Rs. 7-4-0, and a surcharge was imposed at the rate of Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt., equivalent to the increased excise duty of Rs. 2 per cwt. on internal production from the same date. Thus the total import duty from 28th February, 1937, has been Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt.

With a view to check a too rapid growth of the industry under artificial stimuli and in order to replace losses of revenue from this source, an excise duty of Re. 1-5 per cwt. on factory produced sugar was imposed during the financial year 1934-35. Besides, it was proposed to set aside from the proceeds of the excise duty an amount equivalent to one anna per cwt. to be distributed among the provinces "for the purpose of assisting the organisation and operation of co-operative societies among the cane-growers so as to help them in securing 'fair' prices." The excise duty was enhanced to Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt. from 28th February, 1937, and the total protection was reduced from Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt., allowing for the increase in the import duty corresponding to the excise duty on internal production of sugar

Statistics given below, show the progress of the industry in recent years:—

Year.	No. of Factories.	Quantity of sugar manufactured from cane. Tons.	Quantity of sugar refined from gur. Tons.	Quantity of Khandasari production Tons. (Est.)	Total quantity of sugar. Tons.
1929-30	27	89,768	21,150	200,000	310,918
1930-31	29	119,589	31,791	200,000	351,650
1931-32	32	158,581	69,539	250,000	478,119
1932-33	57	200,177	80,106	275,000	645,283
1933-34	112	453,965	61,094	200,000	715,059
1934-35	130	578,115	30,103	150,000	757,218
1935-36	137	912,000	50,067	125,000	1,087,167
1936-37	140	1,128,900	18,500	100,000	1,247,000
1937-38 (Estimates) ..	146	1,025,000	15,000	100,000	1,140,000

Area under sugar-cane increased to 4,232,000 acres in 1936-37.

The area under cultivation of sugar-cane has kept pace with increased production; from 2,677,000 acres in 1929-30, it increased to 4,232,000 acres in 1936-37 but fell to 3,855,000 acres in 1937-38. Prior to 1932-33, there were only 31 cane factories; 25 new factories were added in 1932-33 alone while another 65 new factories were started in the following year—an increase of 400 per cent. in two years. Since 1933-34, about 34 new factories of large cane crushing capacity have been established, and in 1936-37, no less than 140 factories were working. Production of sugar in India may be classified under three main heads—by modern factories working with cane, by modern refineries working with raw sugar (gur) and by indigenous open pan concerns. Sugar production in India a few years ago amounted approximately to half the estimated total consumption within the country. Since 1931-32, the volume of factory produced sugar has increased by approximately 700 per cent. During 1936-37, India produced over

1,125,000 tons of sugar, i.e., slightly more than her estimated consumption of about 1,150,000 tons in 1936-37.

Along with a rapid increase in internal production, there has been a sharp decline in imports. For instance, from an average of approximately one million tons in the years up till 1930-31, imports fell by about 45 per cent. in the following year and dropped to about 250,000 tons in 1933-34 and decreased further to 221,000 tons in 1934-35. During 1935-36, imports fell further to 198,368 tons, and in 1936-37, the net import was only 13,979 tons. As a result of dwindling imports Government are losing revenue from this source. The estimated import during 1937-38 is 13,000 tons. Because of the heavy duty, the yield from this source diminished from over Rs. 10 crores in 1930-31, to about Rs. 3.81 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 1935, to 3.23 crores for the year ended March 31st, 1936, and to Rs. 50 lakhs, during 1936-37.

During 1937-38, the Government are likely to realise a revenue of about Rs. 50,00,000 only, excluding Burma from import of sugar. The imposition of the excise duty at the rate of Re. 1-5-0 per cent. on factory sugar, and Re. 0-10-0 on khandsari sugar, from April 1st, 1934, has yielded a revenue to the Government of Rs. 97,22,000 in 1934-35, and Rs. 1,58,24,000 in 1935-36, and

Rs. 2,52,62,000 in 1936-37. With the increase in excise duty on factory sugar to Rs. 2/- per cent, and Re. 1/- per cent on Khandsari sugar, the yield during 1937-38 is expected to be Rs. 35,00,000, on sugar produced in India, excluding Burma.

Since the imposition of the excise duty it is noteworthy, that the Khandsari production has gone down considerably.

In view of the astounding growth of the industry within such a short time, the following table of estimate of annual consumption and of the margin for import of sugar into India, up to 1938-39, is of interest:—

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37. (Est.)	1937-38. (Est.)	1938-39 (Est.)
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Indian sugar production of the preceding cane-crushing season	478,120	645,283	715,059	757,218	1,087,167	1,247,000	1,140,000
Consumption of sugar in India during the official year	895,280	880,757	932,000	1,015,000	1,010,000	1,150,000	1,150,000
Difference between production and consumption, representing margin for imported sugar entering into consumption during the official year	417,160	238,474	216,941	257,782	—77,167	—97,000	10,000

During the year 1937, there was a precipitate fall in the price of sugar and in order to avert internal unrestrained competition a Sugar Syndicate was brought into existence, comprising over 90 mills. Later in the year, the industry approached the Government for legislative interference with a view to avoid over-production of sugar and to overcome internal unrestrained competition, which brought down the price of sugar to an uneconomically low level. The Governments of the U.P. and Bihar, to whom these representations were made, have passed Sugar Factory Control Acts, and have made it compulsory for every mill to obtain a licence for working sugar factories from the Government. One of the conditions of the grant of licence to a factory has been membership of the Indian Sugar Syndicate. The Indian Sugar Syndicate has thus been given legislative recognition by the Governments of the U.P. and Bihar, and all mills working in the provinces of the U.P. and Bihar are compelled to sell their sugar through the Syndicate. The Governments of the U.P. and Bihar have also appointed a joint Control Board consisting of the representatives of the U.P. and Bihar Governments, the representatives of the industry, and of cultivators and consumers.

During 1937, the Tariff Board conducted an enquiry for determining the extent of the protection to be conferred on the sugar industry during the remainder of the period of protection, i.e., up to the 31st March 1946, and submitted its recommendation to the Government in the month of December. It is expected that the

recommendations of the Government of India and the Report of the Tariff Board will be published in February, 1938, when the Budget of the Central Government will be presented in the Legislatures. During the year, the Government of India imposed a ban on the export of sugar from India, by sea, to any country except to Burma, for a period of five years.

It is also of interest to note that the production of *gur* for direct consumption is increasing since 1931-32.

	<i>gur</i> . (Tons.)
1931-32	2,772,000
1932-33	3,245,000
1933-34	3,477,000
1934-35	3,692,000
1935-36	4,105,000
1936-37	4,454,000

It may be noted also as a matter of interest that India is the largest producer of sugar among all the countries in the world, the total yield of raw sugar (*gur*) being 7,100,000 tons. (*Vide* the Indian Sugar Industry—1937 & 1938, Annual by Mr. M. P. Gandhi.)

The Indian Sugar Industry is now the second largest industry, next in importance to only the Cotton Textile Industry, giving employment to over 100,000 workers.

INDIAN TOBACCO.

The tobacco plant was introduced into India by the Portuguese about the year 1605. As in other parts of the world, it passed through a period of persecution, but its ultimate distribution over India is one of the numerous examples of the avidity with which advantageous new crops or appliances are adopted by the Indian agriculturist. Five or six species of *Nicotiana* are cultivated, but only two are found in India, namely, *N. Tabacum* and *N. rustica*. The former is a native of South or Central America, and is the common tobacco of India. About the year 1829 experiments were conducted by the East India Company towards improving the quality of leaf and perfecting the native methods of curing and manufacturing tobacco. These were often repeated, and gradually the industry became identified with three great centres: namely, (1) Eastern and Northern Bengal more especially the District of Rangpur; (2) Madras, Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Coconada and Calicut in Southern India; and (3) Rangoon and Moulmein in Burma. Bengal is the chief tobacco growing Province, but little or no tobacco is manufactured there. The chief factories are near Dindigul in the Madras Presidency, though, owing to the imposition of heavy import duties on the foreign leaf used as a cigar wrapper, some cigar factories have been moved to the French territory of Pondicherry.

India ranks with China and the United States as one of the three largest tobacco growing countries of the world. The position in 1926-27 was described as follows in an official report:—"The indigenous varieties of tobacco grown on nearly a million acres in this country give a product which is good enough for the hooka and the birli, but which is not suitable for the manufacture of cigarettes. India requires a tobacco of the colour, flavour and texture of that which is commonly called Virginian. Trials with some well-known American tobaccos at Pusa have shown that these exotics can be successfully grown in this country, and that it may be possible to produce a bright cigarette tobacco with the curing methods devised." Before the War some cigarettes were rolled locally from imported leaf but imports of leaf amounted only to a quarter of a million lb. a year. No cigarette tobacco leaf was grown. Total imports of cigarettes in 1913-14 were only 1½ million lb. After the War cigarette smoking began to extend beyond the European population and those who had partially adopted European habits. In the three years 1924-25 to 1926-27 the average annual imports of leaf tobacco (used mostly in cigarette making) amounted to 6 million lb. and the imports of cigarettes to 3½ million lb. In the general increase of customs duties, which for fiscal reasons were necessary in post-War years, the duties on cigarettes and later unmanufactured leaf were very substantially increased. To meet the growing demand for cigarettes at a cheap price the need in 1926-27 was as stated in the beginning of this paragraph.

Already in 1920 the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, a subsidiary of the Im-

perial Tobacco Company of India, had been experimenting with American varieties in the Guntur district of the Madras Presidency, and by 1925 had succeeded in producing on a commercial scale a cigarette tobacco, but with a colour (the product was air cured) far short of that desirable in a good cigarette leaf. That Company has consistently continued and extended its efforts and experiments. In 1925-27 experiments, which included comparison of American varieties, cross breeding, methods of cultivation and fine curing were started at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, with the definite object of solving the question of the regular local supply of a good cigarette tobacco leaf of the American type. Much progress has been made. Several of the Provinces have also undertaken the work, which since 1934-35 has been co-ordinated and aided by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Local tastes in cigarettes differ and most of the leaf grown, though acceptable locally, is unsuited in flavour for the cigarette trade of the United Kingdom. But the object of this research and experiment is not merely the partial satisfaction of a local demand. In the last two years a small portion of the cigarette leaf grown in India has been sufficiently good in texture and mild and neutral in flavour to be used in the manufacture of cigarettes in the United Kingdom when blended with other leaf. This is an instance of the beneficial long range results of the grant of preference. A pressing local need set a problem to local scientific agriculture, but the prospect of entry into the United Kingdom market raised by the grant of preference has given to that problem a high and definite standard for ultimate achievement. In 1928, no Indian leaf was fine-cured. Imports of unmanufactured leaf and cigarettes each amounted to 5 million lb. In the three years 1934-35 to 1936-37 these imports only averaged 3 million lb. and three-quarters of a million lb. respectively. No detailed figures of the local production of cigarettes are available. But it is estimated that in 1935 over 2,600 fine-curing barns were in operation and 13 reconditoning plants; that 40,000 acres were planted with seed of Virginian types and another 65,000 acres with indigenous types and crosses producing leaf which could be used in the manufacture of cigarettes for local consumption; that 30 million lb. of leaf were used locally in the manufacture of cigarettes, and that whereas ten years previously all the tobacco exported from India to the United Kingdom was sun-cured country leaf, in 1935 probably approaching 90 per cent. of it was fine-cured "American" leaf, a portion of which was, as we said, suitable for and used in cigarettes in the United Kingdom.

In India, weight of leaf rather than quality has for centuries most frequently been the basis of sales by the small cultivators. The better grade tobaccos, including the best of the recent kinds suited for cigarettes, are grown for the most part on contract for manufacturers or merchants definitely interested in them. Large manufacturing interests in the United Kingdom obtain their supplies of Indian leaf chiefly from

or through allied interests in India. Most of the remaining leaf which reaches the United Kingdom is shipped, not by growers but by small merchants and financiers to merchants or brokers for sale on consignment.

As a first step in the improvement of marketing methods an effort is being made to introduce into both the internal and the export trade some system of uniform grading.

In the early months of 1937 legislation applicable to the whole of British India (excluding Burma) was passed by the Central Legislature to provide for the grading and marketing of certain agricultural produce, including tobacco. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) (Tobacco) Rules, issued under this legislation in March 1937, prescribe grade designations, definitions of quality, methods of marking and packing for unmanufactured fine-cured and sun-cured Virginia and sun-cured Nati (country) tobacco. Anyone desiring to grade and mark tobacco with the prescribed grade designation marks must first secure the authorisation of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. Grading is not compulsory; but the grower or dealer can, if he wishes, obtain an official grade for the produce he wishes to sell. It is intended that these grades should be used for trading not only on the internal market but also for export. The outcome of these experiments will be of interest to other Empire growers, for successful grading and better marketing should strengthen the

competitive position of Indian tobaccos in the United Kingdom market. Arrangements have been made for despatching to the United Kingdom trial consignments of Guntur cigarette tobacco graded and marked in accordance with the rules.

The most important tobacco tracts in British India are—(i) the Coimbatore and Dindigul tract of Madras, where the *Usi-Kappal* and *Wara Kappal* varieties are largely grown, the former supply the Trichinopoly cigar; (ii) the Godavari Delta of Madras; (iii) the Rangpur tract of Bengal; (iv) the Districts of Bihar and Orissa; (v) Guzerat in Bombay and (vi) the delta tract of Burma.

The season for harvesting varies in different localities ranging from December to June, but the bulk of the crop is harvested during the months of February, March and April. The leaves when quite dry, are assorted and placed in heaps in stacks to ferment. They are then tied into bundles of 25 or 30, a useless leaf being employed for tying each bundle. The leaves are laid perfectly flat, the bundles being fan-shaped. In this condition they are baled, the broom-like ends projecting outwards. By varying the degree of fermentation of the leaves, different qualities of tobacco are obtained. A black variety is used in India for cake tobacco, and this is the most common product, but a certain amount of yellow leaf is grown for cigar making.

THE LAC INDUSTRY.

Lac is a resinous substance secreted by an insect which lives in the twigs of certain trees. The insects are extensively cultivated, especially in Northern India. Lac is an important constituent in numerous industrial processes.

The chief use of lac in India is in polishing furniture. But this can obviously absorb only a limited quantity of the produce. Another use is in "hot" lacquering of wooden toys, pen-holders, etc., but here again the consumption, though increasing, is still very small. Refusalac is sometimes used in the manufacture of bangles and for filling hollow gold and silver articles. But all the above uses together probably do not account for 1 per cent. of the total lac produce.

Shellac moulding appears to be confined in India only to the manufacture of gramophone records; and this manufacture, partly for climatic reasons, is not extensive. Shellac was only one of many other materials for the moulding trade till the rise of the gramophone industry gave shellac the unique place which it now occupies, no synthetic resin having yet been

able to replace it. Among high-class gramophone records, those with a shellac base are undoubtedly the best.

The steady improvement in the lac industry since 1900 has been largely due to the growth of the gramophone industry. At present 40 to 50 per cent. of the total world output of lac is consumed in the manufacture of gramophone records. There is yet a large potential market for gramophones in the East.

With improvements in heat resistance and mechanical strength, a wide field of application which the synthetic resins have opened up can still be exploited by shellac, either alone or in combination with other resinous materials. The Indian Lac Research Institute at Namkum in Bihar and its fellow research organisations in London and New York are engaged in investigating these openings, together with the possibilities of improvements in cultivation, pest control, &c., which will lead to the production of a better grade of raw material.

The Cocaine Traffic.

The form of cocaine chiefly used in India is Cocaine Hydrochloride. This salt forms light shining crystals, with a bitterish taste, and is soluble in half its weight of water. The alkaloid cocaine—of which this is a salt—is obtained from the dried leaves of the *Erythroxylon* Cocaine which grows in Bolivia, Peru, Java, Brazil and other parts of South America. The leaves are most active when freshly dried and are much used by the Natives as a stimulant. Tea made from them has a taste similar to green tea and is said to be very effectual in keeping people awake.

Spread of the habit.—The cocaine traffic in India which seems to be reaching in alarming proportion in spite of legislation and strict preventive measures is of comparatively recent growth; though it is impossible to estimate how widespread it was in 1903 when the Bombay High Court for the first time decided that cocaine was a drug included within the definition of an intoxicating drug in the Bombay Abkari Act. Since that date the illegal sale of cocaine in India has largely increased and the various provincial Excise Reports bear witness to the spread of the "Cocaine habit." The consumers of the drug, which is notoriously harmful, are to be found in all classes of society and in Burma even school children are reported to be its victims; but in India as in Paris the drug is mostly used by prostitutes or by men as an aphrodisiac. The habit has spread chiefly to those classes which are prohibited by religion or caste rules from partaking of liquor and the well-known Indian intoxicating drugs.

Smuggling.—So far as the cases already detected show, the persons who smuggle the drug by sea from Europe and places outside India, into India, are chiefly sailors, stewards, firemen and sometimes engineers and officers of foreign ships. The ports through which cocaine enters India are Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Marmagao and Pondicherry. The main inland distributing centres are Delhi, Lucknow, Meerut, Lahore, Multan, Surat and Ahmedabad. Delhi especially is notorious for the cocaine trade. Great ingenuity is employed in smuggling cocaine through the Customs houses. It is packed in parcels of newspapers, books, toys and piece-goods and in trunks which have secret compartments. The retail trade in the towns is very cunningly organized and controlled. In addition to the actual retailers, there is a whole army of watch-

men and patrols whose duty is to shadow the Excise and Police officials and give the alarm when a raid is contemplated. During the War several cases of importation of Japanese cocaine were detected, the importers being Japanese and Chinese sailors. The original marks on the packets and phials are usually destroyed so that the name of the manufacturing firm may not be found out.

The Review of the Customs Administration in India for 1935-36 shows that the total quantity of cocaine seized by the Customs Authorities during the year was 139 ozs. 330 grs. The entire quantity was seized by the Customs Staff, Calcutta. Seized cocaine is purified and supplied to the Government Medical Stores Depots in India and to some extent to licensed chemists and druggists.

It is no longer possible to buy cocaine from any betelnut seller as it was ten years ago, but scores of cases in the Police Courts show that the retail trade thrives, though to a diminished extent, in Bombay. High profits ensure the continuance of the trade.

The Law in regard to Cocaine.—This varies in different provinces. A summary of the law in Bombay is as follows: No cocaine can be imported except by a licensed dealer and importation by means of the post is entirely prohibited. The sale, possession, transport and export of cocaine are prohibited except under a license or permit from the Collector of the District. A duly qualified and licensed Medical practitioner is allowed to transport, or remove 20 grains in the exercise of his profession; and as far as 6 grains may be possessed by any person if covered by a *bona fide* prescription from a duly qualified Medical practitioner. The maximum punishment for illegal sale, possession, transport, etc., under Act V of 1878 as amended by Act XII of 1912 is as follows: Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000 or both and on any subsequent conviction imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years or fine which may extend to Rs. 4,000 or both. The law in Bombay has been further amended so as to enable security to be taken from persons who have been convicted of cocaine offences. The new Act also contains a section for the punishment of houseowners who let their houses to habitual cocaine sellers.

The Opium Trade.

Mention opium and half the Western world directs its thought to India, as though India were a most unscrupulous producer of the most noxious drug on earth. Refer to the League of Nations' proceedings in regard to opium and again, mainly under the leadership of American representatives, one finds India and the Government of India held up to humanity as traffickers in opium and as thereby obstacles to making the world a better place to live in. In fact, neither India nor the Government of India has anything to be ashamed of in its opium history. Whatever may be the case in other countries, centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug and its misuse is a negligible feature in Indian life. Abuse of its properties is rarer in India than the abuse of alcohol in Western countries. So much for the internal position.

The record as regards exports is equally clean. India has never driven hard bargains to secure the sale of the product overseas. Where it has been bought the reason is its superiority over other supplies because of the stringent regulations by which its manufacture has always, under the British authorities, been regulated in India, in order to secure the purity and cleanliness of the finished product. Directly any importing country has expressed a desire to have the trade reduced, the Government of India have responded by stiffening their restrictions on export. There have, in recent years, mainly at the instance of America, been numerous international conferences with a view to making opium and drugs derived from it more difficult to obtain and in every case it has been found that India had already given the lead in the special regulations which it was proposed to lay down.

The China Trade.—The classic case of Indian restriction of her export opium trade is provided by China. There is a long history of Indo-Chinese negotiations on the subject, but it is unnecessary to go further back into these than 1911. On 8th May of that year, there was drawn up between India and China an agreement under which the Government of India assented to: (1) the payment of an import duty three times the existing amount in return for the promised abolition of provincial taxes; (2) the partial closure of China to Indian opium by provinces, including not only stoppage of transit passes, but also treaty port closure, Shanghai and Canton excepted; (3) the total extinction of trade before 1917 on proof of total cessation of opium production in China; and (4) revision of the agreement on due notice by either party. This agreement, as its terms indicate, was on the side of China the outcome of a professed desire to stamp out the opium trade and opium consumption in her midst. And on her side China, in the agreement, undertook, among other things, to reduce production in China *pari passu* with the reduction of exports from India.

In addition to the limit to the China trade imposed by the agreement, the Government of India undertook in order to lessen the danger of smuggling into China, and as an earnest of their desire to assist that country, strictly to confine the remainder of Indian opium export to the legitimate demands of the non-China markets. A figure was elaborately calculated for these markets and India drastically cut her non-China exports down to it in 1911. In subsequent years, she progressively reduced the permissible export limit and in 1913 she stopped exports to China altogether.

The financial sacrifice thereby undertaken by India in order to help the Chinese in their professed desire for reform amounted to many millions sterling a year. China never carried out her side of the bargain. She is still demonstrably the greatest opium producing country in the world and the only effect of the reduction, and eventual abolition, of imports from India is better trade for Chinese opium producers and merchants and largely increased imports of opium into China from Persia and Turkey.

Agreements observed by India.—The Government of India have carried out to the letter their side of the 1911 agreement. They have gone further. Not only were exports to China stopped and exports to non-China countries in the East limited in accordance with the agreement with China, but exports to non-China countries have, on the voluntary initiative of India, been subjected to successive restraining agreements with the countries concerned. The Government of India introduced, with effect from 1st January 1923, a certificate system recommended by the League of Nations, whereby all exports of opium must be covered by certificates from the Government of the importing country that its consignment is approved and is required for legitimate purposes. The pressure exerted by the League of Nations in this regard was not pressure upon the Government of India but upon the Governments of the importing countries and, so far as India was concerned, the new system was welcomed because it removed from the shoulders of the Government of India all responsibility in regard to opium consumption in the importing countries and laid it upon their own respective Governments. In 1926, in order to fulfil the spirit of her international agreements, India decided, though she was in no way bound by their letter to do so, to reduce her exports to Far Eastern countries for other than medical and scientific purposes by 10 per cent. yearly, so as to extinguish them altogether by December 1935, and effect has been given to that policy at considerable financial sacrifice. India is the only country that has made any considerable sacrifices of the kind.

Indian Uses of Opium.—There is a fundamental difference between the problem in India and that in foreign countries, particularly in America and Europe. America and Europe

are principally concerned with the problem of the vicious consumption of cocaine and morphia and it is on the experience of the abuse of these drugs in those countries that much of the condemnation of Indian policy is based. It is accepted that the consumption of opium in America and Europe is in effect hardly less disastrous than that of morphia and cocaine. And the reason is that to Americans and Europeans opium is an unaccustomed drug. The habit of its use being both new and strange to them, it is never used to moderation but always abused, and the results have no relation to the result of moderate opium eating in India. The fact appears to be that peoples acquire a tolerance to drugs to the use of which they are long habituated. Opium has been used in India since the 16th century at least. The method of use is eating and in India, generally speaking, eating seems to do little, if any, harm. Smoking, which is the habit of the Far Eastern races, rather than of the Indian races, seems to do much more harm in India than eating, while on the other hand where smoking is in ordinary use competent authorities (e. g., the Royal Commission on opium in Malaya) think eating to be more harmful than smoking.

The Government of India have fully participated in the different International Conferences on the drug question and responded to the obligations which her assent to their conclusions has placed upon her in regard to home consumption. But the principal effect upon India to these International discussions has been to draw the fresh attention of her Government and people to the opium situation in her midst, to cause consultations on the subject between the Government of India and the Indian Legislature and to produce what may be described as considerable intelligent progress in the development of those regulations upon the use of opium which are time-honoured.

Present Policy.—The current attitude and policy of the Government of India were lately explained in their behalf to the League of Nations at Geneva. Their representative declared that any genuine measure of reform initiated by a Provincial Minister in connection with it would receive encouragement and support from the Central Government and showed that the policy of that Government is, and has been, one of non-interference with the moderate use of raw opium, whether the object of the consumer be some real or supposed physical benefit or merely the indulgence of the almost universal desire of human beings, particularly those whose occupations involve exposure or severe bodily exertion, for a stimulant or narcotic. Excessive indulgence it is and always has been the desire of Government to suppress.

Opium is under the current Indian constitution a Provincial Transferred Subject. Nevertheless, owing to the jealous watching and criticism by observers in every continent, the Government of India called an official All-India Conference, which was opened at Simla by Lord Irwin, on 5th May 1930, to consider the question of certain areas where opium consumption was alleged to be unduly high. This followed on the prosecution of special provincial

inquiries by committees set up by the Local Governments at the special instance of His Majesty's Government. The Conference, after an exhaustive discussion of the phenomena presented by the various areas selected for investigation, and in the light of the personal knowledge of the representatives of the different Provinces and of the reports of the local committees, concluded that it appeared that certain parts of Assam and Calcutta might correctly be regarded as having excessive consumption and that Orissa and the Ferozepore District of the Punjab might be held to provide cases for further inquiry. In other cases the Conference considered that there was no evidence of prevalent excess. But they gave a series of examples to show that there were simple explanations showing harmless causes for what appeared to be excessive consumption in many places.

Opium policy has on several occasions during the past few years come under discussion in the Central Indian Legislature and in regard to it the Government of India and the non-official members of the Legislature have been in accord. Cultivation of the poppy in British India is confined, except for a few wild and inaccessible regions, to the area that supplies the Government of India Factory at Ghazipur in the United Provinces where it can only be cultivated under license. Importation into British from the Indian States is controlled by prohibition of imports except on Government account and by agreement with the States concerned that they will not allow exports to British India except by arrangement. Cultivation in British India is progressively and rapidly being reduced. The sown area in British India which produced the crop of 1931-32 was 37,012 acres, i.e., 23.3 per cent of the area in 1922-23, and 20 per cent of that in 1912-13. The process of reduction was stayed in 1931-1932 because it was found that the rate before 1931 had been too rapid so that stocks were brought to a dangerously low level. Progressive and rapid reduction was resumed in 1933.

The population of British India according to the 1931 Census is 271,526,992, and the consumption per head in British India, excluding Aden, inclusive of the opium used for veterinary purposes but excluding that consumed for medicinal purposes was 11.04 grs. per head of the population. The population of Aden in 1931 was 50,609 and the opium consumption per head was 12.3 grs. Since 1931 the consumption rate has further diminished.

Close supervision is maintained over the licensed vendors in all parts of British India; the conditions of their licenses require that the shops shall always be open to inspection, that no opium shall be sold to children or bad characters, that sales shall only be made on the licensed premises and during the prescribed hours, that only unadulterated Government opium shall be sold, that credit shall not be allowed, that no consumption shall be permitted on the premises, that full accounts shall be maintained and that the names and addresses of purchasers of more than one or two tolas shall be recorded. These conditions are effectively enforced by the excise departments of the various provinces.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

Glass was manufactured in India centuries before Christ. Pliny mentions "Indian glass" as being of superior quality.

As a result of recent archaeological excavations, a number of small crude glass vessels, indicative of the very primitive stage of the industry at the time, have been discovered.

The first Indian references to glass are in the Mahavamsa the Chronicles of the Sinhalese, Kings (306 B.C.) when glass mirrors were carried in processions.

It is certain, according to Sir Alfred Chatterton that by the sixteenth century, glass was an established industry in India, producing mainly bangles and small bottles. The quality of the materials was bad and the articles turned out were rough.

Manufacture of glass in India on modern European lines dates from the nineties of the last century, when some pioneer efforts were made in this direction. Since then, a number of concerns have started. Some of them have failed. They devote themselves mainly to the manufacture of bangles and lampware side by side with bottlemaking on a small scale.

In its present stage, the industry takes two well-defined forms—(1) Indigenous Cottage Industry and (2) the modern Factory Industry. The Indigenous Cottage Industry, which is represented in all parts of the country, has its chief centres in the Firozabad District of the United Provinces and Belgium District in the South. It is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles made from glass cakes or blocks, made in larger factories. The industry at present is in a flourishing state and supplies nearly one-third of the Indian demand for bangles. However, it is now faced with Japanese competition, and already the Japanese "silky" bangles are ousting the old type Indian products.

The modern Factory Industry in glass is still in its infancy in India. The existing factories mostly stop at producing glass cake for bangles as in Firozabad or a simple kind of lampware and bottles. There is one factory in the United

Provinces, which since 1929 has been manufacturing sheet glass. The Indian glass industry has not advanced to the stage of manufacturing artistic glassware.

Records of the earlier ventures have shown that failure in some cases was due in part at least to preventable causes. Foremost among these, were lack of enlightened management, lack of expert attention and, in many cases, small attention to choice of site. Specialisation, too, has been lacking, some factories in their initial stages trying to manufacture three or four different kinds of glassware simultaneously, like lampware, bottles and bangles. Paucity of sufficient fluid capital for initial expenses has also been another contributory factor in bringing such ventures to grief.

In October 1931, the inquiry into the glass industry was referred by the Government of India to the Indian Tariff Board. The Board submitted its report in March 1932. It recommended the grant of protection for ten years and outlined proposals for protective duties on the following basis:—(1) Sheet and Plate Glass including figured and ribbed glass—Rs.4 per 100 sq. feet or 25 per cent., *ad valorem*, whichever is higher; bangles, beads and false pearls—50 per cent., *ad valorem*; glass and glassware of certain specified types, like tumblers, tiles, shades, chandeliers—50 per cent., *ad valorem*.

These findings however were not acceptable to the Government of India, who considered that the absence of indigenous supplies of raw materials constituted a disadvantage to the industry, which could not possibly be balanced by any advantages which it might possess in other respects. This, however, does not imply rejection of the recommendation, because Government have decided to postpone their final decision in the matter. In the course of the next two years, Government will come to a final decision as to whether the industry is deserving of protection. For the present, Government have decided to afford the glass manufacturing industry a certain measure of relief by way of a rebate of duty on imported soda-ash.

HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

India's local manufactures of skins and leather have steadily increased in recent years. The trade and the craft in leather manufacture are in the hands either of Mahomedans or of low caste Hindus, and are on that account participated in by a comparatively small community. The traffic is subject to considerable fluctuations concomitant with the vicissitudes of the seasons. In famine years for instance the exports of untanned hides rise to an abnormal figure. The traffic is also peculiarly affected by the difficulty of obtaining capital and by

the religious objection which assigns it to a position of degradation and neglect; it has thus become a monopoly within a restricted community and suffers from the loss of competition and popular interest and favour.

Uses of Indian Hides.—The fifteenth report of the Imperial Economic Committee states that Indian hides, both raw and partially tanned, are largely used for the upper leather of boots partially tanned skins are used for fancy leather articles, bookbinding and for covering the small rollers used in cotton mills for drawing

the thread. Raw sheepskins are used for similar articles and also for gloves. They are exported mostly to Germany, France and Italy. Raw goatskins are used almost entirely in the manufacture of glace kid, of which commodity the United States is the chief producer.

The chief markets for Indian raw hides are in Central and Southern Europe, Hamburg being an important distributing centre. Directly after the war an effort was made to direct more of this trade to the United Kingdom, but it has drifted back to Germany. The assortment and grading of raw hides exported from Calcutta before the war, largely the result of the work of German firms established there, had reached a high standard. After the war the trade became somewhat disorganised from a variety of causes, among which may be cited fiscal changes, the entry into the trade of new and at first inexperienced firms, the increased cost of arranging for supervision at up-country points. It has, however, been recovering its reputation.

Protecting the Industry.—The report of the Industrial Commission pointed out that the principal difficulty at present in the hides and leather industry was the lack of organisation and expert skill. Government action to foster the industry was first taken in September 1919, when a Bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. The effect of this Bill was officially described as follows: "It is to impose an export duty of 15 per cent. on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent. on hides and skins exported to other parts of the Empire, and there tanned. Its object is to ensure that our hides and skins shall be converted into fully tanned leather or articles of leather so far as possible in India and failing this in other parts of the Empire, instead of being exported in a raw state for manufacture in foreign countries." Sir George Barnes who was in charge of the Bill and described the tanning industry as one of the most promising Indian industries ex-

plained that "the present position is that we have in India at the present time some hundreds of tanneries for the tanning of hides, a large number of which have come into existence in order to satisfy military requirements during the war. We have, in fact, the foundations of a flourishing tanning industry, but there is reason to fear that it may tend to dwindle and disappear with the diminution of military requirements, if some other support is not given. We want to keep this industry alive, and we believe that in this case protection in the shape of a 15 per cent. export duty is justifiable and ought to be effective. It is clearly just also that the same measure of protection should be extended to the tanners of skins whose business, as I have already stated, was injured by the necessities of the war. Though Indian tanneries have enormously increased in number during the past three years, they can only deal with a comparatively small proportion of the raw hides and skins which India produces, and it is to the advantage of India and the security of the Empire generally that this large surplus should, so far as possible, be tanned within the Empire, and with this end in view the Bill proposes a 10 per cent. rebate in respect of hides and skins exported to any place within the Empire. I should add that it is proposed to limit by notification the benefit of this rebate to hides and skins actually tanned within the Empire, and Indian hides and skins re-exported from an Empire port for the purpose of being tanned abroad will not be entitled to any rebate." The export duty on raw skins was abolished by the budget for 1935-36.

Indigenous methods.—India possesses a large selection of excellent tanning materials such as *Acacia* pods and bark, Indian smacch, the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and Myrobolams. By these and such like materials and by various methods and contrivances, hides and skins are extensively cured and tanned and the leather worked up in response to an immense, though purely local, demand.

COIR.

Coir is the trade name given to the fibre obtained from the husk of the coconut fruit. India and Ceylon have a virtual monopoly in the production of this by-product of the coconut industry and its development in these countries has been rendered possible by the fact that there coconuts are usually harvested when the husk of the fruit is still green, though the coconut within is ripe. Good quality coir can only be produced from the fresh green husk of the ripe fruit. If the nut is not fully ripe the fibre in the husk has not developed its full strength, and if the fruit has dried out the fibres are weak, dark coloured and difficult to extract.

In Ceylon, the extraction is done by mechanical means on a factory scale after the husks have been retted in water for two or three weeks, and under such methods it is not possible to obtain either the colour or cleanliness of the fully retted Indian coir. The process consists of holding

the husk against a revolving spiked drum which combs and extracts the fibre. The shorter fibres collect in the drum and after cleaning are classed as "mattress fibre." The longer fibres are retained in the hand of the operator and are classed as "bristle fibre" which is exported and used in the manufacture of brushes, etc. About 75 per cent. of the Ceylon produce is exported as raw fibre, and only 25 per cent. as yarn or manufactured coir.

The Indian industry, as far as the export trade is concerned, is confined to the backwater regions of the Malabar coast, Cochin, Travancore, and to the Laccadive and Divi Islands, which are administered by the Madras Government. The extraction of the fibre and the manufacture of coir yarn forms a well organised cottage industry. The freshly harvested nuts are purchased by merchants who convey them down the backwaters to suitable places for a retting,

Such places are situated along the tidal reaches of the backwaters, and sites for retting are selected in places where the ground contains a considerable admixture of sand. Here, pits are dug, either in the backwater itself or on the banks and after lining these with palm leaves they are filled with the husks. When filled they are covered with plaited coconut leaves and weighed down with soil or mud. The husks are left to ret in these pits for a period of about eight months, the tidal rise and fall of the water and the porous nature of the ground ensuring constant water movement through the mass of retting husks and thus supplying aeration for this necessary bacterial action. At the end of this period, the husks are removed from the retting pit, washed in clean water and distributed among the local people who extract the fibre. This is usually spare time work done by the women of the house. Firstly, the outer skin of the husks is removed and the husks are then beaten with a wooden mallet on a block of wood or stone. This separates the fibre from the decaying pithy matter in which it is embedded in the husk. The fibre thus extracted is dried in the shade and then beaten or willowed with thin bamboo canes. The fibre is then returned to the merchant who further cleans this in a revolving drum furnished with projecting cane spikes. The fibres are sorted out into colour grades and distributed among the local people who spin this into yarn. The fibre is first made into "slivers" and is then either spun by hand or on a wheel. This is again returned to the merchant who again grades this for colour and splices the short lengths into a continuous length of 450 yards. This is then tied into bundles and is disposed of to the factories where it is either baled up for export or is manufactured into matting, door mats, braid, ship's fenders, rope, etc.

The yarn is very carefully graded, both for manufacture and for export, according to its

colour, which is, in reality, a gauge of proper retting. The best quality of coir is a golden-yellow colour and the lowest grade is a grey colour which shows that the husks have either been over-retted or that the condition for retting have not been satisfactory.

Properly retted coir is of the highest quality. It is much more easily spun than machine made coir, because the fibres are clean and free from adhering pith and a much more even yarn is obtained. It is much stronger than machine-made coir because none of the long or "bristle" fibres have been removed in the process of extraction. The colour is not only attractive, but is an indication that retting has been carried through to the correct stage.

Coir fibre, when made into ropes, is extremely elastic and thus yields to heavy strains, and it therefore has special uses. It does not rot easily when exposed to atmospheric conditions, or to salt or fresh water, and in manufacture it is found to take dyes readily.

The value of the Indian trade is considerable: the imports into Great Britain alone, which represent less than 20 per cent. of the Indian exports, are shown in the Board of Trade returns to amount in value to more than one million pounds per annum. It is an industry which provides a profitable occupation to the densely populated back water tracts of Western India, and it provides the raw material in the shape of yarn and fibre for a considerable industry in Europe. More than 80 per cent. of the manufactured coir products imported into the United Kingdom are produced in India and more than 90 per cent. of the coir yarn. The imports of coir fibre from India are inconsiderable and amount to only 25 per cent. of the quantity imported. The export of coir fibre from India represents in value only 0.35 per cent. of that of the total Indian exports of coir and coir products.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

While India will have to depend for some time to come on foreign manufacturers for her supply of textile machinery, power plants and other industrial requirements, Indian engineers and chemical experts will have ample opportunity to exercise their inventive skill in various other directions. These may include agricultural implements, domestic appliances, drying and moistening apparatus, labour-saving devices, small manufactures in hardware, pumps, water lifts, furniture and metal wares, construction of roads and permanent ways, railway signalling and controlling, railway vehicles, buildings and structures, valves and codes, latrines, closets and sanitary appliances. There will also be new chemical processes and apparatus including the manufacture of vegetable products, foodstuffs, treatment of oil seeds, the use of by-products and waste materials, use of starchy raw materials for the sizing of yarn and cloth, tallow substitutes, manufacture of caustic soda, soda ash, bleaching powder and chlorine and other chemical products for use in the various industries which the country will be engaged in developing in the near future.

A hand book to the Patent Office in India which is published by the Government Press, Delhi, gives the various Acts, rules and instructions bearing on the subject together with hints for the preparation of specifications and drawings, hints for searchers and other valuable information that has not hitherto been readily accessible to the general public in so convenient a form. In the preface the Controller of Patents and Designs explains the scope of the Patent laws in India and indicates wherein they differ from English law and procedure.

The existing Indian Patent Law is contained in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, as amended in 1930 and the Rules of 1933. The Patent Office does not deal with trade marks or with copyright generally in books, pictures, music and other matters which fall under the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914. There is, in fact, no provision of law in British India for the registration of Trade Marks which are protected under the Merchandise Marks Act, (IV of 1889) which forms Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code.

On the whole, Indian law and procedure closely follow that in the United Kingdom for the protection of inventions and the registration of designs, as they always have done in matter of major interest. One main difference exists however, as owing to the absence of provision of law for the registration of Trade Marks, India cannot become a party to the International Convention under which certain rights of priority are obtainable in other countries.

The first Indian Act for granting exclusive privileges to inventors was passed in 1856, after an agitation that had been carried on fitfully for some twenty years. Difficulties arising from an uncertainty as to the effect of the Royal Prerogative prevented earlier action and, owing to some informalities, the Act itself was repealed in the following year. In 1859 it was re-enacted with modifications, and in 1872 the Patents and Designs Protection Act was passed. The protection of Inventions Act of 1883, dealing with exhibitions, followed, and then the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888. All these are now replaced by the present Act of 1911.

The existing Acts extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santal Parganas. This of course includes Burma, but it does not embrace the Native States. Of the latter Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Gwalior, Baroda, Travancore, Marwar, Cochin, Kashmir and Jamu have ordinances of their own, for which particulars must be obtained from the Government of the States in question as they are not administered by the Indian Patent Office in Calcutta. A patent granted in British India does not extend to the United Kingdom or to any other British Possession, but under the reciprocal arrangement an applicant for an Indian patent has 12 months priority in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Irish Free State, the Union of South Africa and Ceylon and vice versa. The object of the Act of 1911 was to provide a simpler, more direct, and more effective procedure in regard both to the grant of patent rights and to their subsequent existence and operation. The changes made in the law need not here be referred to in detail.

New Legislation.—Part I (Patents) of the Act of 1911 has been further amended by Act VII of 1930 and includes the following:—

If an Application comprises more than one invention the additional inventions may be made the subject matter of additional applications bearing the same date as the original application.

The term of the Patent will be 16 years instead of 14 years.

Patent of Addition will be granted on the original patent without the payment of additional renewal fees but the additional patent will expire with the date of the original patent.

Fresh provisions are made for the use of an invention by Government.

Government will grant licences to the public on application if the Patents refuses to do so on reasonable terms.

Several other facilities are given under the Indian Amended Act of 1930 on the lines of the present British Patent Act.

What constitutes patentable invention.—

The term invention means any manner of new manufacture and includes an improvement, while manufacture includes any art, process or manner of producing, preparing or making an article and also the article prepared or produced by manufacture.

Thus a bare discovery or a new principle cannot be patented; the invention or improvement must include some form or manner of manufacture, and may consist of a machine or apparatus or a composition or compound or a process of manufacture. It must be in the form of a method or means or production of a vendible article.

A game of skill or chance without the means of playing it or a method of calculation or writing music, medical prescriptions, vegetable or natural substances suitable for food, an ornamental design for a piece of furniture or for a *sari* or other textile fabric do not constitute patentable inventions.

Patents will however, be granted for new and useful inventions or improvements relating to any art or process or a machine or article of manufacture or a composition of matter. Thus a machine or appliance will constitute a mechanical patent; a new method of manufacturing an article which reduces a number of steps to a single operation will form a process patent while metal alloys, chemicals, paints, soaps, varnishes and dyes will be included in compound or composition patents.

A patent may be obtained for a new method of applying a known article or a new contrivance applied to a new object or purpose and which yields a new result. A new contrivance or device applied to old objects for producing a new and useful result is also patentable. An old substance produced by a new process is a new manufacture; so also a novel and ingenious combination of old parts yielding useful results.

The mixture of two or more substances in certain definite proportions forming a compound substance of advantage and utility for its useful properties will be subject-matter for a patent as also a chemical process with or without the mechanical devices necessary for it.

In the case of chemical inventions the chemical and physical properties of bodies and their constitutions cannot form subject-matter for a patent, but they may be utilized for manufacturing foodstuffs, dyes, beverages and other useful and vendible compounds or compositions which can be covered by a patent. It should also be noted that in chemical processes the article or substance if produced may be old, but if the mode of producing the known substance is new the process will be patentable.

ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA

(in lakhs of Rupees.)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING									
	1903-04.	1908-09.	1913-14.	1918-19.	1923-24.	1928-29.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1. Production (b) ..	2.95	3.40	3.36	3.39	2.72	2.25	2.20	2.54	2.76	2.93
2. Imports ..	13.00	16.85	32.79	(a) 9.83	(a) 30.66	32.68	6.54	1.32	1.10	72
3. Exports ..	6.82	7.50	4.64	(a) 3.01	(a) 8.28	18	37.26	66.84	58.15	53.26
4. Net imports (i.e., 2-3) ..	6.18	9.35	28.15	(a) 6.87	(a) 22.38	33.50	-30.72*	-65.52*	-57.06*	-52.54*
5. Net addition to stock (i.e., 1+4) ..	9.13	12.75	31.51	10.26	25.10	35.75	-28.46	-62.98	-54.29	-49.61
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasury and Gold Standard Reserve ..	12.88	0.57	19.11	16.93	27.92	25.79	38.20	41.53	41.56	41.55
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year ..	+2.67	-3.25	+4.47	-1.02	+99	+4.95	+1.87	+6	+3	-1
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5+7) ..	6.46	16.00	27.04	11.23	24.11	30.80	-30.33	-63.04	-54.92	-49.60
9. Progressive total of additions to stock ..	1,01.19	1,68.81	2,77.15	3,72.61	4,60.83	6,51.53	6,50.81	6,10.44	5,50.15	5,06.54
10. Net progressive absorption ..	88.31	1,52.24	2,59.04	3,55.68	4,33.02	6,25.75	6,18.61	5,68.92	5,14.60	4,65.00
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Note.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

(b) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

Net exports.

† Represents gold held as part of the Assets of the Issue Department in India of the Reserve Bank of India and the amount held on Government Account in Mints and Treasuries.

Insurance in India.

(Figures taken from the Government of India Indian Insurance Year Book 1936).

Total Number of Companies	381
Total Number of Indian Companies (Mostly Life)	234
Total Number of non-Indian Companies (Mostly non-Life)	147

LIFE BUSINESS

Total Business: 1,095,000 policies assuring Rs. 235 crores; Premium income yearly 12 crores.

With Indian Companies 836,000 policies amounting to Rs. 146 crores: Premium income yearly 7 crores.

With non-Indian Companies 259,000 policies amounting to Rs. 89 crores: Premium income yearly 5 crores.

Average value of Policy issued in 1935 with Indian Companies Rs. 1,541.

Average value of Policy issued in 1935 with non-Indian Companies Rs. 3,418.

NON-LIFE BUSINESS

	Rs.	
Total Premium Income.. ..	2,62 lakhs.	
With Indian Companies	59 lakhs.	
With non-Indian Companies	2,03 lakhs.	
Total Fire Income	1,42 lakhs.	
Total Marine Income	46 lakhs.	
Total Miscellaneous	74 lakhs.	

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

The number of Companies in India subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Act of 1928 was 381, according to the Government of India, "Indian Insurance Year Book 1936." Of this number 234 companies were constituted in India and 147 companies were constituted outside India.

Of the 234 Indian companies, 66 were established in the Bombay Presidency, 48 in Bengal, 40 in the Madras Presidency, 30 in the Punjab, 11 in Sind, 10 in Delhi, 12 in United Provinces, 4 in Bihar, 5 in Central Provinces, 3 in Ajmer-Merwara, and 2 each in Burma and Assam and one in the North West Frontier Province.

Of the 147 non-Indian companies, 69 were constituted in the United Kingdom, 29 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 19 in the Continent of Europe, 16 in the United States of America, 9 in Japan and 5 in Java.

Most of the Indian companies, 215 in number carry on life assurance business. Of this number 186 do life business only, 29 carry on life business along with other insurance business; and 19 carry on insurance business other than life.

Of the total number of Indian Life Offices 172 are proprietary and 43 mutual. Of the 43 mutual companies, 17 were established before the Act of 1912 was passed and 26 have been established since then. Of the 172 proprietary companies, 17 were established before 1913 and 155 have been established since then.

There were 147 non-Indian companies, most of them, 123 in number, carry on insurance business other than life; 11 carry on life business

only, and 13 carry on life business along with other insurance business. Of the latter 24 companies, 16 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 6 in the British Dominions and Colonies and 1 each in Germany and Switzerland.

NEW LIFE COMPANIES

Since the publication of the last Year Book, 20 Indian companies have been established with the object of transacting life assurance business. Of these new companies, 5 have been established in the Bombay Presidency, 7 in Bengal, 2 each in Madras and United Provinces and 1 each in the Punjab, Assam, Burma and Delhi.

During the last five years, the number of life insurance companies formed in India is approximately 100. The warnings uttered by the Government Actuary in previous years as to the need for and prospects of such companies have been ineffective to stem an uneconomic increase. During recent years 15 companies have gone into liquidation mainly on account of failure to secure adequate business.

DIVIDING BUSINESS

Whilst most Indian companies now transact life assurance business on scientific principles, some Indian companies still transact life assurance business on the Dividing Plan, under which the sum assured is not fixed but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income amongst the claims arising in that year. The defects of Dividing Insurance Business are many.

The main defect of Dividing Insurance Business is that policy-holders in each class are charged the same rate of premium of subscription irrespective of their age on admission, ranging even in some cases from 18 to 60 years. The Government of India Actuary has declared that "Business of this nature is not only unsound but is apt to lend itself to the practice of fraud on the part of policy-holders and agents and later on by the company. It has been declared to be the curse of insurance enterprise in India."

"Most of the companies which transacted, Dividing Insurance Business realised that they could not continue this business for a long time. It is accordingly highly essential that those companies which still transact this class of business should stop it forthwith, and consult actuaries with a view to converting their existing business into ordinary life assurance business on sound principles."

NEW LIFE BUSINESS

The total new life assurance business (excluding business on the Dividing Plan) effected in India during the year 1935 amounted to 230,000 policies assuring a sum of 43 1/5 crores and yielding a premium income of 24 crores, of which the new business done by Indian companies amounted to 205,000 policies assuring a sum of 31 1/2 crores and having a premium income of about 1 3/5 crores. The share of the British companies in respect of new sums assured is 44 crores, of the Dominion and Colonial Companies

6½ crores and of the single German company 3 crores.

The average sum assured under the new policies issued by Indian companies is Rs. 1,541 and under those issued by non-Indian companies Rs. 3,418.

The total life assurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1935 amounted to 1,095,000 policies assuring a total sum of 235 crores including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of 12 crores. Of this the share of Indian companies is represented by 836,000 policies assuring a sum of 146 crores and having a premium income of 7 crores.

ANNUITY BUSINESS

Annuity Business continues to be slight, this class of business for various reasons does not appear to be anywhere as popular as in the West.

The total new annuity business effected during the year 1935 was for the amount of 3 1/5 lakhs per annum of which the share of Indian companies was Rs. 20,000 per annum. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of that year was for the amount of 9½ lakhs per annum of which the amount payable by Indian companies was 1½ lakh per annum.

The total new sums assured by Indian Life Offices in 1935 amounted to nearly 33 crores and exceeded the previous year's figure by four crores, and of the year preceding by 8 crores.

Some Indian Life Offices have extended their operations outside India, mostly in British East Africa, Ceylon and Straits Settlements. The total new sums assured by these Offices outside India in 1935 amounted to 1½ crore yielding a premium income of 7½ lakhs and the total sums assured including reversionary bonus additions remaining in force at the end of 1935 amounted to 5 3/5 crores having a premium income of 29 lakhs.

TOTAL LIFE INCOME AND FUNDS

The total life assurance income of the Indian Companies in 1935 amounted to Rs. 9.33 lakhs or about a crore more than in the preceding year.

The life assurance funds increased by 3½ crores during 1935 and amounted to over 55 crores at the end of that year. The average rate of interest earned on the life funds during the year after deduction of income-tax at the source was nearly 5 per cent.

The net rates of interest realised by the Indian Life Offices in each of the past five years are as follows:

Year.	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Rate of interest.	5.42	5.38	5.17	5.08	4.93

The total deposit made by Indian Life Offices with the Controller of the Currency, under section 4 (1) of Indian Life Assurance Companies Act 1912, up to 31st December 1936 amounted to Government securities of the face value of Rs. 1,73,88,000.

INDIAN LIFE OFFICES' BUSINESS

The following table shows the New Business effected by Indian Life Offices during each year since 1926, the Total Business remaining in force at the end of the year, the Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies and the Life Assurance Funds.

Year.	New business of Indian Life Offices written during the year.	Total business of Indian Life Offices remaining in force at the end of the year.	Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies.	Life Assurance Funds of Indian Companies.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1926	10.35 lakhs.	53 crores.	3.32 lakhs.	13.75 lakhs.
1927	12.77 "	60 "	4.29 "	15.71 "
1928	15.41 "	71 "	4.23 "	17.16 "
1929	17.29 "	82 "	4.92 "	18.73 "
1930	16.50 "	89 "	5.40 "	20.52 "
1931	17.76 "	98 "	5.87 "	22.44 "
1932	19.66 "	106 "	6.88 "	25.07 "
1933	24.83 "	119 "	8.15 "	28.71 "
1934	28.92 "	137 "	8.34 "	31.87 "
1935	32.81 "	152 "	9.33 "	35.19 "

POST OFFICE INSURANCE FUND

Besides the Indian Life Offices, there are some pension funds, mostly connected with Government services, which are exempt from the operation of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912. The Indian Post Office Insurance Fund is also exempt from the operation of that Act.

The Post Office Insurance Fund was instituted by the Government of India in 1883 for the benefit of the postal employees but gradually admission to it has been thrown open to almost all classes of Government servants who are employed on civil duties. The following are some of the important particulars relating to the business of the Fund upto the year ending 31st March 1936. Total number of Policies 92,098; Total sums assured and bonuses Rs. 18,56,84,000; Total income Rs. 97,32,000; Life Assurance Fund Rs. 6,92,79,000.

NON-LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

The net Indian premium income of all companies under insurance business other than life assurance during 1935 was over 2 3/5 crores of which the Indian companies' share was 69 lakhs and that of the non-Indian companies 203 lakhs. The total amount is composed of—

142 lakhs from fire
46 lakhs from marine
74 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.
The Indian companies received
31 lakhs from fire
9 lakhs from Marine
19 lakhs from Miscellaneous insurance business.

This figure does not include the premium income under business analogous to life business carried on by Indian companies on the Dividing Principle.

The non-Indian companies received 110 lakhs from Fire 37½ lakhs from Marine 55½ lakhs from Miscellaneous insurance business.

From the net figures given, it is not possible to form a correct estimate of the total business effected in India as a considerable portion of Indian business of both Indian and non-Indian companies is re-insured outside India.

The Indian companies which transact a substantial amount of fire or marine insurance business also operate outside India. These companies had a net premium income of 84 lakhs in 1935 from business outside India.

ASSETS OF COMPANIES

The total assets of Indian companies amount to 44½ crores. The bulk of the assets is invested in stock exchange securities which are shown in the accounts at a net value of 30½ crores.

Mortgages, loans on policies and on stocks and shares are shown at 6½ crores; land and house property are valued at 2½ crores; deposits cash and stamps are shown at 2 crores; agents' balances and other outstanding items at 2½ crores, and loans on personal security and other miscellaneous assets at 1½ crores.

The total assets in India of non-Indian companies amount to 48 crores. The bulk of this amount—39 crores—represents the Indian assets of companies constituted in the United Kingdom and 8½ crores those of companies constituted in the Dominions and Colonies. The Indian assets of the American companies amount to 1 lakh, those of the Continental companies to 22 lakhs, of the Japanese to 7 lakhs and of the Japanese to 1 thousand only.

Out of this total amount of 48 crores, 43 crores represent Indian assets of companies which carry on life assurance business in India either solely or along with other insurance business.

NEW INSURANCE LEGISLATION

Fundamental changes are proposed in the Insurance Law in the new Insurance Bill introduced by Government in the Central Legislature. The Bill is comprehensive and covers every branch of insurance business. (Please see section Laws of 1937.)

MOTOR VEHICLES INSURANCE

The Central Government also propose to introduce compulsory third party motor insurance, as a result of the report made by the Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee.

India has the highest accident rate for motor vehicles in the world, according to the Report made by the Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee. Among the recommendations made by the Committee are: compulsory third-party insurance; motor insurance to be separated from other accident insurance in returns of companies and to require a separate deposit; all accidents to be reported; more rigorous punishment for negligent driving.

As a result of comprehensive enquiries made by the Committee in all quarters of India, it was found that the rate of deaths per motor vehicle was at least 93 per 10,000 compared with 59.4 (the highest figure) in Italy and 7.4 (the lowest) in New Zealand.

The figures for non-fatal accidents in India were also found to be high, though there is reason to believe that a large number of such accidents were not reported.

Some criticism had been directed against the present rates of motor insurance on the ground that the rates of commission and overhead charges were excessive. It is pointed out in the Report that overhead charges cannot be avoided; but that the new Insurance Bill before the Assembly, contains a provision limiting the amount of commission on all insurance business to 25 per cent. The Committee points out that if motor insurance is made compulsory there is less justification for an agent to charge commission, and they propose that for motor insurance it should be limited to 10 per cent. If this proposal becomes effective, it is believed that it will go a long way towards combating any tendency of rates to rise.

The Committee points out that the introduction of compulsory insurance will not suffice by itself to eradicate the dangers incidental to motor transport. If steps were not taken to minimise the number of accidents, any scheme of compulsory insurance might fail because of its expense.

One quotation will serve to show how necessary are the proposals urged in the Report:—

"We have received evidence that overloading of public vehicles, both passenger and goods, is common. We ourselves observed, at a place in Sind, a bus full inside, with a heavy load of luggage on the roof and a further complement of passengers on top. Goods vehicles are frequently loaded beyond the maker's specifications, with a dangerous strain on their machinery particularly the brakes.

"We were informed in Bombay that accidents had been caused by such vehicles bringing down the ghats, loads which were in excess of the limit of safety. In Karachi town the statistics show that on an average every goods lorry plying in the town has an accident involving injury to a person once every 15 months."

The Committee makes a number of proposals regarding the inspection of motor vehicles and the method of dealing with careless drivers. From the point of view of the travelling public, however, their most interesting conclusion is that the development of public transport is proceeding on wrong lines particularly the "one man one bus" system.

The Committee makes a number of other recommendations, especially for the protection of third parties against defects in insurance policies to which they are not a party.

Although the figures are not in all cases reliable, and the Committee makes recommendations for the improvement and co-ordination of statistics, the Report demonstrates the need for early measures to secure the safety of the travelling public and the proper development of road transport in India.

A resolution issued by the Government of India states that early action will be taken to consult Local Governments on the proposal.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Social Insurance Legislation is foreshadowed by the Bombay Government for certain types of workers and for this purpose statistics and other data are being collected.

Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial organisation of India is in many respects a reflection of her constitutional development. In the earliest days of British rule, the Provinces, and especially the older Presidencies, were for all practical purposes independent of the central government and responsible only to the authority sitting in London. After the middle of the nineteenth century the process was reversed, and the Government of India was all-powerful, controlling the Provinces down to the smallest items of their expenditure. This centralisation reached its highest point during the long Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who was so jealous of his supreme authority that he sought to deprive the Presidency Governors of their right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State for India. This system was found top-heavy in the days of his successors, and a continuous process of devolution set in. In the matter of finance the measures took the form of long-term "contracts" with the Provincial Governments, and later in the assignment of definite heads of revenue to the Provincial Governments, thus removing the dual authority and responsibility which had clogged progress. A much clearer cut was made when the great reform scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed. Here, for all practical reasons, Provincial finance was entirely separated from the finances of the Government of India, and with one reservation the Local Governments were made masters in their own financial houses. The reservation arose from the circumstance that the funds of the Government of India did not then permit them to do entirely without contributions from the Provinces. These contributions were fixed in the shape of definite sums, which the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in cash. They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis. The total of these contributions was a little less than ten crores of rupees. This was admittedly a temporary expedient, to last only so long as was necessary for the Government of India to reduce its post-war expenditure and develop its revenues to the point when they would balance without drawing from the Provinces. They were an open sore, each Province claiming that it paid an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence. There was no possibility of adjusting these differences, so the contributions were reduced as fast as the finances of the Government of India permitted. They finally disappeared from the Budget in 1928-29.

But this did not end the discussion. Indeed it was only the first phase. The Government of India had taken the growing heads of revenue those which issue from taxes on income and customs. The Provinces were left with resources either almost static, like land revenue, or actually declining, as with excise where steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition. At the same time the Provinces were con-

fronted with the great growing sources of expenditure, like those on education and sanitation which bulk largely in Provincial budgets.

A Review.

The financial organisation was, of course, reviewed as part of the work of the Round Table Conference. A sub-committee of the Federal Structure Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Peel to examine the question of federal finance and the principles embodied in the sub-committee's report were endorsed by the parent Committee as a suitable basis. A Federal Finance Committee with Lord Eustace Percy as Chairman was appointed at the end of 1931 to subject to the test of figures, the suggested classification of revenues by the Peel Committee and to estimate the probable financial position of the Federal and of the Provincial Governments under the proposed scheme. In the course of their report the Federal Finance Committee said that the transfer to the Provinces of taxes on income though defensible in principle would leave the Centre in deficit. Therefore the Peel Committee suggested a method of transferring to each Province a percentage of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in view of the incomplete data on which the estimates were made a special review is said to be necessary at the time federation is established in order to fix the initial percentages. A strict allocation on a percentage basis would still leave some Provinces in deficit and so as to right their finances the committee suggested spreading the charge over the other Provinces by giving them back less in income tax than they were entitled to.

Regarding possible new sources of revenue; Federal or Provincial, the Federal Finance Committee reported as follows:—

Federal.

Excise on Tobacco.—The present position in regard to this tax appears to be that a substantial revenue may be expected from a system of vend licenses and fees, but that an excise duty imposed in the near future could not be relied on to yield a substantial revenue. There is general agreement that such a duty could not be imposed on the cultivator, and it is doubtful whether a duty on the manufactured product could be successful while manufacture continues to be so largely carried on in small establishments and even as a domestic industry. Vend licenses and fees can obviously be imposed only by the Governments of the Units, and their imposition by the Provincial Governments is now being encouraged by the Government of India. The difficulties in the way of a federal excise may be overcome in course of time, but it would be unsafe for us to rely on this in the near future.

Excise on Matches.—The imposition of an excise duty on matches is already under active consideration, and we feel justified in contemplating the existence of such a duty from the outset of federation. We are advised that the probable net yield of the tax for all-India at a reasonable rate, with due allowance for reduced consumption, would be about 3 crores, of which at least 2.50 crores would be raised in British India.

Other Excises.—It is possible that other excise duties may occupy an important place in the fiscal Policy of India in the future, but we do not feel warranted in relying upon the introduction of such measures in the early years of federation.

Monopolies.—We have examined the suggestion, made at the Round Table Conference, that federal revenues should be augmented by a few selected monopolies. From the fiscal point of view it is only in very special circumstances that a monopoly, whether of production, manufacture or sale, is to be preferred to an excise duty as a means of raising revenue. Except in so far as the proposals already noticed in regard to tobacco may be regarded as a monopoly, we can suggest no new commodity to which the monopoly method could be applied with advantage. The manufacture of arms and explosives, which has been suggested as a possible monopoly, is already subject to licence. Public utility monopolies stand on rather a different footing; but the only new federal monopoly of this kind that has been suggested to us is broadcasting, the revenue from which must be entirely problematical.

Commercial Stamps.—In the Peel Report it was observed that "There is much to be said for federalising Commercial Stamps on the lines of various proposals made in the past," but no definite recommendation was made. We have examined this suggestion, but on the whole we cannot recommend it, at least as an immediate measure.

In proposing that the proceeds of commercial stamps should be assigned to the Units, we have to some extent been influenced by a doubt whether the problems arising from the imposition of federal stamp duties in the States might not be disproportionate to the revenue involved. We do not, however, wish to prejudice the possibility that, as part of the general federation settlement with the States, it might be found desirable to include these duties among the sources of federal revenue. This consideration might well outweigh the reasons which have led us to recommend that commercial stamps should not be made a source of federal revenue.

Corporation Tax.—From the financial point of view, it seems clear that, if a corporation tax were imposed on companies registered in the States on the same basis as the present super-tax on companies in British India, the yield at present would be negligible.

Provincial.

Taxation of Tobacco.—We have already dealt briefly with this question and have suggested that the taxation of tobacco, otherwise than by excise on production or manufacture, should rest with the Units, but that the Federal Government should be given the right to impose a general federal excise. This distinction is, we think, justified by the fact that *ex hypothesi* the introduction of excise duties on manufacture will be difficult, if not impossible, until manufacture becomes more highly industrialised; and as that development takes place an excise levied at the factory by one Unit of the Federation would be a tax on consumers in other Units. It will be seen from our later proposals in

regard to powers of taxation that the federalisation of tobacco excise would not preclude the Federal Government from assigning the proceeds to the Units, if it so desired.

There is, unfortunately, no material which would enable us to estimate the yield of any of these forms of taxation. The provincial taxes will take some time to mature, but eventually they may be expected to form at least a very useful additional source of provincial revenue.

Succession Duties.—Bombay is, we believe, the only Provincial Government which has attempted legislation for the imposition of succession duties, and the attempt was unsuccessful. We understand that even that Government would have preferred that legislation should have been undertaken by the Government of India. We propose elsewhere that succession duties should be classed among taxes leviable by the Federal Government for the benefit of the Units; but clearly the facts would not justify reliance on them as a source of revenue in the near future.

Terminal Taxes.—We have been asked to weigh the issues which arise from the proposal to introduce terminal taxes generally as an additional source of revenue for the Provinces. We are not prepared to regard terminal taxes as a normal source of revenue.

Taxation of Agricultural Incomes.—We have not considered the broad issues of policy involved in the taxation of agricultural incomes, but we have considered, as we were commissioned to do, the more limited question of "the possibility of empowering individual Provinces, if they so desire, to raise, or appropriate the proceeds of a tax on agricultural incomes." In view of the close connection between this subject and land revenue, we agree that the right to impose such taxation should rest with the Provinces. For the same reason, we think that this right should be restricted to the taxation of income originating in the Province concerned. There will presumably be no difficulty in drafting into the constitution a definition of agricultural income which has so long been recognised in Indian income-tax law and practice.

We are not prepared to express a final opinion as to whether agricultural and non-agricultural income should be aggregated for the purpose of determining the right of the assessee to exemption and the rate of taxation to which he is liable on either section of his income; and we doubt whether any provision need be inserted in the constitution on this point since we are advised that, in practice, it would scarcely be possible for either the Federal or a Provincial Government to take into consideration income not liable to taxation by it, except with the consent and co-operation of the other Government.

We are aware of no reliable data for estimating the yield of such taxation.

Niemeyer Report.

A necessary prelude to the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms was an investigation of their safety in the light of the financial situation and prospects of India. The investigation was carried out by Sir Otto Niemeyer whose report was published in April 1930. The

Report proposed immediate financial assistance from the beginning of provincial autonomy to certain provinces partly in the form of cash subventions and partly in the form of cancellation of the net debt incurred previous to April 1, 1936, and partly in the form of distribution to the jute growing provinces of a further 12½ per cent. of the jute tax.

Annual cash subventions are as follows: To the U. P. Rs. 25 lakhs for 5 years only, to Assam Rs. 30 lakhs, to Orissa Rs. 40 lakhs, to the N. W. F. Province Rs. 100 lakhs (subject to reconsideration after 5 years), and to Sind Rs. 105 lakhs to be reduced by stages after 10 years.

The total approximate annual relief in lakhs aimed at by Sir Otto Niemeyer is as follows:—Bengal Rs. 75, Bihar Rs. 25, U. P. Rs. 15, Assam Rs. 45, N. W. F. Province Rs. 110, Orissa Rs. 50, Sind Rs. 105, and U. P. Rs. 25, extra recurrent cost to the centre Rs. 192 lakhs.

Orissa is to get a further non-recurrent grant of Rs. 10 lakhs and Sind of Rs. 5 lakhs by six equal steps beginning from the sixth year from the introduction of provincial autonomy, but subject to the proviso to section 138 (2) of the Act. The centre is to distribute the income-tax to the provinces so that finally 50 per cent. of the distributable total has been relinquished in the intermediate five years, so long as the portion of the distributable sum remaining with the centre, together with any contribution from the Railways, aggregates 13 crores.

As regards the provincial share of the proceeds from income tax, Sir Otto Niemeyer recommended that half of the proceeds should remain with the Centre, while the other half should be distributed among the provinces on the following percentage division:—Madras 15, Bombay 20, Bengal 20, U. P. 15, Punjab 8, Bihar 10, C. P. 5, Assam 2, N. W. F. Province 1, Orissa 2 and Sind 2.

Sir Otto Niemeyer suggested that the Centre would not be in a position to distribute any part of income tax proceeds for the first five years from beginning of provincial autonomy but that it might be in a position to distribute some of the proceeds, though not necessarily the percentage allocated, within the first ten years of provincial autonomy. But this, he said, largely depended on the financial condition of the railways and their ability once again to contribute to general revenues. His remarks on this point were:—

“The position of the railways is frankly disquieting. It is not enough to contemplate that in five years' time the railways may merely cease to be in deficit. Such a result would also tend to prejudice or delay the relief which the provinces are entitled to expect.

“I believe that both the early establishment of effective co-ordination between the various modes of transport and the thorough going overhaul of railway expenditure in itself are vital elements in the whole provincial problem.”

RECENT INDIAN FINANCE.

India, in common with other countries of the world, felt the full force of the economic blizzard which began in 1930 and attained its maximum the following year. The net result from the Government of India's point of view was the introduction during 1931 of two Budgets, the ordinary Budget in the spring of the year and a supplementary Budget containing fresh taxation proposals in September. When Sir George Schuster faced the Legislative Assembly at the end of February, he had a sorry tale to tell. Trade depression, coupled with civil disobedience movement, had completely vitiated the estimates made for 1930-31. These estimates showed a surplus of Rs. 86 lakhs; the revised estimates worked up to a deficit of Rs. 13.56 crores, which the Finance Member said would remain uncovered and would be added to the unproductive debt.

Turning to the estimates for 1931-32, the Finance Member said they must face a fall in tax revenue, as compared with the current Budget estimates, of no less than Rs. 13.16 crores, including a drop of Rs. 8 crores in Customs and 4½ crores in income tax. The total deterioration under Finance headings was Rs. 376 lakhs and on commercial departments Rs. 118 lakhs. This meant a total deterioration of Rs. 18.10 crores as compared with the Budget estimates for the current year, and as those provided for a surplus of Rs. 86 lakhs the net deficit would be Rs. 17.24 crores. To meet this deficit the Finance Member announced a cut of Rs. 175 lakhs in army expenditure and retrenchment to the extent of Rs. 98 lakhs in civil expenditure, making a total saving of Rs. 273 lakhs. The estimated deficit was reduced thereby to Rs. 14.51 crores, which he proposed to cover by fresh taxation.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The following is a summary of the estimates of ways and means in India during 1937-38 and 1938-39 :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Budget, 1937-38.	Revised, 1937-38.	Budget, 1938-39.
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	7	....	9
New Loan .. .. .	....	1,00	....
Treasury Bills issued (net)	4,00	6,00	5,00
Post Office Cash Certificates (net)	-1,50	-4,00	-3,50
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits (net)	8,00	6,04	6,64
Other Unfunded Debt (net)	-3,50	-1,51	-4 25
Discount Sinking Fund	1,10	1,11	1,17
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	3,00	3,00	3,00
Railway Depreciation Fund	6,50	4,37	5,02
Posts and Telegraphs Depreciation Fund	5	6	4
Telephone Development Fund .. .. .	....	....	2,10
Defence Reserve Fund	-1,42	-1,00	-1,50
Revenue Reserve Fund	-1,84	-1,00	-75
Other Deposits and Advances (net)	1,66	74	1,71
TOTAL ..	16,21	14,72	15,67
OPENING BALANCE ..	16,88	21,86	9,41
GRAND TOTAL ..	33,09	36,08	25,08
Capital Outlay—			
Railways	4,46	2,15	6,83
Posts and Telegraphs	63	42	2,72
Civil	38	29	20
Commutation of Pensions	25	22	—4
Gratuities to retrenched personnel	—5	—9	....
Discharge of Permanent Debt,	2,95	7,02	3,02
Cash Certificates Bonus Fund	1,51	1,16	....
Civil Aviation	34	23	23
Economic development and improvement of rural areas... ..	80	10	30
Broadcasting	18	14	13
Development in tribal areas in the N. W. F. P.	5	27	2
Sind and Orissa buildings .. .. .	....	40	....
Loans to public (net)	-1,10	-1,50	-60
Payments to Reserve Bank for Surplus Silver	5,00	5,00	5,00
Transfers through Reserve Bank (net) .. .. .	....	....	....
Provincial requirements (net)	9,00	10,86	-1,30
TOTAL ..	24,40	26,67	16,33
CLOSING BALANCE ..	8,69	9,41	8,75
GRAND TOTAL ..	33,09	36,08	25,08

(a) An exceptionally high opening balance was required in the current year in view of the heavy disbursements which had to be made in April in connection with the transfer of certain balances to the Provinces.

(b) This figure represents the proceeds from the sale of 3½ and 3 per cent. rupee securities created in connection with the purchase and cancellation of a corresponding amount of non-terminable sterling securities.

(c) The amount provided from current revenues is Rs. 2,52 lakhs. The balance of Rs. 48 lakhs consists of special capital repayments made by the Provincial Governments.

Supplementary Budget.—It soon became evident that the worsening of the trade depression had seriously vitiated the revenue estimates in the February budget, and in September Sir George Schuster came before the Legislative Assembly with a Supplementary Finance Bill. He proposed to deal with the situation on three distinct lines, firstly, to reduce expenditure; secondly, to impose an emergency cut in salaries; and thirdly, to impose fresh taxation.

The 1932-33 Budget.—Presenting the 1932-33 budget on March 7th, 1932, the Finance Member explained that the circumstances were somewhat unusual. The supplementary budget had been introduced only six months earlier. He did not, therefore, propose to ask the House at the present stage to approve any extensions or modifications of the plan for raising revenue put forward in September 1931.

The 1933-34 Budget.—In introducing the budget, the Finance Member summarised the results for the two previous years. He estimated the general position for 1933-34 to be the same as for the current year, neither better nor worse, and in particular that India would be able to maintain the same purchasing power for commodities imported from abroad.

The 1934-35 Budget.—In order to provide an even balance for 1934-35 it was necessary to find means of improving the position to the extent of Rs. 153 lakhs.

Changes in Duties.—The Finance Member announced the imposition of an excise duty on sugar.

Silver.—A reduction in the silver import by 2½ annas to 5 annas per ounce.

Export Duty on Hides.—The export duty on raw hides was abolished by the 1934-35 budget.

Excise on Matches.—Announcing that the Government intended to hand over half the jute export duty to the jute producing Provinces, the Finance Member said that the Government of India would recoup their losses by imposing a levy on matches at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per gross of boxes on matches made in British India.

Posts and Telegraphs.—Favourable changes in postal and telegraph charges were announced:—

The 1935-36 Budget.—This Budget was expected to show a surplus of Rs. 150 lakhs available for tax reduction.

Silver.—The silver duty was reduced to 2 annas an ounce.

Export Duty on Skins.—The export duty on raw skins was abolished.

Reduction of Taxes on Income.—"We still have said the Finance Member," Rs. 1,42 lakhs left to dispose of and I propose to do this in accordance with the pledge of my predecessor in which he said "Relief must come first in restoring the emergency cuts in pay and secondly in taking off the surcharge on the income-tax now to be imposed."

"Although the tax on smaller incomes was not strictly a surcharge, it does, I think, come within the spirit of the pledge and I propose to deal with it and the surcharges on income-tax and super-tax together. The removal of the surcharges altogether would cost Rs. 3,34 lakhs a year while the removal of the tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 would cost a further Rs. 75 lakhs. Clearly with a surplus of Rs. 1,42 lakhs only we cannot remove the whole of the two surcharges and the quasi-surcharge but what we can do is to reduce them by one-third and this is what I in fact propose. The cost will be Rs. 1,36 lakhs leaving us with a purely nominal surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs."

Treatment of 1934-35 Surplus.—The surplus for 1934-35 turned out to be much larger than originally budgeted, totalling Rs. 389 lakhs.

"After out of this sum", the Finance Member said, "these special grants have been made there should remain a balance of Rs. 2,04 lakhs. A large part of this sum I propose to put aside for two schemes which it was provisionally decided to finance from capital. These are the civil aviation programme, which is expected to cost Rs. 93 lakhs, and the transfer of the Pusa Institute to Delhi which will cost about Rs. 36 lakhs. The remainder of the surplus amounting to Rs. 75 lakhs will now go as an additional allotment for the reduction of debt and this concludes the disposal of the sums which we expect to have in hand on the 31st March next."

Revenue in 1935-36.—Concerning the revenue for 1935-36 the Finance Member said:

"The total revenue, excluding Railways, may be at Rs. 90,19 lakhs or Rs. 81 lakhs less than the revised estimate for the current year."

Customs, etc.—"Here I estimate for Rs. 51,02 lakhs altogether or an increase of Rs. 75 lakhs over the revised figures for the current year. The main variations are a decline of Rs. 2 crores on the import duty on sugar combined with increases of Rs. 35 lakhs on the sugar excise of Rs. 65 lakhs on the match excise and of Rs. 43 lakhs on kerosene and Petrol."

1935-36 Expenditure.—"Expenditure as a whole, again excluding Railways, stands at Rs. 88,69 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 96 lakhs which is of course almost entirely due to the restoration of the pay cut."

Defence.—"The Defence Budget shows an increase, leaving out of account the pay cut, of Rs. 7 lakhs over the original estimate for this year but the partial restoration by His Majesty's Government of the pay cuts of British soldiers which has necessarily to be applied to British soldiers on the Indian establishment, accounts for Rs. 5 lakhs of this. The purely nominal increase of Rs. 2 lakhs which remains conceals however a considerably increased provision for necessary services and re-equipment which had to be postponed during the financial emergency."

Reduction of Debt.—"There is only one other item which I wish specifically to mention at this stage and that is the provision for the reduction and avoidance of debt. As Hon'ble Members are aware, our revised estimates for

1933-34 and those for the current financial year included only Rs. 3 crores for this purpose. It is of course a matter of common knowledge that 60 per cent. of the Government of India debt is attributable to the Railways and it seems to me that it would be imposing too heavy a burden on the general Budget to revert to the Sinking Fund arrangements in force prior to 1934-35 before the Railways have resumed the practice of making a contribution to the General Revenues. I therefore accept as reasonable for the time being the provision of Rs. 3 crores now prevailing but I should like to make it clear that, in my view, an increased provision for debt reduction ought to be a first charge on any contribution from the Railways in the future."

Decision.—The Finance Bill was subjected to a protracted debate in the Legislative Assembly.

On April 5, His Excellency the Viceroy returned the Finance Bill to the Assembly with the recommendation that it should be passed in the original form. This the Assembly declined to do by rejecting the Finance Member's motion for the restoration of the salt duty to Re. 1-4, by 64 votes to 41.

The Finance Bill was thereupon certified by the President and sent to the Council of State in its original form.

The 1936-37 Budget.—In opening the 1936-37 budget the Finance Member announced that the final accounts for 1934-35 had exceeded the anticipated surplus of Rs. 327 lakhs and had actually provided a surplus of Rs. 4.95 lakhs. The revised forecast for 1935-36 also anticipated a surplus of Rs. 242 lakhs. For 1936-37 the revenue expected was Rs. 87.35 lakhs.

Customs, etc.—Here the receipts are estimated at Rs. 54.82 lakhs. This figure presumes a deterioration of Rs. 1.60 lakhs under the import duty on sugar and an all round improvement of Rs. 1.71 lakhs under other heads.

Expenditure.—The total figure for expenditure, exclusive of Railways, is Rs. 85.30 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 1.20 lakhs over the current year's revised estimate.

Defence.—The Defence Budget stands at the figure of Rs. 45.45 lakhs. Of this, however, Rs. 60 lakhs is a special provision for the reconstruction of Quetta and the replacement of military stores consumed in connection with the earthquake. The ordinary Budget is, therefore, Rs. 44.85 lakhs of which Rs. 18 lakhs is for new measures. The total figure for the present year is Rs. 44.98 lakhs but this includes Rs. 34 lakhs for Indian Military Service Family Pensions which, as I explained in dealing with the interest heads, is omitted from the Defence budget of next year. The comparable figures for the two years are therefore Rs. 44.64 lakhs and Rs. 44.85 lakhs. The real increase is thus Rs. 21 lakhs and this is more than accounted for by two items. Rs. 5 lakhs represents the restoration of the remaining half of the cut in pay of British soldiers which was not budgeted for in 1935-36 and Rs. 20 lakhs on increased provision for ordnance stores.

In regard to the latter I must reiterate the warnings which have been given in this connection in recent years that the present budget

figures do not represent a new permanent low level of Defence expenditure. The surplus stocks of ordnance stores, the existence of which in the past has tended to keep down the budget are approaching exhaustion and the time has now come at which expenditure under this head must inevitably rise.

Revenue.—The estimated revenue for 1936-37 was given in the budget speech as Rs. 87.35 lakhs.

The Finance Member then announced that the remaining sum of Rs. 1.07 lakhs from 1935-36 would be transferred to a revenue reserve fund to help out the finances of the first year of Provincial Autonomy. Of the surplus for 1936-37 he said:

The most insistent demand with which I am confronted is the claim for the abolition of the emergency taxes upon income, and the House knows there exist certain pledges upon this subject given by my predecessor. The complete removal of the present surcharge of one-sixth on income-tax and supertax would cost Rs. 2.76 lakhs per annum, while the abolition of the tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000, which, as I said last year, must also be included in the emergency class, would cost Rs. 47 lakhs. It is obvious that, if we are limited to surrendering no more than Rs. 2 crores yearly we cannot meet the demand for the abolition in full. But we can go a good way towards it, and we propose to abolish the tax on lower incomes and to halve the present surcharge leaving it in future at one-twelfth. In other words, we shall, in the last two years, have removed surcharges on income-tax and supertax by two-thirds. The cost of the proposed reduction is Rs. 1.85 lakhs and the surplus for 1936-37 is reduced to Rs. 20 lakhs accordingly.

With no more than Rs. 20 lakhs left in hand, we can clearly make no further substantial cut in taxation, and we propose, therefore, to make a postal concession, which, though inexpensive, will, we believe, be generally welcomed, if not gratefully received. This is the increase in weight of the one-anna letter from half to one tola and the adoption of a scale of an additional half anna for every additional tola. It will cost Rs. 13 lakhs yearly and it will absorb all but Rs. 2 lakhs of the expected surplus on the Posts and Telegraphs budget.

The 1937-38 Budget.—Shortly the story of the 1937-38 Budget speech was that for the year about to close an anticipated surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs had turned into a deficit of Rs. 197 lakhs. This disappointment was largely due to smaller receipts from customs and income-tax. For the year about to open it was shown that it was necessary to fill up a gap of Rs. 155 lakhs, which would have been Rs. 342 lakhs except for an amount available in the revenue reserve fund.

Customs.—The budget estimate is Rs. 44.66 lakhs against the current year's revised of Rs. 46.73 lakhs, in other words, a decrease of Rs. 2.07 lakhs. If, however, the loss of Rs. 4.26 lakhs due to the separation of Burma, is excluded the estimate for next year provides for an improvement over the current year's revised forecast of Rs. 2.10 lakhs, which is distributed over a large number of items.

Expenditure.—The total figure for expenditure, excluding Railways, is Rs. 85.41 lakhs or Rs. 8 lakhs more than the revised estimate for the current year. But as the two constitutional changes are expected to produce an increase of Rs. 42 lakhs there is really a net reduction of Rs. 34 lakhs over the remainder of the field.

Interest.—Interest payments show a net reduction of about Rs. 87 lakhs, largely due to a considerable diminution in "Bonus on Post Office Cash Certificates." There is also a saving due to the repayment of the 5½ per cent. sterling loan, but the main benefit of this accrues to the Railways and other borrowers. The separation of Aden will produce a saving of Rs. 20 lakhs a year which accrues to the Defence Budget.

Defence.—The Defence Estimates total Rs. 44.62 lakhs. Of this Rs. 43.87 lakhs relates to ordinary expenditure and Rs. 75 lakhs to expenditure on the rebuilding of Quetta.

Changes.—The changes proposed by the Budget are as shown in the Finance Bill. The object of this Bill is to continue for a further period of one year certain duties and taxes imposed under the Indian Finance Act of 1936, which would otherwise cease to have effect from April 1, 1937, and to increase import and excise duties on silver and sugar.

Clause 2 provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the existing provisions regarding salt duty. The duty of Rs. 1-4 per maund of salt remains liable to an additional duty imposed under section 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act of 1931.

Clause 3 provides for an increase in the excise duty on *Khandasari* sugar from ten annas per cwt. to Rs. 1-5 per cwt., and on sugar other than *Khandasari* or palmyra from Rs. 1-5 per cwt. to Rs. 2 per cwt.

Clause 4 provides for an increase in the import duty (1) on sugar from Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. to the rate at which the excise duty is for the time being leviable on sugar other than *Khandasari* or palmyra plus Rs. 7-4 per cwt. and (2) on silver from two annas an ounce to three annas an ounce.

Clause 5 provides for an increase in the excise duty on silver corresponding to the increase in import duty.

Clause 6 provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the present inland postage rates with the following alterations.

(1) Book pattern and sample packets:—The present rate is nine pies for the first five tolas and six pies for every additional five tolas. It is proposed to reduce the rate to six pies for the first 2½ tolas and three pies for every additional 2½ tolas.

(2) Parcels:—It is proposed to eliminate the rate of two annas for parcels weighing 20 tolas so that all parcels weighing 40 tolas or less will be charged four annas.

Clause 7 provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax.

The 1938-39 Budget.—Introducing the 1938-39 Budget, the Finance Member explained that expenditure for the year about to close had been increased through the cost of military operations made necessary in Waziristan which totalled Rs. 176 lakhs. The results showed that the financial year would require Rs. 100 lakhs from Revenue Reserve Fund to balance the Budget. When it was introduced the estimate was for a nominal surplus of Rs. 7 lakhs after utilising the whole of the Revenue Reserve Fund of Rs. 184 lakhs.

Revenue for 1938-39 is expected to be Rs. 85.92 lakhs, with expenditure at Rs. 83 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 9 lakhs.

DEFENCE.—The outstanding feature of the Budget was the increase in defence expenditure. Rs. 38 lakhs of increase was to be taken from the ordinary revenue. An additional sum of Rs. 80 lakhs was to be expended representing a free balance in the Defence Reserve Fund and balances in the military expenditure equalisation funds not immediately required. This sum will finance improvements in India's coastal defences, the erection of a factory to make India self-sufficient in the matter of high explosives and will pay for a scheme of mechanisation of certain Indian units now under consideration. The sum of £100,000 a year that has been paid to the British Government towards the naval defence of India is no longer to be paid. The British Government have agreed to forego the amount on condition that the Government of India maintain a seagoing fleet of not less than six modern escort vessels to be free to co-operate with the Royal Navy for the defence of India and, in addition, to fulfil their responsibility for local naval defence of Indian ports.

The Finance Member's chief aims in connection with the 1938-39 Budget were to find the money required to pay for the inauguration of Provincial autonomy and to hand over to the Provinces as large a share of revenue as possible, while at the same time safeguarding the Central finances on which the progress and prosperity of the Centre and the Provinces alike depend. While the separation of Burma has caused a net loss of Rs. 2½ crores, the payments to the Provinces under the Neimeyer Award have this year amounted to Rs. 1.98 lakhs. Thus to start the Provinces in a sound state their previous debts to the Centre were to a considerable extent cancelled and the remainder consolidated at a lower rate of interest, at a loss to the Centre, but of course with a corresponding gain to the Provinces of about a crore. Additional grants-in-aid to deficit Provinces amount to Rs. 56 lakhs and there have been additional payments from the proceeds of the jute duty of Rs. 54 lakhs besides Rs. 2.19 lakhs on account of the original 50 per cent. of this duty. Then with the improvement in railway revenues a start has been made on the distribution of income-tax receipts to the Provinces—Rs. 1.33 lakhs this year and an expected Rs. 1.28 lakhs next year. Taking into account the grants of the previous year to Sind and Orissa amounting to Rs. 1.58 lakhs, Road Fund grants of Rs. 1.41 lakhs and small recurring grants of Rs. 16 lakhs a year, the total charges imposed on the Central Budget in the interests of the Provinces in recent years are close on Rs. 9 crores.

With only a nominal surplus at the end of 1938-39 there could be no question of reducing taxation. Nor could any further central grants be afforded for rural development. Now that the main responsibility for social and economic betterment has devolved on the Provinces, the Centre's primary obligation must be to hand over as much revenue as possible to the Provincial Governments for them to spend on their own schemes of rural development and on other ameliorative measures. A good start has been made this year and the steps taken to ensure the soundness of the Central finances are designed to provide for the continuance of the task of releasing 7 crores of income-tax to the Provinces to the fullest extent possible.

General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Revised Estimate, 1937-38.	Budget Estimate, 1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.
REVENUE—		
Principal Heads of Revenue—		
Customs	43,93,00	43,81,00
Central Excise Duties	7,74,00	7,76,00
Corporation Tax	1,50,00	1,55,00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax ..	12,12,40	12,42,34
Salt	8,35,00	8,35,00
Opium	40,23	44,92
Other Heads	1,00,21	1,06,57
TOTAL—PRINCIPAL HEADS	75,10,84	75,40,83
Railways: Net Receipts (as shown in Railway Budget).	32,72,45	32,57,41
Irrigation: Net Receipts	1,10	1,02
Posts and Telegraphs: Net Receipts	1,15,43	74,61
Debt Services	57,07	66,33
Civil Administration	90,54	90,09
Currency and Mint	85,46	66,94
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	32,35	30,90
Miscellaneous	1,36,52	1,51,86
Defence Services	5,31,79	5,59,60
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.	....	....
Extraordinary Items	4,13,89	3,75,14
TOTAL REVENUE ..	1,22,57,00	1,22,97,72
DEFICIT ..	....	....
TOTAL ..	1,22,57,04	1,22,97,27

	Revised Estimate, 1937-38.	Budget Estimate, 1938-39.
	Rs.	Rs.
EXPENDITURE—		
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,74,84	4,33,35
Capital Outlay on Salt Works charged to Revenue.	46	98
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges (as per Railway Budget)	29,89,85	30,01,75
Irrigation	11,09	10,78
Posts and Telegraphs	77,28	80,48
Debt Services	14,84,08	14,62,32
Civil Administration	10,33,37	11,31,18
Currency and Mint	39,05	37,43
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im- provements	2,58,64	3,12,36
Contributions and Miscellaneous	3,85,80	3,63,45
Defence Services	52,53,61	50,77,69
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	3,15,90	3,04,82
Extraordinary Items	3,07	1,88
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE ..	1,22,57,04	1,22,18,47
SURPLUS ..	....	9,25
TOTAL ..	1,22,57,04	1,22,27,72

THE LAND REVENUE.

The principle underlying the Land Revenue system in India has operated from time immemorial. It may be roughly formulated thus—the Government is the supreme landlord and the revenue derived from the land is equivalent to rent. On strict theoretical grounds, exception may be taken to this statement of the case. It serves, however, as a substantially correct description of the relation between the Government and the cultivator. The former gives protection and legal security. The latter pays for it according to the value of his holding. The official term for the method by which the Land Revenue is determined is "Settlement." There are two kinds of settlements in India—Permanent and Temporary. Under the former the amount of revenue has been fixed in perpetuity, and is payable by the landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivator. The Permanent Settlement was introduced into India by Lord Cornwallis at the close of the eighteenth century. It had the effect intended of converting a number of large revenue farmers in Bengal into landlords occupying a similar status to that of landowners in Europe. The actual cultivators became the tenants of the landlords. While the latter became solely responsible for the payment of the revenue, the former lost the advantage of holding from the State. This system has prevailed in Bengal since 1795 and in the greater part of Oudh since 1859. It also obtains in certain districts of Madras.

Elsewhere the system of Temporary Settlements is in operation. At intervals of thirty years, more or less, the land in a given district is subjected to a thorough economic survey, on the basis of the trigonometrical and topographic surveys carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India. Each village area, wherever the Temporary Settlement is in vogue, has been carefully mapped; property-boundaries accurately delineated, and records of rights made and preserved. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occupant does not enjoy these advantages. The duty of assessing the revenue of a district is entrusted to Settlement Officers, members of the Indian Civil Service specially delegated for this work. The duties of a Settlement Officer are thus described in Strachey's *India* (revised edition, 1911):—"He has to determine the amount of the Government demand and to make a record of all existing rights and responsibilities in the land. He has a staff of experienced subordinates, almost all of whom are natives of the country, and the settlement of the district assigned to him is a work which formerly required several years of constant work. The establishment of agricultural departments and other reforms have however led to much simplification of the Settlement Officer's Proceedings, and to much greater rapidity in the completion of the Settlements. All the work of the Settlement Officer is liable to the supervision of superior officers, the

assessments proposed by him require the sanction of the Government before they become final and binding; and his judicial decisions may be reviewed by the Civil Courts. It is the duty of the Settlement Officer to make a record of every right which may form the subject of future dispute, whether affecting the interests of the State or of the people. The intention is to alter nothing, but to maintain and place on record that which exists."

The Two Tenures.

Under the Temporary Settlement and tenures fall into two classes—peasant-holdings and landlord-holdings, or *Ryotwari* and *Zemindari* tenures. Broadly speaking, the difference between the two in a legal sense is that in *Ryotwari* tracts the *ryot* or cultivator pays the revenue direct; in *Zemindari* tracts the landlord pays on a rental assessment. In the case of the former, however, there are two kinds of *Ryotwari* holdings—those in which each individual occupant holds directly from Government, and those in which the land is held by village communities, the heads of the village being responsible for the payment of revenue on the whole village area. This latter system prevails in the North. In Madras, Bombay, Burma and Assam, *ryotwari* tenure is on an individual basis, and the Government enters into a separate agreement with every single occupant. The basis of assessment on all classes of holdings is now more favourable to the cultivator than it used to be. Formerly what was believed to be a fair average sum was levied on the anticipated yield of the land during the ensuing period of settlement. Now the actual yield at the time of assessment alone is considered, so that the cultivator gets the whole of the benefit of improvements in his holding subsequently brought about either by his own enterprise or by "unearned increment." The Government, however, may at a new settlement re-classify a holding so as to secure for itself a fair share in an increment that may have resulted from public works in the vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment is now accepted by the Government and provided for in definite rules.

Incidence of the Revenue.

The incidence of the revenue charges varies according to the nature of the settlement, the class of tenure, and the character and circumstances of the holding. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal Government derive rather less than £3,000,000 from a total rental estimated at £12,000,000. Under Temporary Settlements, 50 per cent. of the rental in the case of *Zemindari* land may be regarded as virtually a maximum demand. In some parts the impost falls as low as 35 and even 25 per cent., and only rarely is the proportion of one-half the rental exceeded. In regard to *Ryotwari* tracts it is impossible to give any figure that would be generally representative of the Government's share. But one-fifth of the gross produce is the extreme limit, below which the incidence of the revenue charge

varies greatly. About sixteen years ago the Government of India were invited in an influential signed memorial to fix one-fifth of the gross produce as the maximum Government demand. In reply to this memorial and other representations the Government of India (Lord Curzon being Viceroy) issued a Resolution in defence of their Land Revenue Policy. In it was stated that "under the existing practice the Government is already taking much less in revenue than it is now invited to exact" and "the average rate is everywhere on the down grade." This Resolution, together with the statements of Provincial Governments on which it was based, was published as a volume; it is still the authoritative exposition of the principles controlling the Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India. In a series of propositions claimed to be established by this Resolution the following points are noted:—(1) In *Zemindari* tracts progressive moderation is the keynote of the Government's policy, and the standard of 50 per cent. of the assets is more often departed from on the side of deficiency than excess; (2) in the same areas the State does not hesitate to interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlords; (3) in *Ryotwari* tracts the policy of long-term settlements is being extended, and the proceedings in connection with new settlements simplified and cheapened; (4) local-taxation (of land) as a whole is neither immoderate nor burdensome; (5) over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general or widespread source of poverty, and it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of famine. At the same time the Government laid down as principles for future guidance—(a) large enhancements of revenue, when they occur, to be imposed progressively and gradually, and not *per saltum*; (b) greater elasticity in revenue collection, suspensions and remissions being allowed according to seasonal variations and the circumstances of the people; (c) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration.

Protection of the Tenants.

In regard to the second of the five propositions noted above, various Acts have been passed from time to time to protect the interests of tenants against landlords, and also to give greater security to the latter in possession of their holdings. The Oudh Tenancy Act of 1886 placed important checks on enhancement of rent and eviction, and in 1900 an Act was passed enabling a landowner to entail the whole or a portion of his estate, and to place it beyond the danger of alienation by his heirs. The Punjab Land Alienation Act, passed at the instance of Lord Curzon, embodied the principle that it is the duty of a Government which derives such considerable proportion of its revenue from the land, to interfere in the interests of the cultivating classes. This Act greatly restricted the credit of the cultivator by prohibiting the alienation of his land in payment of debt. It had the effect of arresting the process by which the Punjab peasantry were becoming the economic serfs of money-lenders. A good deal of legi-

lation affecting land tenure has been passed from time to time in other provinces; and it has been called for more than once in Bengal where under the Permanent Settlement (in the words of the Resolution quoted above), "so far from being generously treated by the Zemindars, the Bengal cultivator was rack-rented, impoverished, and oppressed."

Government and Cultivator.

While the Government thus interferes between landlord and tenant in the interests of the latter, its own attitude towards the cultivator is one of generosity. Mention has already been made of the great advantage to the agricultural classes generally of the elaborate systems of Land Survey and Records of Rights carried out and maintained by Government. In the Administration Report of Bombay for 1911-12, it is stated:—"The Survey Department has cost the State from first to last many lakhs of rupees. But the outlay has been repaid over and over again. The extensions of cultivation which have occurred (by allowing cultivators to abandon unprofitable lands) have thus been profitable to the State no less than to the individual; whereas under a *Zemindari* or kindred system the State would have gained nothing, however

much cultivation had extended throughout the whole of 30 years' leases." On the other hand, the system is of advantage to the *ryots* in reducing settlement operations to a minimum of time and procedure. In the collection of revenue the Government consistently pursues a generous policy. In times of distress, suspensions and remissions are freely granted after proper inquiry.

Land revenue is now a provincial head of revenue and is not shown in the All-India accounts. It may be taken roughly at £28 million, as compared with £84 million said to have been raised annually by Aurangzebe from a much smaller Empire.

The literature on the subject is considerable. The following should be consulted by readers who require fuller information:—"Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government," 1902 (Superintendent of Government Printing); Baden Powell's "Land Systems of British India"; Sir John Strachey's "India, its Administration and Progress, 1911," (Macmillan & Co.); M. Joseph Chailley's "Administrative Problems of British India" (Macmillan & Co.; 1910), and the Annual Administration Reports of the respective Provincial Government.

EXCISE.

The Excise revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. It is a common place amongst certain sections of temperance reformers to represent the traffic in intoxicating liquors as one result of British rule. There is, however, abundant evidence to show that in pre-British days the drinking of spirituous liquors was commonly practised and was a source of revenue.

The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly consumed are country spirit; fermented palm juice; beer made from grain; country brands of rum, brandy, etc., locally manufactured malt beer and imported wine, beer and spirits. Country spirit is the main source of revenue, except in the Madras Presidency, and yields about two-thirds of the total receipts from liquors. It is usually prepared by distillation from the *Mhowra* flower, molasses and other forms of unrefined sugar, fermented palm juice and rice. In Madras a very large revenue is derived from fresh toddy. The British inherited from the Native Administration either an uncontrolled Out-Still System or in some cases a crude Farming System and the first steps to bring these systems under control were the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed, and the establishment of an improved Out-Still System under which the combined right of manufacture and sale at a special shop was annually granted. This of course was a kind of control, but it only enabled Government to impose haphazard taxation on the liquor traffic as a whole by means of vend fees. It did not enable Government to graduate the taxation accurately on the still-head duty principle nor to insist upon a standard of purity or a fixed strength of liquor. Moreover for political and other reasons the extent of control could not at first be complete.

There were tribes of aborigines who regarded the privilege of making their own liquor in their private homes as a long established right and who believed that liquor poured as libations to their god should be such as had been made by their own hands. The introduction of any system amongst those peoples had to be worked very cautiously. Gradually as the Administration began to be consolidated the numerous native pot-stills scattered all over the country under the crude arrangements then in force began to be collected into Central Government enclosures called Distilleries, thus enabling Government to perfect its control by narrowing the limits of supervision; and to regularize its taxation by imposing a direct still-head duty on every gallon issued from the Distillery. Under Distillery arrangements it has also been possible to regulate and supervise thoroughly the manufacture of its liquor and its disposal subsequent to leaving the Distillery by means of a system of transport passes, establishment supervision, improved distribution and vend arrangements.

Various Systems.

The Out-Still System may be taken to include all systems prior in order of development to the imposition of Still-head duty. Briefly stated the stages of development have been—First: farms of large tracts; Second: farms of smaller areas; Third: farms of the combined right to manufacture and sell at particular places without any exclusive privilege over a definite area; Fourth: farms of similar right subject to control of means and times for distilling and the like. The Provincial Governments have had to deal with the subject in different ways suited to local conditions, and so the order of development from the lower forms of systems to the higher has not been

always everywhere identical in details. Yet in its essence and main features the Excise Administration in most provinces of British India has progressed on uniform lines the keynote lying in attempts, where it has not been possible to work with the fixed duty system in its simplest forms, to combine the farming and fixed duty systems with the object of securing that every gallon of spirit should bear a certain amount of taxation. The Out-Still System has in its turn been superseded by either the Free-supply system or the District Monopoly system. The Free-supply system is one of free competition among the licensed distillers in respect of manufacture. The right of vend is separately disposed of. The District monopoly system on the other hand is one in which the combined monopoly of manufacture and sale in a district is leased to a farmer subject to a certain amount of minimum still-head duty revenue in the monopoly area being guaranteed to the State during the term of the lease.

Reforms.

The recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 resulted in numerous reforms in British India, one of them being that the various systems have been or are gradually being superseded by the Contract Distillery System under which the manufacture of spirit for supply to a district is disposed of by tender, the rate of still-head duty and the supply price to be charged are fixed in the contract and the right of vend is separately disposed of. This is the system that now prevails over the greater portion of British India. The other significant reforms have been the revision of the Provincial Excise Laws and Regulations, and the conditions of manufacture, vend, storage and transport, an improvement in the quality of the spirit, an improved system of disposal of vend licences, reductions and re-distributions of shops under the guidance and control of Local Advisory Committees and gradual enhancement of taxation with a view to checking consumption.

Excise was made over entirely to the Provincial Governments, and the duties vary from province to province. The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation.

Sap of the date, palmyra, and cocoanut palms called toddy, is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shop license fees. In Bengal and Burma the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation. Country brands of rum, and so-called brandies and whiskies, are distilled from grape juice, etc. The manufacture is carried out in private distilleries in various parts of India. A number of breweries has been established, mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer for European and Eurasian consumption.

Prohibition.

It is the policy in principle of the Congress Governments in India to enforce prohibition within a period of years. Experimental areas in which prohibition is already enforced are in

being in various Provinces. It is in the light of results there gained that a decision about the feasibility of total prohibition will be considered. It is not apparently intended that prohibition shall embrace everybody, since certain people may obtain licences allowing them to purchase drink.

Foreign liquor is subject to an import duty at the tariff rates, which are set out in the Customs Tariff (q.v.). It can only be sold under a licence.

Since the war Brandy and Whisky have been manufactured in considerable quantities at Baroda.

The base used is the Mhowra flower. It is drunk in big towns as a substitute for German spirit, and is excised at tariff rates.

Drugs.—The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in India fall under three main categories, namely, ganja or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant (cannas), or the resinous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately; and bang, or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female cultivated or uncultivated. The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision, storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possession. Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction. The sale of charas has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency except Sindh from the 1st April 1922.

Opium.—Opium is consumed in all provinces in India. The drug is commonly taken in the form of pills; but in some places, chiefly on social and ceremonial occasions, it is drunk dissolved in water. Opium smoking also prevails in the City of Bombay and other large towns. The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury, or a Central Warehouse, to licensed vendors. The right of retail to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned shops. Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens is now under contemplation.

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India. The entire quantity is now exported under the system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April 1920. In no case are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations.

It was decided to reduce the total of the opium exported since the calendar year 1923 by 10 per cent. annually in each subsequent year until exports were totally extinguished at the end of 1935.

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price based on the cost of production. This opium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the Provincial Governments and varying from Province to Province.

SALT.

The salt revenue was inherited by the British Government from Native rule, together with a miscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues were abolished and the salt duty consolidated and raised. There are four great sources of supply: rock salt from the Salt Range and Kohat Mines in the Punjab; brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch; and sea salt factories in Bombay, Madras and at the mouth of the Indus.

The Salt Range mines contain an inexhaustible supply. They are worked in chambers excavated in salt strata, some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 feet high. The Rajputana supply chiefly comes from the Sambhar Lake where brine is extracted and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Baragara salt. Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhira State in 1923. In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and evaporated by solar heat and the product sold throughout India. In Bengal the damp climate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of sea-salt difficult and the bulk of the supply, both for Bengal and Burma, is imported from Liverpool, Germany, Aden, Bombay and Madras.

Broadly, one-half of the indigenous salt is manufactured by Government Agency, and the

remainder under license and excise systems. In the Punjab and Rajputana the salt manufactories are under the control of the Northern India Salt Department, a branch of the Commerce and Industry Department. In Madras and Bombay the manufactories are under the supervision of Local Governments. Special treaties with Native States permit of the free movement of salt throughout India, except from the Portuguese territories of Goa and Damaun, on the frontiers of which patrol lines are established to prevent the smuggling of salt into British India.

From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs. 2-8 per maund of 92 lbs. In 1903, it was reduced to Rs. 2; in 1905 to Rs. 1-8-0; in 1907 to Re. 1 and in 1910 it was raised to Rs. 1-4-0. The successive reductions in duty have led to a largely increased consumption, the figures rising by 25 per cent., between 1903-1908. In 1923 the duty was doubled bringing it again to Rs. 2-8. In 1924 it was reduced to Re. 1-4-0. The duty remained at Rs. 1-4-0 from March 1924 to 20th September 1931. It was raised to Rs. 1-0-0 with effect from 30th September 1931. Prior to 17th March 1931, the excise duty and import duty on salt were always kept similar, but by the Indian Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act XIV of 1931, a temporary additional customs duty of 4½ annas per maund was imposed on foreign salt. In March 1933 the customs duty was reduced by 2 annas. In April 1936 the import duty was reduced to 1½ annas per maund, while the excise duty remained the same.

CUSTOMS.

The import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of the country. Before the Mutiny they were five per cent.; in the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in some cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent.; but the opinions of Free Traders, and the agitation of Lancashire manufacturers who felt the competition of the Indian Mills, induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs dues in 1882. The continued fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to look for fresh sources of revenue and in 1894 five per cent. duties were reimposed.

The Customs Schedule was completely recast in the Budget of 1916-17 in order to provide additional revenue to meet the financial disturbance set up by the war.

The Customs Tariff was further raised in the Budget of 1921-22 in order to provide for the big deficit which had then to be faced.

The Senior Collectors were Covenanted Civilians specially chosen for this duty, before the introduction of the Imperial Customs Service in 1906. Since that date, of the five Collectorship at the principal ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi) three are ordinarily reserved for Members of the I. C. S. (i.e., "Covenanted Civililians"). The other two are reserved for members of the Imperial Customs Service.

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs Service are recruited in two ways: (a) from members of the Indian Civil Service—3 vacancies, and (b) by the Secretary of State—19 vacancies. There are in addition a few Gazetted Officers in what is known as the Provincial Customs Service. These posts are in the gift of the Government of India, and are usually filled by promotion from the subordinate (in the Government sense of the word) service. The "subordinate" staff is recruited entirely in India.

INCOME TAX.

The income tax was first imposed in India in 1860, in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the Mutiny. It was levied at the rate of four per cent. or a little more than 9d. in the pound on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards. Many changes have from time to time been made in

the system; and the present schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886. This imposed a tax on all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture which were exempted. On incomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards it fell at the rate of five pies in the rupee, or about 6½d. in the pound; on incomes between 500 and

2,000 rupees at the rate of four pies in the rupee or about 5d. in the pound. In March 1903 the minimum taxable income was raised from 500 to 1,000 rupees. The income-tax schedule was completely revised, raised, and graduated in the Budget of 1916-17 in the general scale of increased taxation imposed to meet the deficit

arising out of war conditions.

Since then the process has been almost continuous and in every financial difficulty the authorities turn to the Income Tax as a means of raising fresh revenue. The last revision was in the Supplementary Finance Bill of 1931, when the scale was fixed as follows:—

(RATES OF INCOME-TAX.)

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or company:—

- | | RATE. |
|---|--|
| (1) When the total income is less than Rs. 2,000. | (Vide Footnote.) |
| (2) When the total income is Rs. 2,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 5,000. | Six pies in the rupee. |
| (3) When the total income is Rs. 5,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 10,000. | Nine pies in the rupee. |
| (4) When the total income is Rs. 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 15,000. | One anna in the rupee. |
| (5) When the total income is Rs. 15,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 20,000. | One anna and four pies in the rupee. |
| (6) When the total income is Rs. 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 30,000. | One anna and seven pies in the rupee. |
| (7) When the total income is Rs. 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 40,000. | One anna and eleven pies in the rupee. |
| (8) When the total income is Rs. 40,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs. 100,000. | Two annas and one pie in the rupee. |
| (9) When the total income is Rs. 100,000 or upwards. | Two annas and two pies in the rupee. |

B. In the case of every company and registered firm whatever its total income.

N.B.—Additional tax (Sur-charge) for the financial year—

1931-32 at 12½ per cent.

and

1932-33 at 25 per cent.

over the rates prescribed by the Indian Finance Act, 1931, except in cases of income between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,999.

Tax at 2 pies on incomes between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,999 for the year 1931-32 and

Tax at 4 pies for the year 1932-33 on the same income.

The surcharge was continued in the budget of 1933-34, as resolved by the assembly the rate or income between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 was reduced from 4 pies to 2 pies. The surcharge continued in 1934-35.

By the 1935-36 budget the surcharge and the rate on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 was reduced by one-third. By the 1936-37 budget the surcharge was reduced by a further third and the tax on incomes below Rs. 2,000 abolished.

RATES OF SUPER-TAX.

In respect of the excess over thirty thousand of total income:—

- | | RATE. |
|---|--|
| (1) in the case of every company:— | |
| (a) in respect of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess. | NIL. |
| (b) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess:— | One anna in the rupee. |
| (2) (a) in the case of every Hindu undivided family:— | |
| (i) in respect of the first forty-five thousand rupees of such excess. | One anna and three pies in the rupee. |
| (ii) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess. | NIL. |
| (b) in the case of every individual, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company:— | |
| (i) for every rupee of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess. | Nine pies in the rupee. |
| (ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess. | One anna and three pies in the rupee. |
| (c) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company. | |
| (i) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess. | One anna and nine pies in the rupee. |
| (ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess. | Two annas and three pies in the rupee. |

RATES OF SUPER-TAX—*contd.*

(iii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Two annas and nine pies in the rupee.
(iv) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Three annas and three pies in the rupee.
(v) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Three annas and nine pies in the rupee.
(vi) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Four annas and three pies in the rupee.

RATES OF SUPER-TAX.

RATE.

(vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Four annas and three pies in the rupee.
(viii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Five annas and three pies in the rupee.
(ix) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.	Five annas and nine pies in the rupee.
(x) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess.	Six annas and three pies in the rupee.

The head of the Income-Tax Department of a province is the Commissioner of Income-tax who is appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The rest of the income-tax staff in a province are subordinate to him and they are appointed and dismissed by him. His power of appointment and dismissal is, under section 5 (4) "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council," but the Governor-General in Council exercises this control through the local Government.

The estimated yield of Income-tax in 1937-38 is Rs. 13.70 lakhs.

INCOME TAX REPORT.

Important recommendations are made in the Report that was published late in 1936 of the investigation ordered in October 1935 of the Indian income-tax system.

The investigation was made by Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, C.I.E., Commissioner of Income Tax in Bombay, and Messrs. C. W. Aners and S. P. Chambers, of the British Indian Revenue Department.

The investigators had to report upon the system in all its aspects, the incidence of the tax and the efficiency of its administration. They made an extensive tour throughout British India, and received written representations from numerous public bodies.

The Report covers a wide field and makes numerous recommendations. Among the most important is that the post of a Chief Commissioner of Income Tax should be created for the co-ordination of administration of income tax throughout British India. Other important recommendations are that all assessments should be subject to appeal; that Assistant Commissioners with appellate juris-

diction should be relieved of all administrative duties; and that for second appeals an All-India tribunal consisting of six persons, with a jurisdiction replacing that of the High Courts, should be set up.

Income-tax officers are criticised for not showing enough consideration for the convenience of taxpayers, but on the other hand taxpayers themselves are found to be unpunctual and negligent. There are criticisms of administrative methods, but it is emphasised, on the other hand, that evasion of tax is all too common. In this connection it is recommended that a statutory obligation should be placed upon every person in receipt of an income of taxable amount to make a return. Important recommendations are also made in connection with foreign incomes, agricultural income, leave salaries, the adoption of the slab system instead of the step system, partnerships, Hindu "undivided families," computation of income, the income of wives, allowances for machinery depreciation, "carry forward of business losses," legal avoidance of tax, and double taxation relief.

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.

The Indian mints were closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public from the 26th June 1893, and Act VIII of 1893, passed on that date, repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870, which provided for the coinage at the mints for the public of gold and silver coins of the Government of India. After 1893 no Government rupees were coined until 1897, when, under arrangements made with the Native States of Ropal and Kashmir, the currency of those States was replaced by Government rupees. The re-coinage of these rupees proceeded through the two years 1897 and 1898. In 1899 there was no coinage of rupees; but in the following year it seemed that coinage was necessary, and it was begun in February 1900, the Government purchasing the silver required; and paying for it mainly with

the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency Reserve. In that and the following month a crore of rupees was coined and over 17 crores of rupees in the year ending the 31st March 1910 including the rupees issued in connection with the conversion of the currencies of Native States. From the profit accruing to Government on the coinage it was decided to constitute a separate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund as the most effective guarantee against temporary fluctuations of exchange. The whole profit was invested in sterling securities, the interest from which was added to the fund. In 1906 exchange had been practically stable for eight years, and it was decided that of the coinage profits devoted to this fund, six crores should be kept in rupees in India, instead of being invested in gold securities. The Gold

Reserve Fund was then named the Gold Standard Reserve. It was ordered in 1907 that only one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the **Royal Mint at Bombay**. It stated:—Subject to the provision of this proclamation the Bombay Branch Mint shall for the purpose of the coinage of gold coins be deemed to be part of the Mint, and accordingly, (a) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint shall comply with all directions he may receive from the Master of the Mint whether as regards the expenditure to be incurred or the returns to be made or the transmission of specimen coins to England or otherwise and (b) the said specimen coins shall be subject to the trial of the pyx under section 12 of the Coinage Act, 1870, so that they shall be examined separately from the coins coined in England or at any other branch of the Mint, and (c) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint and other officers and persons employed for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Branch Mint may be appointed, promoted, suspended and removed and their duties assigned and salaries awarded and in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Coinage Act, 1870. Pending the completion of the arrangements at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign. Altogether 2,100,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs. 3,16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint. The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August, 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were coined during the year. This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff.

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold. It established this ratio at one shilling and six pence by enacting that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pence per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling, for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling and five pence forty-nine sixths-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations. Great Britain and India left the gold standard in September 1931 but the buying and selling rates for sterling are still maintained.

With the receipt of large consignments of gold, the Bombay Mint made special arrangements for the refining of gold by the chlorine process and at the end of the year 1919-20 the Refinery Department was capable of refining a daily amount of 6,000 ounces of raw gold.

Silver.

The weight and fineness of the silver coin are :—

		FINE SILVER grains.	ALLOY grains.	TOTAL grains.
Rupee .. ..	..	165	15	180
Half-rupee .. ..	..	82½	7½	90
Quarter-rupee or 4-anna piece .. ..	..	41½	3½	45
Eighths of a rupee or 2-anna piece .. ..	..	20¾	1¾	22½

One rupee = 165 grains of fine silver.

One shilling = 80½ grains of fine silver.

One rupee = shillings 2 ¼ 39.

Copper and Bronze.

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844.

The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835. It was as follows :—

		Grains
	..	troy.
Double piece or half-anna .. ..	..	200
Piece or quarter-anna .. ..	..	100
Half-piece or one-eighth of an anna .. ..	..	50
Piece being one-third of a piece or one-twelfth of an anna .. ..	..	33½

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins are as follows :—

		Standard weight in grains troy.	Diameter in millimetres.
Piece .. ..	..	75	25·4
Half-piece .. ..	..	37½	21·15
Piece .. ..	..	25	17·45

Nickel.

The Act of 1906 also provided for the coinage of a nickel coin. It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issued. The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scoops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19·8 millimetres. The desirability of issuing a half-anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly familiar with the present one-anna coin. The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18; and the four-anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919. The eight-anna nickel has been withdrawn from circulation.

The Currency System.

I. THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono-metallic system, with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon. But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the demand and it steadily receded in value. The result was that the gold value of the rupee, which was nominally two shillings, fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling. These disturbances were prejudicial to trade, but they were still more prejudicial to the finances of the Government. The Government of India has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the debt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of retired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enterprises. As the rupee fell in its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these payments rose. The total reached a pitch which seriously alarmed the Government, which felt that it might be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would necessitate a considerable increase in taxation, which should be avoided if possible. It was therefore decided to take measures to raise and fix the gold value of the rupee for the purposes of exchange.

Closing the Mints.—The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report is commonly called the Herschell Report. It was decided in 1893 to close the mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver. This step led, as was intended, to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content. Government ceased to add rupees to the circulation. Rupees remained unlimited legal tender and formed the standard of value for all internal transactions. Since Government refused, and no-one else had the power to coin rupees, as soon as circumstances led to an increased demand for rupees, the exchange value of the rupee began to rise. By 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and four pence. Meantime, in response to the undertaking of Government to give notes or rupees for gold at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling, gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve. These purposes having been attained, a second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler to consider what further steps should be adopted in the light of these conditions. The report of the Fowler Committee as it was called marked the second stage in Indian currency policy.

II. THE NEW STANDARD.

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of silver. They proposed that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and fourpence, or fifteen rupees to the sovereign. They further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in India; that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold; so that the rupee and the sovereign should freely circulate side by side in India. The goal which the Committee had in view was a gold standard supported by a gold currency. Now under the condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tendered in India, at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and four pence, save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India. But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall. To meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coining rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenue, but should be set aside in a special reserve, to be called the Gold Standard Reserve. Inasmuch as the cost of coining rupees was approximately elevenpence halfpenny, and they were sold to the public at one and four pence, the profits were considerable; they were to have been kept in gold, so as to be freely available when required for the support of exchange.

A 16 pence Rupee.—The Government of India professed to accept all the recommendations of the Fowler Committee; actually only a portion of them was put in practice. The official rate of exchange was fixed at one and fourpence. The sovereign and the half sovereign were declared unlimited legal tender in India. But after a first attempt, when sovereigns soon came back to the treasuries, no effort was made to support the gold standard by an active gold currency. The gold mint was not set up. The Gold Standard Reserve was established, but, instead of holding the Reserve in gold, it was invested in British securities. These practices gave rise to conditions which were never contemplated by the Fowler Committee. Reference has been made to the Home Charges of the Government of India, which at the time amounted to about seventeen millions sterling a year. These are met by the sale of what are called Council Bills. That is to say, the Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Government of India, sold Bills against gold deposited in the Bank of England in London. These Bills when presented in India were cashed at the Government Treasuries. Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual requirements, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credits. It is a fact that owing to the failure of the policy of encouraging an active gold

circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities. In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fourpence one-eighth—that is to say gold import point. The effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India, for it was generally more convenient to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it, than to ship the gold to India. Nevertheless as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns it was sometimes cheaper and more convenient to ship sovereigns from Egypt, or even from Australia, than to buy Council Bills. Considerable quantities of sovereigns found their way into India and circulated freely, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces.

Sterling Remittance.—This system worked until 1907-08. A partial failure of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency all over the world which followed the American financial crisis in the autumn, caused the Indian exchange to become weak in November. This was one of the occasions contemplated, in a different form, by the Fowler Committee when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve. There had been very heavy coining of rupees in India and the amount in the Reserve was ample. But the Reserve was in securities not in gold, and was therefore not in a liquid form, nor was the time an opportune one for the realisation of securities. Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve is for use in times of emergency. It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient

for the Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, and it would firm up; meaning he would finance himself by drawing on the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. But it was apparent that the stoppage of the sales of Councils was not enough; there was an insistent demand for the export of gold, or the equivalent of gold. The Government of India refused and exchange fell to one and threepence twenty-three thirty-sixths. Ultimately the authorities had to give way. It was decided to sell in India a certain quantity of sterling bills on London at one and threepence twenty-nine thirty-sixths, representing gold export point, and the equivalent of the export of gold. These were met in London from the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. Bills to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold, which regulated the position and the Indian export trade recovered. Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system. It consisted of silver rupees and rupee notes in India, with the sovereign and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, or one and fourpence. The rate of exchange was prevented from rising above gold import point by the unlimited sale of Council Bills at gold point in London; it was prevented from falling below gold point by the sale of Sterling Bills (commonly called Reverse Councils) at gold export point in India. But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee, for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation; some people invented for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard, a term unknown to the law of India. It was described by one of the most active workers in it as a "imping standard."

III. THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE.

This brings us to the year 1913. There were many critics of the system. Some hankered for a return to the open mints; others objected to the practice of unlimited sales of Council Bills as forcing rupees into circulation in excess of the requirements of the country. But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics, and the trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to the one and fourpenny rupee. But there gradually grew up a formidable body of criticism directed against the administrative measures taken by the India Office. These criticisms were chiefly directed at the investment of the Gold Standard Reserve in securities instead of keeping it in gold in India; at a raid on that reserve in order temporarily to relieve the Government of the difficulty of financing its railway expenditure; at the transfer of a solid block of the Paper Currency Reserve from India to London; at the holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in silver in order to facilitate the coining of rupees; and at the unlimited sales of Council Bills at rates which prevented the free flow of gold to India, thus forcing token rupees into circulation in quantities in excess of the requirements of the country. The cumulative effect of this policy was to transfer from India to London an immense block of India's resources, aggregating over seventy millions, where they were

lent out at low rates of interest to the London bankers, whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high. All these things were done, it was contended, on the *obiter dicta* of a small Finance Committee of the India Office, from which all Indian influence was excluded, and on which London banking influence was supreme. The India Office for long ignored this criticism, until it was summarised in a series of articles in *The Times*, and public opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs. Montagu & Co., instead of through their recognised and constituted agents, the Bank of England. The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. This is known as the Chamberlain Committee.

New Measures.—The conclusions of this Commission were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold Standard by a gold currency; that it was not to the advantage of India to encourage the internal use of gold as currency; that the internal currency should be supported by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling; that no limit should be fixed to the

amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one-half of which should be held in gold; that the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be abolished; that Reverse Councils should be sold on demand; that the Paper Currency should be made more elastic; and that there should be two Indian representatives out of three on the Finance Committee of the India Office. The Committee dealt in conclusively with the accumulation of excessive balances in London, the general tenor of their recommendations being "not guilty, but do not do it again." They gave a

passing commendation to the idea of a State Bank. Sir James Begg, the only Indian banker on the Committee, appended a vigorous minute of dissent, in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when increases to the currency became necessary, including the issue of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the sovereign or the half sovereign.

IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR.

The report was in the hands of the Government of India shortly before the outbreak of the war. Some immediate steps were taken, like the abolition of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporising recommendations of the Commission, the war broke out. The early effects of the war were precisely those anticipated. There was a demand for sterling remittance which was met by the sale of Reverse Councils, 68,707,000, being sold up to the end of January 1915. There were withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs. 8 crores was taken away. There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue, and a demand for gold; Notes to the extent of Rs. 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Government were obliged to suspend the issue of gold. But these were transient features and did not demand a moratorium; confidence was soon revived and Exchange and the Note issue continued strong. The difficulties which afterwards arose were from causes completely unanticipated by all students of the Indian currency. They arose from an immense balance of trade in favour of India, caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade from these countries; a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government; and a phenomenal rise in the price of silver. If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19 the balance of trade in favour of India was £6 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium. The disbursements in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were by December 1919 £240,000,000. This balance of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes could not be financed either by the import of the precious metals, owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India. It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom, chiefly Treasury Bills, and the issue of coined

rupees. But simultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the silver mines of the world coinciding with an increased demand for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 27½ pence per standard ounce. In May 1919 it was 58 pence, on the 17th December of that year it was 73 pence. The main difficulties in India were not therefore the prevention of the rupee from falling below the ratio of 15 to one, but to keep it within any limits and to provide a sufficiency to meet the demand.

Rise in Exchange.—The measures adopted by the Government of India in these emergencies were to bring exchange under rigid control confining remittance to the finance of articles of national importance. The next step was to raise the rate for the sale of Council Bills, so that silver might be purchased at a price which would allow rupees to be coined without loss. The following table shows how rates were raised from one shilling fourpence to two shillings fourpence:—

Date of Introduction.	Minimum Rate for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers.
3rd January 1917	1 4½
28th August 1917	1 5
12th April 1918	1 6
13th May 1919	1 8
12th August 1919	1 10
15th September 1919	2 0
22nd November 1919	2 2
12th December 1919	2 4

V. THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at one and fourpence. The war being over, a Committee was appointed to advise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and

currency. It sat in 1919 and reported towards the end of the year. Its main recommendations are summarised below:—

(i) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re-establish the automatic working of the Indian currency system.

(ii) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3-rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.

(iii) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained.

(iv) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

(v) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at a high level.

If, contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place, and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh.

(vi) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange.

(vii) The gain to India of a high rate of exchange for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration.

(viii) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control.

(ix) The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling.

(x) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs. 10 to one sovereign, or, in other words at the rate of one rupee for 11·30·016 grains of fine gold, both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation.

(xi) If all verries for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s. (gold), the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. Such measures might be (a) reduction of sale of Council Bills; (b) abstention from purchase of silver; (c) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver, the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss.

(xii) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Home charges in the wider sense of the term. There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands; but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exists, there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserves.

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary, but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform.

The Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(xiii) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(xiv) The statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserves should be 40 per cent. of the gross circulation.

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve, the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores. The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amount so held not more than 10 crores should have more than one year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion above these 30 crores should be held in short-dated securities with not more than one year's maturity, issued by Government within the British Empire.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s. to the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this revaluation, cannot be made good at once, but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years.

(xv) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency, provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange.

Minority Report.—The main object of the Committee, it will be seen, was to secure a stable rate of exchange, without impairing the convertibility of the Note issue, and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India, or substituting another coin of inferior metallic content, which would be debasement in another form. In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss. For reasons given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold: all other recommendations are subsidiary thereto. But in this they were not unanimous: an important member of the Committee, Mr. Dadabhai Dalal, of Bombay, appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following course:—

(a) The money standard in India should remain unaltered; that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold moulder with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.

(b) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.

(c) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of silver bullion and silver coins.

(d) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender.

(e) As long as the price of silver in New York is over 92 cents, Government should not manufacture silver rupees containing 165 grains fine silver.

(f) As long as the price of silver is over 92 cents Government should coin 2 rupee silver coins of reduced fineness compared with that of the present silver rupee and the same to be unlimited legal tender.

(g) Government to sell Council Bills by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secre-

tary of State. The Budget estimate to show under separate headings the amount of Council Bills drawn for Home Charges, for Capital Outlay and Discharge of Debt. Council Bills to be sold for Government requirements only and not for trade purposes, except for the purpose mentioned in the next succeeding recommendation.

(h) "Reverse" drafts on London to be sold only at 1s. 32s-32d. The proceeds of "Reverse" drafts to be kept apart from all other Government funds and not to be utilised for any purpose except to meet drafts drawn by the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1s. 43-32d. per rupee.

VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE.

The fundamental recommendation of the Committee was that the rupee should be linked to gold and not to sterling, in view of the decline in the value of sterling; that it should be linked at the rate of two shillings instead of the standard value, one and fourpence: all other recommendations were ancillary to this. But it is very important to bear in mind the twofold problem which confronted the Committee. It would be quite easy to fix any low ratio provided the paper currency were made inconvertible, or the rupee debased to such a point that the Government in providing rupee currency, were independent of the price of silver. But if the convertibility of the rupee were to be maintained, and if the rupee were not to be debased, it was essential that the new ratio should be one at which the Government could reasonably rely on purchasing without loss the silver necessary to meet the heavy demands for rupee in India. For reasons set out in the Report, the Committee came to the conclusion that the Government could reckon on purchasing silver for coining at a little under two shillings gold, and that powerfully influenced them in fixing the new ratio at two shillings gold.

The Report Adopted.—The Currency Committee's Report was signed in December 1910, but it was not until February 1920 that action was taken thereon. In the first week of that month a Notification was issued in India accepting the principal recommendations in the Report and notifying that the necessary official action would be taken thereon. This action covered a wide field, but for the sake of clarity in this narrative we shall concentrate on the main issue, the changing of the official monetary standard from fifteen rupees to the sovereign to ten rupees to the sovereign and its effect on Indian currency and trade. That may be summarised in a sentence. A policy which was avowedly adopted to secure fixity of exchange produced the greatest fluctuations in the exchanges of any solvent country and widespread disturbance of trade, heavy losses to Government, and brought hundreds of big traders to the verge of bankruptcy.

Financial Confusion.—This result was produced by many causes. It has been explained above that the essential features of the Indian currency system are the free sales of Council Bills at gold export point in London to prevent exchange from rising above the official standard and the sale of Reverse Councils in India at gold export point to prevent exchange from falling below the official standard. Now when the

Currency Report was signed the Indian exchanges were practically at two shillings gold. But between the signing of the Report and the taking of official action, there was a sensational fall in the sterling exchanges, as measured in dollars, the dollar-sterling rate, inasmuch as America was the only free gold market, being the dominating factor in the situation. Consequently the Indian exchanges were considerably below the two shillings gold rate when the Notification accepting the Currency Committee's Report was issued. The Indian exchanges were two shillings and fourpence, and weak at that; the gold rate was about two shillings ninepence. There was an immediate and prodigious demand for Reverse Councils, to take advantage of this high rate of exchange; the market rate jumped up to two shillings eight pence.

Effect of the Rise.—The effect of a rise in exchange has been well described in the words of the Currency Committee's Report; it is that a rising exchange stimulates imports and impedes exports, the effect of a falling exchange is the reverse.

Now when the official notification of the two shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade was weak. The great consuming markets of Great Britain and America were glutted with Indian produce. The continent of Europe, which was starved of Indian produce and in urgent need of it, had not the wherewithal to pay for it nor the means of commanding credit. The only Indian staples which were in demand were foodstuffs, and as the rains of 1920 failed over a wide area, the Government were not able to lift the embargo on the export for foodstuffs, save to a limited extent in the case of wheat. On the other hand, the import trade was strong. Orders had been placed for machinery and other manufactured goods during the war and after the Armistice for delivery at the discretion of manufacturers. These began to come forward.

Difficulties Accentuated.—In accordance with the principles laid down by the Currency Committee these difficulties were accentuated by the action of Government in raising exchange by an administrative act. The weak export trade was almost killed. At the same time the temptation of a high exchange gave powerful stimulus to the import trade and orders were placed for immense quantities of manufactured goods, in which textiles filled a important place. Afterwards other forces intervened which accentuated the difficulties of the situation. There was a severe commercial crisis in Japan and this

checked the export of Indian cotton. Japan is the largest buyer of Indian cotton, and when her merchants not only stopped buying but began to re-sell in the Indian markets, the trade was severely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rate. Even before the 1920 crop came into the market the stocks in Bombay were double those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The expectations of a revival in the buying power of the Continent which were held in many quarters were disappointed and throughout the year there was a heavy balance of trade against India, which made the stabilisation of exchange at the high ratio attempted a hopeless proposition.

Confession of Failure.—Government struggled long against these conditions in the desperate hope that a revival of the export trade would come to their assistance, but they were further handicapped by the variations of the sterling-dollar exchange, which at one time took the rate for Reverse Councils to two shillings tenpence halfpenny. They sold two millions of Reverse Councils a week, then five millions, then dropped down to a steady million. But their policy only aggravated the situation. In addition to arresting the export trade and stimulating the import trade at a time when the precise converse was demanded, their action created an artificial movement for the transfer of capital from India to England. Large war profits accumulated in India since 1914 were hurriedly liquidated and transferred to England. Then the difference between the Reverse Council rate and the market rate, which on some occasions was several pence, induced gigantic speculations. The Exchange Banks set aside all their available resources for the purpose of bidding for Bills, and at once sold their allotments at substantial profits. Considerable groups of speculators pooled their resources and followed the same course. In this way the weekly biddings for the million of Reverse Councils varied from a hundred and 20 millions to a hundred and thirty millions and the money market was completely disorganised. The biddings assumed such proportions that it was necessary to put up fifty lakhs of rupees to obtain the smallest allotment made, five thousand pounds, and Reverse Councils and the large profits thereon came under the entire control of the Banks and the wealthy speculators. Various expedients were tried to remedy the situation but without the slightest effect.

Sterling for Gold.—The first definite break from the recommendations of the Currency Committee came at the end of June, when the Government announced that instead of trying to stabilise the rupee at two shillings gold they would aim at stabilising it at two shillings sterling, leaving the gap between sterling and gold to be closed when the dollar-sterling rate became par. The effect of this was to alter the rate at which Reverse Councils were sold from the fluctuating rate involved in the fluctuations of dollar-sterling exchange to a fixed sterling rate, namely, one shilling elevenpence nineteen-thirty seconds. But this had little practical effect. The biddings for Reverse Councils continued on a very big scale, and the market rate for exchange was always two pence or three pence below the Reverse Council rate. This practice continued until the end of September, when it was officially declared

that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether. Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and one and sevenpence, and it continued to range between these narrow points until the end of the year. The market made its own rate; it made a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an administrative stability.

Other Measures.—Apart from the effort to stabilise exchange, which had such unfortunate results, the policy of Government had certain other effects. During the year all restrictions on the movement of the precious metals were removed, in accordance with the recommendations of the Currency Committee. This included the abandonment of the import duty on silver, always a sore point with Indian bullionists. Legislative action was taken to alter the official ratio of the sovereign from fifteen to one to ten to one; due notice of this intention was given to holders of sovereigns and of the gold mohras which were coined as an emergency measure in 1918, and they were given the option of tendering them at fifteen rupees. As the gold value of these coins was above fifteen rupees only a limited number was tendered, although there was extensive smuggling of sovereigns into India to take advantage of the premium. Then measures were adopted to give greater elasticity to the Note issue. Under the old law the invested proportion of the Note issue was fixed by statute and it could be altered only by altering the law or by Ordinance. An Act was passed fixing the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve at fifty per cent. of the Note issue, the invested portion being limited to Rs. 20 crores in Indian securities and the balance in British securities of not more than twelve months' currency. The invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve was revalued at the new rate of exchange, and an undertaking was given that the profits on the Note issue would be devoted to writing off the depreciation, as also would be the interest on the Gold Standard Reserve when the total had reached £40 millions. Further, in order to give greater elasticity to the Note issue, power was taken to issue Rs. 5 crores of emergency currency in the busy season against commercial bills. These measures, save the alteration of the ratio, were generally approved by the commercial public.

Results.—It remains to sum up the results of these measures. In a pregnant sentence in their report the Currency Committee say that whilst a fixed rate of exchange exercises little influence on the course of trade, a rising exchange impedes exports and stimulates imports, a falling exchange exercises a reverse influence. Here we have the key to the failure of the currency policy attempted. At the moment when it was sought suddenly and violently to raise the rate of exchange by the introduction of the new ratio of two shillings gold, the export trade was weak and the import trade in obedience to the delivery of long deferred orders was strong. The very principle enunciated by the Currency Committee wrecked the policy which they recommended. The rising rate of exchange scotched the weak export trade and gave a great stimulus to imports. Unexpected forces, such as the financial crisis in Japan, the lack of buying power on the Continent, and the movement for the transfer of capital from India to England at the

artificially high rate of exchange stimulated these forces, but they had their origin in the attempt by administrative action artificially and violently to raise the rate of exchange. If let alone, the natural fall in exchange would have tended to correct the adverse balance of trade; the official policy exaggerated and intensified it. The effects on Indian business were severe. Exporters found themselves loaded with produce for which there was no foreign demand; importers found themselves loaded up with imported goods, bought in the expectation of the continuance of a high rate of exchange, delivered when it had fallen one and fourpence from the highest point reached. Immense losses were incurred by all importers. The Government sold £55 millions of Reverse Councils before abandoning

their effort to stabilise exchange at the new ratio; the loss on these—that is the difference between the cost of putting the funds down in London and in bringing them back to India—was Rs. 35 crores of rupees. Government sold £53 millions of gold, without breaking or seriously affecting the premium on gold. The Secretary of State, in the absence of any demand for Council Bills, was able to finance his expenditure in England only through the lucky chance of heavy expenditure on behalf of the Imperial Government for the forces in Mesopotamia—this expenditure being made in India and set off by payments in London. The only advantages were a considerable contraction of the Note issue and the silver token currency.

VII. COMMISSION OF 1925-26.

These unfortunate experiments induced a period of great caution in dealing with Indian currency. The currency quacks having had their way, and proved their ignorance, went out of the field, and the wholesome policy of leaving Exchange alone, to find its natural level, followed. Left alone Exchange established itself round about the old ratio of fifteen to one, that is one shilling and fourpence to the rupee. Meantime great improvements were made in the organisation of Indian credit. The three Presidency Banks were merged in the Imperial Bank of India, a State Bank in all but name, and the Bank entered into a contract with Government to open a hundred new branches in the first five years of its existence. The Bank mobilised and strengthened and widened Indian credit. The metallic backing of the Paper Currency was strengthened and the fiduciary portion of the Reserve brought within negligible proportions. Greater elasticity was established in the currency by the power to issue emergency currency up to Rs. 12 crores against commercial paper endorsed by the Imperial Bank when there is a tightness of money, and the practice of also issuing emergency currency against sterling in England. The Government of India now purchases sterling in India to meet its Home Charges when the conditions are favourable, instead of relying entirely on the sales of Council Bills in London. A notable feature in Exchange history was the rise of Exchange, of its own strength, above the one and fourpenny figure. Towards the close of 1924 it gradually rose to one shilling and sixpence and stayed there.

At this figure Exchange was maintained by Government, though the state of trade might have led to a higher figure. But as the wholly artificial ratio of the two shilling rupee remained on the statute book, the demand for an authoritative inquiry to fix the ratio of the rupee to gold or sterling was insistent, and a Committee was appointed in the autumn of 1925. Of this Commander Hilton Young was chairman, with Sir Henry Strakosch as the chief gold expert. The personnel of the Committee was strongly criticised in India, on the ground that the Indian membership was inadequate, and that the individuals selected were not authoritative; a resolution was passed in the

Assembly hostile to the whole body. Nevertheless the Committee arrived in India in November 1925 and took evidence in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. It sailed for England in February 1926, and resumed its hearings in London, and reported on July 1st, 1926.

The main recommendations of this Commission are summarised in the actual report in the following terms, and they are textually reproduced in order that they may be above question:—

(i) The ordinary medium of circulation should remain the currency note and the silver rupee and the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold, but gold should not circulate as money.

(ii) The necessity of unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involves the establishment of a Central Banking system.

(iii) The Central Banking functions should be entrusted to a new organisation, referred to as the Reserve Bank.

(iv) Detailed recommendations are made as to the constitution and functions and capacities of the Bank.

(v) The outlines of a proposed charter are recommended to give effect to the recommendations which concern the Reserve Bank.

(vi) Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds, the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the Government.

(vii) The Bank should be given the sole right of note issue for a period of (say) 25 years. Not later than five years from the date of the charter becoming operative, Government notes should cease to be legal tender except at Government Treasuries.

(viii) The notes of the Bank should be full legal tender, and should be guaranteed by Government. The form and material of the note should be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. A suggestion is made as to the form of the note.

(ix) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required.

(x) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non-monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested.

(xi) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed.

(xii) Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.

(xiii) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin. It should, however, be the duty of the Bank to maintain the free interchangeability of the different forms of legal tender currency, and of the Government to supply coin to the Bank on demand.

(xiv) One-rupee notes should be re-introduced and should be full legal tender.

(xv) Notes other than the one-rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, i.e., into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.

(xvi) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver rupee.

(xvii) The Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves should be amalgamated, and the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute.

(xviii) The proportional reserve system should be adopted. Gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent. of the Reserve, subject to a possible temporary reduction, with the consent of Government, on payment of a tax. The currency authority should strive to work to a reserve ratio of 50 to 60 per cent. The gold holding should be raised to 20 per cent. of the Reserve as soon as possible and to 25 per cent. within ten years. During this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape. Of the gold holding at least one-half should be held in India.

(xix) The silver holding in the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years.

(xx) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self-liquidating trade bills and Government of India securities. The "created" securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years.

(xxi) A figure of Rs. 50 crores has been fixed as the liability in respect of the contractibility in the rupee circulation. Recommendations are made to secure that an amount equal to one-fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in

issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability, and the balance of profit or loss shall accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues.

(xxii) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department.

(xxiii) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free, at its discretion, to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working.

(xxiv) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

(xxv) The cash balances of the Government (including any balances of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State outside India), as well as the banking reserves in India of all banks operating in India, should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank. Section 23 of the Government of India Act should be amended accordingly.

(xxvi) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931.

(xxvii) During the transition period the currency authority (i.e., the Government until the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange. This obligation should be embodied in statutory form, of which the outline is suggested.

(xxviii) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s. 6d.

(xxix) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bill forms, in the English language and the vernacular in parallel, should be on sale at post offices.

(xxx) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India.

(xxxi) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data.

A Minute of Dissent.—Whilst all the members of the Commission signed the report, one of their number, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, did so subject to a minute of dissent. In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotamdas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on currency policy to a detailed analysis. The conclusions to which he came were that throughout the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency, and that the efforts were enucleated by successive Secretaries of State, who had in view some which was often called the Gold

Exchange Standard, but which was in effect no standard at all. On the question of the Gold Standard, he stressed the importance of the free movement of gold in India, but subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his colleagues. As for the proposed Reserve Bank, Sir Purshotamdas, whilst recognising that the scheme proposed might be the ideal, to be attained in process of time, thought that the best immediate course was to develop the Imperial Bank into a central bank for India. The chief point of difference with his colleagues was however the ratio.

Dealing with the ratio of the rupee to gold Sir Purshotamdas said that in September 1924 the rate was approximately one and fourpence gold. At that time the Government was pressed to stabilise at the then ratio, and thus legally to restore the long current legal standard of money payments. This it declined to do, and by limiting the supply of currency, the ratio was raised to one and sixpence gold by April 1925. He declined therefore to attach any importance to a ratio reached by such measures. Proceeding to analyse the course of prices and wages, he combated the conclusion of his colleagues that prices had adjusted themselves in a preponderant degree to one shilling and sixpence. For these reasons he recommended that the rupee should be stabilised at the rate which was current for nearly twenty years, namely one and fourpence. His conclusions were summarised in the following terms :—

"I look upon the question of the ratio in this Report as being no less important than the question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian Currency System. I am convinced that if the absolute necessity of the free inflow of gold, which I have emphasised, is recognised, and steps taken to ensure it, the gold bullion standard proposed will be the correct one, and the likelihood of its breaking down under the strain of any convulsions in the future will be as remote as it can reasonably be. But I have very grave apprehensions that if the recommendation of my colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1s. 6d. is accepted and acted upon, India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisation, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development but may even prove disastrous. Such a disturbance and its consequences my colleagues do not foresee to-day. But the possibility of their occurring cannot be ignored. Until adjustment is complete, agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less remunerative than it is to-day, and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment, unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjustment which will be nigh to their cost, and affect not only their stability and their progress, but in certain cases, their very existence. And should Nature have in store for India a couple of lean years after the four good harvests that we have had, during the period of forced adjustment to a rate of 1s. 6d., the steps that the Currency Authority will have to take to maintain exchange at this rate may deplete

the gold resources of the country to an extent that may seriously shake the confidence of the people in the currency system recommended".

A Survey.—The official summary of the Report, and the summary of the minutes of dissent, given above, do not however convey an idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currency system of India in its various phases since 1840. This was done in an article contributed to *The Bankers' Magazine* by Sir Stanley Reed, which was recognised to be a fair presentation of the position. The main features thereof are reproduced below. There is here some re-treading of the path laid out in the introductory section, but this is unavoidable, if the full bearing of the measures proposed by the Commission are to be appreciated. After describing the standard in force Sir Stanley Reed asked :—

"What was the standard thus established? It is generally described in London as the Gold Exchange Standard. That status was never claimed for it by its principal protagonist, the late Sir Lionel Abraham, who described it as a 'floating standard.' The Royal Commission declares that 'in truth in so far as it amounted to a definite standard at all, it was a standard of sterling exchange.' Later they show that 'the automatic working of the exchange standard is thus not adequately provided for in India, and never has been. The fundamental basis of such a standard is provision for the expansion and contraction of the volume of currency.....Under the Indian system, contraction is not, and never has been, automatic.'

"However, the standard limped along until the third year of the war. The exchange value of the rupee was stable; prices adjusted themselves to the ratio; Indian trade and industry developed. From the narrow standpoint of profit and loss, the investment of the reserves, instead of keeping them in gold, resulted in a considerable gain to the finances estimated in 1925 at £17,962,406. But it had three great disadvantages: it did not inspire public confidence; it placed the Indian currency at the mercy of the silver market which was on occasion deliberately cornered against it; and it left the control of currency by the Government divorced from the control of credit by the Presidency Banks, afterwards amalgamated in the Imperial Bank of India. On this the Commission make a very suggestive comment: 'when allowance has been made for all misunderstandings and misapprehensions, the fact remains that a large measure of distrust in the present system is justified by its imperfections.'

"There is, I think, an inadequate appreciation of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the war, and the action taken thereafter. The first break in the permanent ratio of one shilling and fourpence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the silver market was revealed. Faced by the unprecedented rise in the price of silver the Government of India had either to raise the price of Council Drafts or else abandon the

convertibility of the Note Issue. Wisely, it took the former alternative; the price of Council Drafts followed the price of silver. The effect of this would have been transitory, but for the attempt in 1920, on the advice of the Babington Smith Committee, to stabilise the rupee at a new ratio of two shillings gold when all gold prices were crashing. It is easy to be wise after the event, but if the Government had followed silver down, as it followed silver up, there is no room to doubt that the rupee would have returned to its 'permanent' ratio with no more disturbance than was inevitable under war conditions. However, this was not done. The vain effort to stabilise the new ratio was abandoned in September, 1920, and the two shilling rupee has since been a legal fiction. Left free from administrative action, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold in 1921. Since under the influence of good harvests, it has climbed upwards, and has been in the neighbourhood of one shilling and sixpence gold for the past twelve months. But it is not always realised in London that under these vicissitudes the Indian standard has legally perished. In the words of the report, "The stability of the gold value of the rupee is thus based upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the Government, and at present that policy can be formally declined in no notification or undertaking by the Government. It has to be implied from the acts of the Government in relation to the currency, and those acts are subject to no statutory regulation or control."

"The responsibility reinitiated to the Commission was not therefore the mere stabilisation of the rupee, but the establishment of a standard which would command reasoned confidence in India, to link the rupee to that standard, and to provide for its statutory control, automatic working and stability; to bring the control of currency and of credit under a single authority and to free the Indian currency and exchange system from the dominance of the silver market. In short, it was to establish the rule of law in place of the practice of administrative discretion.

Scheme for Gold Currency.—"In the course of their inquiries in India the Commission had placed before them a scheme for the immediate establishment of a gold bullion standard, and its early conversion into the gold standard supported by the gold currency which a large body of Indian opinion has insistently demanded. The scheme was presented by the officials of the Finance Department, but it is known to be the work of the Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett, whose work in India is of the greatest value.

"The essential features of this Scheme were the undertaking of a statutory obligation by Government to buy and sell gold bullion in 400 oz. bars; as soon as sufficient gold was available to put a gold coin in circulation; after a period tentatively fixed at five years to undertake to give gold coin in exchange for notes and rupees, and after a further period, also tentatively fixed at five years, make the silver rupee legal tender only for sums up to a small fixed amount. The scheme involved the

disposal of 200 crores of silver rupees, or 687 million fine ounces, in ten years; the acquisition in all of £103 millions of gold; and the establishment of credits in London or New York. The cost was estimated at one and two-thirds crores of rupees per annum during the first five years and thereafter from two-thirds of a crore to 1.12 crore.

"This scheme is subjected by the Commission to a detailed examination, and rejected on grounds which are convincing. The main grounds for this decision are that the estimates of the amount and time of the gold demand are uncertain, and the absorption by India of this £103 millions of gold, in addition to the normal absorption for the arts, hoards, etc., would powerfully react on the supplies of credit, the rates of interest, and gold prices, throughout the world. The reaction on the silver market from the dethronement of the rupee and realisation of this large quantity of silver bullion would be even more marked, with severely prejudicial effects on the silver hoards of the people of India and the exchanges with China, where India still does a large business. Moreover, the capacity to raise the required credits is doubtful, and the cost is placed by the India Office at Rs. 3 crores a year.

"The evidence of the highest financial authorities in London and New York established beyond doubt that it is not in the interests of India to precipitate any currency reform that would violently disturb the gold and silver markets, however desirable that reform might be in itself. Also, that whilst London, working in close harmony with New York, would strain every nerve to supply India with the funds she might require for her own development, it could hardly be expected to provide credits for a scheme which would upset the gold and silver markets. But whilst on these grounds the Commission were not able to endorse Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, there is no doubt that they were profoundly influenced by it in their own recommendations. The ultimate evolution of a policy which promises a cure for India's currency ills is therefore in large measure due to the courage and resolution with which the Finance Authorities in that country faced them.

A Gold Bullion Standard.—"The currency system recommended by the Commission is a gold bullion standard. They propose that an obligation shall be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee, but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required. The essence of this proposal is "that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain as at present the currency note and the silver rupee, and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold for all purposes, but that gold should not circulate as money. It must not circulate at first, and it need not circulate ever." In breaking aside from any idea of a sterling exchange, or gold exchange standard, the Commission were powerfully influenced by two factors—the necessity of safeguarding the

Indian system from the price of silver rising above the melting point of the rupee and the desirability of establishing confidence by giving the country not only a real, but conspicuously visible link between the currency and gold.

"This reasoning is eminently sound, and the scheme in its broad outlines should command the unhesitating support not only of India, but of all interested in Indian trade. India will have nothing to do with any exchange standard; its experience has been too painful. Proposals to that end would be rejected by the legislature and prolong the currency controversies it is desired to close. The gold bullion standard satisfies all the country's real needs. True, it will not give it the gold mint and the gold currency which have long been demanded; it involves the demonetization of the sovereign to which a sentimental influence attaches. But whilst it does not do these things, it keeps the door open. No-one contends that a gold standard and a gold currency are immediately practicable. The most rapid progress thereto is embodied in Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, which is full of uncertainties and risks. But when the gold reserves are strengthened to the requisite point, the proposals leave India perfectly free to decide, through her legislature, where a gold currency is worth the expense.

"We must, however, face the obligation which a gold bullion standard imposes on the currency authority in India; indeed the Commission do not attempt to burke it. 'The obligation is to convert the currency, not merely into foreign exchange, but into metallic gold, and it is an obligation that is not, as formerly, conditional and circumscribed, but absolute and unlimited. Nevertheless. . . it has been undertaken by every other country that has adopted an effective gold standard; and we have satisfied ourselves that the present resources in the form of reserves at the disposal of the Government of India are adequate to enable the currency authority safely to undertake the obligation, with the measures of fortification, and at the time, which we specify.' It is important, therefore, to examine the reserves and the procedure therat.

"The reserves held for the purpose of maintaining the value of the token currency are twofold—the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve. Their constitution on April 30, 1926 (the date taken by the Commission), was as follows:—

Paper Currency Reserve.

	Rs. Crores.
Silver coin	77.0
Silver bullion	7.7
Gold coin and bullion	22.3
Rupee securities	57.1
Sterling securities	21.0
	<hr/> 185.1

(The gold coin and bullion and the sterling securities are converted at the legal fiction ratio of two shillings per rupee.)

"The Gold Standard Reserve amounts at present to 240,000,000 invested in Gold and in British Treasury Bills and other sterling securities.

"In theory the two reserves fulfil entirely different functions. The Paper Currency Reserve is the backing for the Note Issue. The Gold Standard Reserve, accumulated from the profits on coining, is designed to maintain the external value of the rupee. In practice their action is closely interlocked, and the first line of defence in the event of a demand for repittance from India is the gold in the paper currency reserve. This invisible line of demarcation will disappear if the Commission's proposals are adopted. The Commission are justified in recommending that the two shall be amalgamated. Their further proposals are that the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute; that gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent. of the whole, with 50 to 60 per cent. as the ideal; and that the holding of gold, which now stands at about 12.8 per cent., should be raised to 20 per cent. as soon as possible, and to 25 per cent. in ten years. Generally, they are of opinion that during this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape.

"The proposal to bring the combined Reserve under statutory control is wise; an arguable case could be made out for the thesis that the currency difficulties of India have arisen in the main from the decision of Lord Curzon's Government not to invest the official acceptance of the Fowler Report with legislative authority. The strengthening of the gold reserves is in entire accord with Indian needs.

The Ratio.—"The majority of the Commission, Sir Purshotandas Thakordas being the only dissident, recommend that the rupee be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of one shilling and sixpence to the rupee. Round this point controversy in India will be concentrated; it is worth while to refresh our memories of the history of the ratio. The Fowler Committee recommended that the rupee should be permanently stabilised at one shilling and fourpence; the Secretary of State for India accepted their recommendations without qualification. The rupee was substantially steady at this point until August, 1917.

"One principle advanced in Sir Dadlha Dalal's prophetic minority report in 1919, that the legal standard of money payments should be, and usually is, regarded as less open to repeal or modification than any other legislative Act, will command general acceptance. But when Sir Dadlha went on to suggest that the Government of India might have avoided this measure by larger borrowings in India and encouraging investment abroad he was on ground where no one in touch with Indian conditions can follow him. In the circumstances of the day the Government had no alternative to raising the rate of exchange save in declaring the rupee inconvertible, which during the war would have been disastrous. I must reiterate the belief that the real mischief was done not when the rate of exchange was raised to meet the rise in silver, but when it was not lowered as silver fell; the attempt to stabilise the rupee

at the two shilling rate caused the Government of India large losses, and inflicted a terrible blow on trade; after it was abandoned in September, 1920, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold. Thereafter, under the influence of a succession of abundant harvests, it recovered. In 1923, it was one shilling and fourpence sterling; in October, 1924 one and sixpence sterling and one and four gold. With the rise in the pound to gold parity, the rupee reached one and sixpence gold in June, 1925, and has remained there.

"It is not, I think, open to doubt that if the vain attempt to stabilise the rupee at two shillings had not been made in 1920, or if advantage had been taken of its return to one and four, the permanent standard might have been re-established without undue disturbance. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas asserts in his minute of dissent that 'the Executive had made up their minds to work up to a one shilling and sixpence ratio long before this Commission was appointed to examine the question. Indeed, they have presented to us the issue in this regard as a *fait accompli*, achieved by them, not having hesitated by manipulation to keep up the rate even while we were in session. I cannot conceive of any parallel to such a procedure in any country.'

"It is to my mind a great misfortune that the opportunity of restoring the permanent ratio of one and four was not seized when it offered. Not because there is any special sanctity in a ratio as such but because there is a sanctity in the legal standard of money payments. If this had been done the Commission's scheme would have received practically unanimous support in India; as it is a violent controversy will rage round this secondary issue, obscuring the great merit of the Commission's basic recommendation of a true gold standard, statutory in its composition and automatic in action, with the concurrence of the currency and credit authorities. However, we have to deal with facts as we find them. The majority of the commission base their recommendation on the 'conviction, which has been formed and cumulatively reinforced during the progress of our inquiry, that at the present exchange rate of about one shilling and sixpence, prices in India have already attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large, and as a corollary, that any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment, involving widespread economic disturbance, which it is most desirable in the interests of the people to avoid, and which would in the end be followed by no countervailing advantage.' Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, in a closely-reasoned minute of dissent, supported by a wealth of figures, avers—and to my mind with conclusive force—that the adjustments are far from complete, and cannot be completed in regard to wages without disastrous labour disputes. Both sides admit that their conclusions are weakened by the unreliability of the Indian index figures.

"The truth, I suggest, lies between these two contentions. There have been very substantial adjustments to one shilling and sixpence; no ratio could be operative for over a year without inducing this result. But it is clear that the adjustments, especially in regard to wages in

Western India, are not complete. In the matter of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes of India—seventy per cent. of the whole population there has been no adjustment, not in relation to the land revenue they pay to Government. The ratio therefore cannot be determined as a question of academic principle, but is a matter of expediency.

"Here, it seems to me, the decisive factor is the economic consequence of a return to one shilling and fourpence. There is no half-way house; the rate must be either the *de facto* one of one and sixpence, or the old permanent ratio of one and fourpence. The change would be immediate not a matter of weeks or months, but of hours or minutes. There would be an immediate rise in prices of twelve and a half per cent., with a consequent reduction of real wages by that proportion; there would be convulsive disturbance of the foreign trade; there would be violent speculation. I omit all calculation of the effect of the lower rate on the finances of the Government of India, because this is an influence which has been over-valued in the past; it is infinitesimal in comparison with the industrial and commercial interests involved. No one who realises the sensitiveness of the Indian market, and the proneness to speculation, can contemplate these violent disturbances without a feeling akin to dismay. The balance of advantage lies with stabilisation at one and six; the controversy which must ensue is part of the price to be paid for the neglect to re-establish the permanent ratio when it was practicable.

The Note Issue.—"Before the war there was a considerable and growing circulation of sovereigns. On the outbreak of hostilities these disappeared as currency; the actual currency of India is a token, the silver rupee and another token, the note convertible into rupees. Ever since the breakaway from the accepted gold standard this obligation has imposed serious difficulties on the currency. It drove it into the very heavy coiling which followed recovery from the famine of 1899-1900; it compelled heavy purchases of silver, which invariably rose in prices as the Government came into the market; and it placed the Indian currency system, as occurred during the war, at the mercy of the silver market. The maintenance of the convertibility of the note into silver rupees of the present fineness is only possible so long as silver does not rise above 48d. an ounce. The removal of this anomalous provision, the Commission say, is an essential step in Indian currency reform which must be taken sooner or later. 'No opportunity for the termination of this obligatory convertibility is likely to be so favourable at the present when, by making the notes convertible into gold bars for all purposes, a more solid right of convertibility is attached to them than they have ever had since silver ceased to be a reliable standard of value.' Both propositions can be accepted in their entirety.

"The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history. It developed from a change in the status of the note itself; it was always convertible on demand; but from increased facilities for the encashment of notes, beginning with the introduction of universal notes of small de-

nomination and steadily progressing as experience was gained. We can therefore endorse the conclusion of the Commission that the best way to foster the use of currency notes is to establish confidence in their practical convertibility, 'and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them.' There has been another factor in popularising the note which commands less attention. The rise in prices made the rupee an unsuitable medium for large commercial transactions, from the bulk and weight of the amount of currency required.

'The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain, this obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank, and coincidentally the one-rupee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be re-issued. The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option; but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin. The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfit. India is suffering from a surfeit of rupees, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs. 400 crores. There are Rs. 85 crores of silver coin and bullion in reserve. The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor. Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock. It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable, and should be seized without hesitation.'

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in *The Bankers' Magazine* which we have quoted extensively above. There was a considerable protest, strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and sixpence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence. There was, particularly in Bombay, a reluctance to agree to the establishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re-moulded in order to make it the Central Bank, with the functions proposed to be remitted to the Reserve Bank. These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard, and the establishment of an organisation which would link currency with credit. In Bombay there was started a Currency League,

with branches in other parts of India, whose main efforts were directed to the ratio, and to the idea that the legal ratio should be one and four, not one and six.

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six, and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report. At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly, which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers were not available, the discussion of this measure was postponed until the 1927 session. On November 18th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect:—

"After considering the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, the Secretary of State for India in Council in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission, subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary. The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session."

The New Ratio.—So far from closing the discussion, this notification intensified it. Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio, considerable interests in the country being convinced that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment. These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February-March 1927. The Indian Currency Bill was however accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State. It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by enacting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pices per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost or transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling five pence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations.

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and sixpenny rate. World trade depression in the last few years made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory ratio, but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold standard in September 1931, and the rupee was linked to sterling. By the end of the year exports of commercial gold from India had begun to show their effects, and on December 30 the T.T. rate had risen to $1/6 \frac{1}{2}$ compared with $1/5 \frac{3}{4}$ on September 18.

The characters of the Reserves which are the backbone of the Indian currency system are shown overleaf:

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1937 was as follows:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Notes held in the Banking Dept.	29,32,58,371	0 0	A. Gold Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation:—			(a) Held in India ..	41,54,53,163	6 2
(a) Legal Tender in India	180,60,47,846	8 0	(b) Held outside India	2,80,97,782	0 10
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	4,76,58,030	0 0	Sterling Securities ..	80,30,69,904	8 3
Total Notes Issued ..			Total of A ..		
			B. Rupee Coin		124,72,20,847 1 3
			Govt. of India Rupee Securities		62,56,45,057 11 3
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper ..		27,40,96,942 11 6
					<i>Nil.</i>
TOTAL LIABILITIES ..	.....	214,69,62,847 8 0	TOTAL ASSETS ..	.....	214,69,62,847 8 0

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000 0 0	Notes :—	
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000 0 0	(a) Legal Tender in India	29,31,51,816 0 0
Deposits :—		(b) Legal Tender in Burma only ..	1,06,555 0 0
(a) Government*	9,70,31,226 5 1	Rupree Coin	4,63,014 8 0
(b) Banks	20,16,38,933 6 4	Subsidiary Coin	3,79,408 0 2
(c) Others	1,26,43,117 15 10	Bills Discounted :—	
Bills Payable	11,65,384 3 7	(a) Internal	Nil.
Other Liabilities	56,36,561 3 0	(b) External	Nil.
		(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil.
		Balances held abroad†	3,03,76,275 8 8
		Loans and Advances to the Government	2,00,00,000 0 0
		Other Loans and Advances.	2,00,000 0 0
		Investments	6,24,08,283 14 7
		Other Assets	56,24,870 2 5
TOTAL LIABILITIES	41,87,15,223 1 10	TOTAL ASSETS	41,87,15,223 1 10

* Includes £28,596-10-7 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

† Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

THE RESERVE BANK.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on March 6, 1934, and is known as the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934:—

Whereas it is expedient to constitute a Reserve Bank for India to regulate the issue of bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage;

And whereas in the present disorganisation of the monetary systems of the world it is not possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system;

But whereas it is expedient to make temporary provision on the basis of the existing monetary system, and to leave the question of the monetary standard best suited to India to be considered when the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to frame permanent measures;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

(1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India shall be constituted for the purposes of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor-General in Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Bank shall be a body corporate by the name of the Reserve Bank of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Share Capital.—(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up.

(2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and a separate issue of shares shall be made in each of the areas served by those registers, as defined in the First Schedule, and shares shall be transferable from one register to another.

(3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business in India, but no person shall be registered as a shareholder in more than one register; and no person who is not—

(a) domiciled in India and either an Indian subject of His Majesty, or a subject of a State in India, or

(b) a British subject ordinarily resident in India and domiciled in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty or

(c) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies

or a scheduled bank, or a corporation or company incorporated by or under an Act of Parliament or any law for the time being in force in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty, and having a branch in British India, shall be registered as a shareholder or be entitled to payment of any dividend on any share, and no person, who, having been duly registered as a shareholder, ceases to be qualified to be so registered, shall be able to exercise any of the rights of a shareholder otherwise than for the purpose of the sale of his shares.

(4) The Governor-General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify the parts of His Majesty's Dominions which shall be deemed for the purposes of clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (3) to be the parts of His Majesty's Dominions in which no discrimination against Indian subjects of His Majesty exists.

(5) The nominal value of the shares originally assigned to the various registers shall be as follows, namely:—

(a) to the Bombay register—one hundred and forty lakhs of rupees;

(b) to the Calcutta register—one hundred and forty-five lakhs of rupees;

(c) to the Delhi register—one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees.

(d) to the Madras register—seventy lakhs of rupees.

(e) to the Rangoon register—thirty lakhs of rupees:

Provided that if at the first allotment the total nominal value of the shares on the Delhi register for which applications are received is less than one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees, the Central Board shall, before proceeding to any allotment, transfer any shares not applied for up to a maximum nominal value of thirty-five lakhs of rupees from that register in two equal portions to the Bombay and the Calcutta register.

A Committee consisting of two elected members of the Assembly and one elected member of the Council of State to be elected by non-official members of the respective Houses shall be associated with the Central Board for the purpose of making public issue of shares and looking after the first allotment of shares.

(6) In allotting the shares assigned to a register, the Central Board shall, in the first instance, allot five shares to each qualified applicant who has applied for five or more shares; and, if the number of such applicants is greater than one-fifth of the total number of shares assigned to the register, shall determine by lot the applicants to whom the shares shall be allotted.

(7) If the number of such applicants is less than one-fifth of the number of shares assigned to the register, the Central Board shall allot the remaining shares firstly, up to the limit of one-

half of such remaining shares, to those applicants who have applied for less than five shares, and thereafter as to the balance to the various applicants in such manner as it may deem fair and equitable, having regard to the desirability of distributing the shares and the voting rights attached to them as widely as possible.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (6) and (7), the Central Board shall reserve for and allot to Government shares of the nominal value of two lakhs and twenty thousand rupees to be held by Government for disposal at par to Directors seeking to obtain the minimum share qualification required under sub-section (2) of section 11.

(9) If, after all applications have been met in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (6), (7) and (8), any shares remain unallotted, they shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this section, be allotted to and taken up by Government, and shall be sold by the Governor General in Council as soon as may be, at not less than par, to residents of the areas served by the register concerned.

(10) The Governor General in Council shall have no right to exercise any vote under this Act by reason of any shares allotted to him under sub-section (8) or under sub-section (9).

(11) A Director shall not dispose of any shares obtained from Government under the provisions of sub-section (8) otherwise than by re-sale to Government at par, and Government shall be entitled to re-purchase at par all such shares held by any Director on his ceasing from any cause to hold office as Director.

Increase and reduction of share capital

—(1) The share capital of the Bank may be increased or reduced on the recommendation of the Central Board, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and with the approval of the Central Legislature, to such extent and in such manner as may be determined by the Bank in General meeting.

(2) The additional shares so created shall be of the nominal value of one hundred rupees each and shall be assigned to the various registers in the same proportions as the shares constituting the original share capital.

(3) Such additional shares shall be fully paid up, and the price at which they may be issued shall be fixed by the Central Board with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(4) The provisions of section 4 relating to the manner of allotment of the shares constituting the original share capital shall apply to the allotment of such additional shares, and existing shareholders shall not enjoy any preferential right to the allotment of such additional shares.

The Bank shall, as soon as may be, establish offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon and a branch in London, and may establish branches or agencies in any other place in India or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, elsewhere.

The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which

may exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Bank in general meeting.

(1) The Central Board shall consist of the following Directors, namely:—

(a) a Governor and two Deputy Governors, to be appointed by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board in that behalf.

(b) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor General in Council.

(c) eight Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers, in the manner provided in section 9 and in the following numbers, namely:—

(i) for the Bombay register—two Directors;
(ii) for the Calcutta register—two Directors;

(iii) for the Delhi register—two Directors;
(iv) for the Madras register—one Director;
(v) for the Rangoon register—one Director,
and

(d) one government official to be nominated by the Governor General in Council.

(2) The Governor and Deputy Governors shall devote their whole time to the affairs of the Bank, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by the Central Board, with the approval of the Governor General in Council.

(3) A Deputy Governor and the Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) may attend any meeting of the Central Board and take part in its deliberations but shall not be entitled to vote.

Provided that when the Governor is absent a Deputy Governor authorized by him in this behalf in writing may vote for him.

(4) The Governor and a Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor General in Council may fix when appointing them, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

A Director nominated under clause (b) or elected under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall hold office for five years, or thereafter until his successor shall have been duly nominated or elected, and, subject to the provisions of section 10, shall be eligible for re-nomination or re-election.

A Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

(5) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Board.

Local Boards.—(1) Local Board shall be constituted for each of the five areas specified in the First Schedule, and shall consist of—

(a) five members elected from amongst themselves by the shareholders who are registered on the register for that area and are qualified to vote, and

(b) not more than three members nominated by the Central Board from amongst the shareholders registered on the register for that area, who may be nominated at any time.

Provided that the Central Board shall in exercising this power of nomination aim at securing the representation of territorial or economic interests not already represented, and in particular the representation of agricultural interests and the interests of co-operative banks.

(2) At an election of members of a Local Board for any area, any shareholder who has been registered on the register for that area, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the election, as holding five shares shall have one vote, and each shareholder so registered as having more than five shares shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes, and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an employee of the Bank.

(3) The members of a Local Board shall hold office until they vacate it under sub-section (b) and, subject to the provisions of section 10, shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination, as the case may be.

(4) At any time within three months of the day on which the Directors representing the shareholders on any register are due to retire under the provisions of this Act, the Central Board shall direct an election to be held of members of the Local Board concerned, and shall specify a date from which the registration of transfer from and to the register shall be suspended until the election has taken place.

(5) On the issue of such direction the Local Board shall give notice of the date of the election and shall publish a list of shareholders holding five or more shares, with the dates on which their shares were registered, and with their registered addresses, and such list shall be available for purchase not less than three weeks before the date fixed for the election.

(6) The names of the persons elected shall be notified to the Central Board which shall thereupon proceed to make any nominations permitted by clause (b) of sub-section (1) it may then decide to make, and shall fix the date on which the outgoing members of the Local Board shall vacate office, and the incoming members shall be deemed to have assumed office on that date.

(7) The elected members of a Local Board shall as soon as may be after they have been elected, elect from amongst themselves one or two persons, as the case may be, to be Directors representing to the shareholders on the register for the area for which the Board is constituted.

(8) A Local Board shall advise the Central Board on such matters as may be generally or specifically referred to it and shall perform such duties as the Board may by regulations, delegate to it.

(1) No person may be a Director or a member of a Local Board who—

(a) is a salaried government official or a salaried official of a State in India, or

(b) is, or at any time has been, adjudicated an insolvent, or has suspended payment or has compounded with his creditors, or

(c) is found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind, or

(d) is an officer or employee of any bank, or

(e) is a director of any bank, other than a bank which is a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies.

(3) No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or are directors of the same private company, or one of whom is the general agent of or holds a power of procuration from the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, may be Directors or members of the same Local Board at the same time.

(3) Nothing in clause (a), clause (d) or clause (e) of sub-section (1) shall apply to the Governor, or to a Deputy Governor or to the Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 8.

(1) The Governor General in Council may remove from office the Governor, or a Deputy Governor or any nominated or elected Director.

Provided that in the case of a Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 8 this power shall be exercised only on a resolution passed by the Central Board in that behalf by a majority consisting of not less than nine Directors.

(2) A Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 8, and any member of a Local Board shall cease to hold office if, at any time after six months from the date of his nomination or election, he is not registered as a holder of unnumbered shares of the Bank of a nominal value of not less than five thousand rupees, or if he ceases to hold unnumbered shares of that value, and any such Director shall cease to hold office if without leave from the Governor General in Council he absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Central Board convened under sub-section (1) of section 13.

(3) The Governor General in Council shall remove from office any Director, and the Central Board shall remove from office any member of a Local Board, if such Director or member becomes subject to any of the disqualifications specified in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 10.

(4) A Director or member of a Local Board removed or ceasing to hold office under the foregoing sub-sections shall not be eligible for re-appointment either as Director or as member of a Local Board until the expiry of the term for which his appointment was made.

(5) The appointment, nomination or election as Director or member of a Local Board of any person who is a member of the Indian Legislature or of a local Legislature shall be void,

unless, within two months of the date of his appointment, nomination or election, he ceases to be such member, and, if any Director or member of a Local Board is elected or nominated as a member of any such Legislature, he shall cease to be a Director or member of the Local Board as from the date of such election or nomination, as the case may be.

(6) A Director may resign his office to the Governor General in Council, and a member of a Local Board may resign his office to the Central Board, and on the acceptance of the resignation the office shall become vacant.

(1) If the Governor or a Deputy Governor by infirmity or otherwise is rendered incapable of executing his duties or is absent on leave or otherwise in circumstances not involving the vacation of his appointment, the Governor General in Council may, after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board in this behalf, appoint another person to officiate for him, and such person may, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10, be an officer of the Bank.

(2) If an elected Director is for any reason unable to attend a particular meeting of the Central Board, the elected members of the Local Board of the area which he represents may elect one of their number to take his place, and for the purposes of that meeting the substitute so elected shall have all the powers of the absent Director.

(3) Where any casual vacancy in the office of any member of a Local Board occurs otherwise than by the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a Director elected by the Local Board, the Central Board may nominate thereto any qualified person recommended by the elected members of the Local Board.

(4) Where any casual vacancy occurs in the office of a Director other than the vacancies provided for in sub-section (1), the vacancy shall be filled, in the case of a nominated Director by nomination, and in the case of an elected Director by election held in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of Directors.

Provided that before such election is made the resulting vacancy, if any, in the Local Board and any vacancy in the office of an elected member of such Board which may have been filled by a member nominated under sub-section (3) shall be filled by election held as nearly as may be in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of members of a Local Board.

(5) A person nominated or elected under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall, subject to the proviso contained in sub-section (4), hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of his predecessor.

(1) Meetings of the Central Board shall be convened by the Governor at least six times in each year and at least once in each quarter.

(2) Any three Directors may require the Governor to convene a meeting of the Central Board at any time and the Governor shall forthwith convene a meeting accordingly.

(3) The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor authorized by the Governor under the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 8 to vote

for him, shall preside at meetings of the Central Board, and, in the event of an equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote.

General Meetings.—(1) A general meeting (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the annual general meeting) shall be held annually at a place where there is an office of the Bank within six weeks from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, and a general meeting may be convened by the Central Board at any other time:

Provided that the annual general meeting shall not be held on two consecutive occasions at any one place.

(2) The shareholders present at a general meeting shall be entitled to discuss the annual accounts, the report of the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year and the auditors' report on the annual balance-sheet and accounts.

(3) Every shareholder shall be entitled to attend at any general meeting and each shareholder who has been registered on any register, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the meeting, as holding five or more shares shall have one vote and on a poll being demanded each shareholder so registered shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an officer or employee of the Bank.

(1) The following provisions shall apply to the first constitution of the Central Board, and, notwithstanding anything contained in section 8, the Central Board as constituted in accordance therewith shall be deemed to be duly constituted in accordance with this Act.

(2) The first Governor and the first Deputy Governor or Deputy Governors shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council on his own initiative, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as he may determine.

(3) The first eight Directors representing the shareholders on the various registers shall be nominated by the Governor General in Council from the areas served respectively by those registers, and the Directors so nominated shall hold office until their successors shall have been duly elected as provided in sub-section (4).

(4) On the expiry of each successive period of twelve months after the nomination of Directors under sub-section (3) two Directors shall be elected in the manner provided in section 9 until all the Directors so nominated have been replaced by elected Directors holding office in accordance with section 8. The register in respect of which the election is to be held shall be selected by lot from among the registers still represented by nominated Directors, and for the purposes of such lot the Madras and Rangoon registers shall be treated as if they comprised one register only.

As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Board shall direct elections to be held and may make nominations, in order to constitute Local Boards in accordance with the provisions of section 9, and the

members of such Local Boards shall hold office up to the date fixed under sub-section (6) of section 9 but shall not exercise any right under sub-section (7) of that section.

Business.—The Bank shall be authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely:—

(1) the accepting of money on deposit without interest from, and the collection of money for, the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, States in India, local authorities, banks and any other persons;

(2) (a) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn on and payable in India and arising out of *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn and payable in India and bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, or a provincial co-operative bank, and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, and maturing within nine months from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;

(c) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn and payable in India and bearing the signature of a scheduled bank, and issued or drawn for the purpose of holding or trading in securities of the Government of India or a Local Government, or such securities of States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;

(3) (a) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees;

(b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn in or on any place in the United Kingdom and maturing within ninety days from the date of purchase, provided that no such purchase, sale or rediscount shall be made in India except with a scheduled bank; and

(c) the keeping of balances with banks in the United Kingdom;

(4) the making to States in India, local authorities, scheduled banks and provincial co-operative banks of loans and advances, repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days, against the security of—

(a) stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) in which a trustee is authorized to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament or by any law for the time being in force in British India;

(b) gold or silver or documents of title to the same;

(c) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank;

(d) promissory notes of any scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, supported by documents of title to goods which have been transferred, assigned, or pledged to any such bank as security for a cash credit or overdraft granted for *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions, or for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops;

(5) the making to the Governor General in Council and to such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues of advances repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance;

(6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the making, issue and circulation of bank post bills;

(7) the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of such purchase;

(8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of such securities of a local authority in British India or of such States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board;

Provided that securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Government of India, a Local Government, a local authority or a State in India shall be deemed for the purposes of this clause to be securities of such Government, authority or State;

Provided further that the amount of such securities held at any time in the Banking Department shall be so regulated that—

(a) the total value of such securities shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and three-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits;

(b) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and two-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits; and

(c) the value of such securities maturing after ten years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank and the Reserve Fund and one-fifth of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits;

(9) The custody of monies, securities and other articles of value, and the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any such securities;

(10) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims;

(11) the acting as agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council for any Local Government or local authority of State in India in the transaction of any of the following kinds of business, namely :—

- (a) the purchase and sale of gold or silver ;
- (b) the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company ;
- (c) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares ;

(d) the remittance of such proceeds, at the risk of the principal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere ;

(e) the management of public debt ;

(12) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion ;

(13) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and the acting as agent or correspondent of a bank, which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country or any international bank formed by such banks, and the investing of the funds of the Bank in the shares of any such international bank ;

(14) the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding one month for the purposes of the business of the Bank, and the giving of security for money so borrowed ;

Provided that no money shall be borrowed under this clause from any person in India other than a schedule bank, or from any person outside India other than a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country ;

Provided further that the total amount of such borrowings from persons in India shall not at any time exceed the amount of the share capital of the Bank ;

(15) the making and issue of bank notes subject to the provision of this Act ; and

(16) generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties under this Act.

When, in the opinion of the Central Board or, where the powers and functions of the Central Board under this section have been delegated to a committee of the Central Board or to the Governor, in the opinion of such committee or of the Governor as the case may be, a special occasion has arisen making it necessary or expedient that action should be taken under this section for the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, notwithstanding any limitation contained in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (3) or clause (4) of section 17.—

(1) purchase, sell or discount any of the bills of exchange or promissory notes specified in sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (b) of clause (3) of that section though such bill

or promissory note does not bear the signature of a scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank ; or

(2) purchase or sell sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees ; or

(3) make loans or advances repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days against the various forms of security specified in clause (4) of that section :

Provided that a committee of the Board or the Governor shall not, save in cases of special urgency, authorized action under this section without prior consultation with the Central Board and that in all cases action so authorized shall be reported to the members of the Central Board forthwith.

Forbidden Business.—Save as otherwise provided in sections 17, 18 and 45, the Bank may not

(1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, except such interest as it may in any way acquire in the course of the satisfaction of any of its claims ; provided that all such interests shall be disposed of at the earliest possible moment ;

(2) purchase its own shares or the shares to any other bank or of any company, or grant loans upon the security of any such shares ;

(3) advance money on mortgage of, or otherwise on the security of, immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, or become the owner of immovable property, except so far as is necessary for its own business premises and residences for its officers and servants ;

(4) make loans or advances ;

(5) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand ;

(6) allow interest on deposits or current accounts.

Central Banking Functions.

The Bank shall undertake to accept monies for account of the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues and such States in India as may be approved of and notified by the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India, and to make payments up to the amount standing to the credit of their accounts respectively, and to carry out their exchange, remittance and other banking operations, including the management of the public debt.

(1) The Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues shall entrust the Bank, on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with all their money, remittance, exchange and banking transactions in India and, in particular, shall deposit free of interest all their cash balances with the Bank :

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall prevent the Governor General in Council or any Local Government from carrying on

money transactions at places where the Bank has no branches or agencies, and the Governor General in Council and Local Governments may hold at such places such balances as they may require.

(2) The Governor General in Council and each Local Government shall entrust the Bank on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans.

(3) In the event of any failure to reach agreement on the conditions referred to in this section the Governor General in Council shall decide what the conditions shall be.

(4) Any agreement made under this section to which the Governor General in Council or any Local Government is a party shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the Central Legislature and in the case of a Local Government before its local Legislature also.

Bank Notes.—(1) The Bank shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in British India, and may, for a period which shall be fixed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor General in Council, and the provisions of this Act applicable to bank notes shall, unless a contrary intention appears, apply to all currency notes of the Government of India issued either by the Governor General in Council or by the Bank in like manner as if such currency notes were bank notes, and references in this Act to bank notes shall be construed accordingly.

(2) On and from the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Governor General in Council shall not issue any currency notes.

Issue Department.—(1) The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department, and the assets of the Issue Department shall not be subject to any liability other than the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined in section 34.

(2) The Issue Department shall not issue bank notes to the Banking Department or to any other person except in exchange for other bank notes or for such coin, bullion or securities as are permitted by this Act to form part of the Reserve.

Bank notes shall be of the denominational values of five rupees, ten rupees, fifty rupees, one hundred rupees, five hundred rupees, one thousand rupees and ten thousand rupees, unless otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board.

The design, form and material of bank notes shall be such as may be approved by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board.

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), every bank note shall be legal tender at any place in British India in payment or on account for the amount expressed therein, and shall be guaranteed by the Governor General in Council.

(2) On recommendation of the Central Board the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender save at an office or agency of the Bank.

The Bank shall not re-issue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively soiled.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Governor General in Council or the Bank the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note:

Provided that the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribe the circumstances in and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of such currency notes or bank notes may be refunded as of grace and the rules made under this proviso shall be laid on the table of both Houses of the Central Legislature.

The Bank shall not be liable to the payment of any stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of bank notes issued by it.

(1) If in the opinion of the Governor General in Council the Bank fails to carry out any of the obligations imposed on it by or under this Act, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare the Central Board to be superseded, and thereafter the general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Bank shall be entrusted to such agency as the Governor General in Council may determine, and such agency may exercise the powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Board under this Act.

(2) When action is taken under this section the Governor General in Council shall cause a full report of the circumstances leading to such action and of the action taken to be laid before the Central Legislature at the earliest possible opportunity and in any case within three months from the issue of the notification superseding the Board.

No person in British India other than the Bank or, as expressly authorized by this Act, the Governor General in Council shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundis or notes payable to bearer on demand of any such person:

Provided that cheques or drafts, including hundis, payable to bearer on demand or otherwise may be drawn on a person's account with a banker, shroff or agent.

(1) Any person contravening the provisions of section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by the Bank.

Assets of the Issue Department.

(1) The assets of the Issue Department shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is not less than the total of the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined.

(2) Of the total amount of the assets, not less than two-fifths shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities :

Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold bullion shall not at any time be less than forty crores of rupees in value.

(3) The remainder of the assets shall be held in rupee coin, Government of India rupee securities of any maturity and such bills of exchange and promissory notes payable in British India as are eligible for purchase by the Bank under sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of section 17 or under clause (1) of section 18 :

Provided that the amount held in Government of India rupee securities shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the assets or fifty crores of rupees, whichever amount is greater, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, such amount plus a sum of ten crores of rupees.

(4) For the purposes of this section, gold coin and gold bullion shall be valued at 8.47512 grains of fine gold per rupee, rupee coin shall be valued at its face value, and securities shall be valued at the market rate for the time being obtaining.

(5) Of the gold coin and gold bullion held as assets, not less than seventeen-twentieths shall be held in British India, and all gold coin and gold bullion held as assets shall be held in the custody of the Bank or its agencies :

Provided that gold belonging to the Bank which is in any other bank or in any mint or treasury or in transit may be reckoned as part of the assets.

(6) For the purposes of this section, the sterling securities which may be held as part of the assets shall be securities of any of the following kinds payable in the currency of the United Kingdom, namely :—

(a) balances at the credit of the Issue Department with the Bank of England ;

(b) bills of exchange bearing two or more good signatures and drawn on and payable at any place in the United Kingdom and having a maturity not exceeding ninety days ;

(c) government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within five years :

Provided that, for a period of two years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, any of such last mentioned securities may be securities maturing after five years, and the Bank may, at any time before the expiry of that period, dispose of such securities notwithstanding anything contained in section 17.

Liabilities of the Issue Department.—(1) The liabilities of the Issue Department shall be an amount equal to the total of the

amount of the currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes for the time being in circulation.

(2) For the purposes of this section any currency note of the Government of India or bank note which has not been presented for payment within forty years from the 1st day of April following the date of its issue shall be deemed not to be in circulation, and the value thereof shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 23, be paid by the Issue Department to the Governor General in Council or the Banking Department, as the case may be ; but any such note, if subsequently presented for payment, shall be paid by the Banking Department, and any such payment in the case of a currency note of the Government of India shall be debited to the Governor General in Council.

On the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Issue Department shall take over from the Governor General in Council the liability for all the currency notes of the Government of India for the time being in circulation and the Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Issue Department gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is equal to the total of the amount of the liability so transferred. The coin, bullion and securities shall be transferred in such proportion as to comply with the requirements of section 33 :

Provided that the total amount of the gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities so transferred shall not be less than one-half of the whole amount transferred, and that the amount of rupee coin so transferred shall not exceed fifty crores of rupees :

Provided further that the whole of the gold coin and gold bullion held by the Governor General in Council in the gold standard reserve and the paper currency reserve at the time of transfer shall be so transferred.

(1) After the close of any financial year in which the minimum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as shown in any of the weekly accounts of the Issue Department for that year prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 53, is greater than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets as shown in that account, whichever may be the greater the Bank may deliver to the Governor General in Council rupee coin up to the amount of such excess but not without his consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value in the form of bank notes, gold or securities :

Provided that if the Bank so desires and if the amount of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities in the assets does not at that time exceed one-half of the total assets, a proportion not exceeding two-fifths of such payment shall be in gold coin, gold bullion or such sterling securities as may be held as part of the assets under sub-section (6) of section 33.

(2) After the close of any financial year in which the maximum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as so shown, is less than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets, as so shown, whichever may be

the greater the Governor General in Council shall deliver to the Bank rupee coin up to the amount of such deficiency, but not without its consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for periods not exceeding thirty days in the first instance, which may, with the like sanction, be extended from time to time by periods not exceeding fifteen days, hold as assets gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities of less aggregate amount than that required by sub-section (2) of section 33 and, whilst the holding is so reduced, the proviso to that sub-section shall cease to be operative:

Provided that the gold coin and gold bullion held as such assets shall not be reduced below the amount specified in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 33 so long as any sterling securities remain held as such assets.

(2) In respect of any period during which the holding of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities is reduced under sub-section (1), the Bank shall pay to the Governor General in Council a tax upon the amount by which such holding is reduced below the minimum "prescribed by sub-section (2) of section 33; and such tax shall be payable at the bank rate for the time being in force, with an addition of one per cent. per annum when such holding exceeds thirty-two and a half per cent. of the total amount of the assets and of a further one and a half per cent. per annum in respect of every further decrease, of two and a half per cent. or part of such decrease:

Provided that the tax shall not in any event be payable at a rate less than six per cent. per annum.

The Governor General in Council shall undertake not to re-issue any rupee coin delivered under section 36 nor to put into circulation any rupees, except through the Bank and as provided in that section; and the Bank shall undertake not to dispose of rupee coin otherwise than for the purposes of circulation or by delivery to the Governor General in Council under that section.

(1) The Bank shall issue rupee coin on demand in exchange for bank notes and currency notes of the Government of India, and shall issue currency notes or bank notes on demand in exchange for coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.

(2) The Bank shall, in exchange for currency notes or bank notes of five rupees or upwards, supply currency notes or bank notes of lower value or other coins which are legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, in such quantities as may, in the opinion of the Bank, be required for circulation; and the Governor General in Council shall supply such coins to the Bank on demand. If the Governor General in Council at any time fails to supply such coins, the Bank shall be released from its obligations to supply them to the public.

Obligation to sell sterling.—The Bank shall sell, to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta,

Delhi, Madras or Rangoon and pays the purchase price in legal tender currency, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not below one shilling and five pence and forty nine sixty-fourths of a penny for a rupee:

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Obligation to buy sterling.—The Bank shall buy, from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not higher than one shilling and six pence and three-sixteenths of a penny for a rupee:

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds:

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the Bank is satisfied that payment of the sterling in London has been made.

Cash reserves of scheduled banks.—(1) Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent. of the demand liabilities and two per cent. of the time liabilities of such bank in India as shown in the return referred to in sub-section (2).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section liabilities shall not include the paid-up capital or the reserves, or any credit balance in the profits and loss account of the bank or the amount of any loan taken from the Reserve Bank.

(2) Every scheduled bank shall send to the Governor General in Council and to the Bank a return signed by two responsible officers of such bank showing—

(a) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities, respectively, in India,

(b) the total amount held in India in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,

(c) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin, respectively,

(d) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in India, respectively and

(e) the balance held at the Bank, at the close of business on each Friday or if Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at the close of business on the preceding working day; and such return shall be sent not later than two working days after the date to which it relates:

Provided that where the Bank is satisfied that the furnishing of a weekly return under this sub-section is impracticable in the case of any scheduled bank by reason of the geographical position of the bank and its branches, the Bank may require such bank to furnish in lieu of a weekly return a monthly return to be dispatched not later than fourteen days after the end of the month to which it relates giving the details specified in this sub-section in respect of such bank at the close of business for the month.

(3) If at the close of business on any day before the day fixed for the next return, the balance held at the Bank by any scheduled bank is below the minimum prescribed in sub-section (1), such scheduled bank shall be liable to pay to the Bank in respect of each such day penal interest at a rate three per cent. above the bank rate on the amount by which the balance with the Bank falls short of the prescribed minimum, and if on the day fixed for the next return such balance is still below the prescribed minimum as disclosed by this return, the rates of penal interest shall be increased to a rate five per cent. above the bank rate in respect of that day and each subsequent day on which the balance held at the Bank at the close of business on that day is below the prescribed minimum.

(4) Any scheduled bank failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (2) shall be liable to pay to the Governor General in Council or to the Bank, as the case may be, or to each, a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which the failure continues.

(5) The penalties imposed by sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be payable on demand made by the Bank, and, in the event of a refusal by the defaulting bank to pay on such demand, may be levied by a direction of the principal Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area where an office of the defaulting bank is situated, such direction to be made only upon application made in this behalf to the Court by the Governor General in Council in the case of a failure to make a return under sub-section (2) to the Governor General in Council, or by the Bank with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council in other cases.

(6) The Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the inclusion in the Second Schedule of any bank not already so included which carries on the business of banking in British India and which—

(a) has a paid-up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than five lakhs of rupees, and

(b) is a company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a corporation or a company incorporated by or under any law in force in any place outside British India,

and shall by a like notification direct the exclusion from that Schedule of any scheduled bank the aggregate value of whose paid-up capital and reserve becomes at any time less than five lakhs of rupees, or which goes into liquidation or otherwise ceases to carry on banking business.

The Bank shall compile and shall cause to be published each week a consolidated statement showing the aggregate of the amounts under each clause of sub-section (2) of section 42 exhibited in the returns received from scheduled banks under that section.

The Bank may require any provincial co-operative bank with which it has any transactions under section 17 to furnish the return

referred to in sub-section (2) of section 42, and if it does so, the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 42 shall apply so far as may be to such co-operative banks as if it were a scheduled bank.

Agreement with the Imperial Bank—

(1) The Bank shall enter into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India which shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, and shall be expressed to come into force on the date on which this Chapter comes into force and to remain in force for fifteen years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side, and shall further contain the provisions set forth in the Third Schedule:

Provided that the agreement shall be conditional on the maintenance of a sound financial position by the Imperial Bank and that if, in the opinion of the Central Board, the Imperial Bank has failed either to fulfil the conditions of the Agreement or to maintain a sound financial position, the Central Board shall make a recommendation to the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council, after making such further enquiry as he thinks fit, may issue instructions to the Imperial Bank with reference either to the agreement or to any matter which in his opinion involves the security of the Government monies or the assets of the Issue Department in the custody of the Imperial Bank, and in the event of the Imperial Bank disregarding such instructions may declare the agreement to be terminated.

(2) The agreement referred to in sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before the Central Legislature.

General Provisions.

The Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Bank rupee securities of the value of five crores of rupees to be allocated by the Bank to the Reserve Fund.

After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuation funds, and such other contingencies as are usually provided for by bankers, and after payment out of the net annual profits of a cumulative dividend at such rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum on the share capital as the Governor General in Council may fix at the time of the issue of shares, a portion of the surplus shall be allocated to the payment of an additional dividend to the shareholders calculated on the scale set forth in the Fourth Schedule and the balance of the surplus shall be paid to the Governor General in Council:

Provided that if at any time the Reserve Fund is less than the share capital, not less than fifty lakhs of rupees of the surplus, or the whole of the surplus if less than that amount shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to income-tax or super-tax, the Bank shall not be liable to pay income-tax or super-tax on any of its income, profits or gains.

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any shareholder in respect of income-tax or super-tax.

(2) For the purposes of section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and of any other relevant provision of that Act relating to the levy and refund of income-tax any dividend paid under section 47 of this Act shall be deemed to be "Interest on Securities."

The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under this Act.

(1) Not less than two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting. The auditors may be shareholders, but no Director or other officer of the Bank shall be eligible during his continuance in office. Any auditor shall be eligible for re-election on quitting office.

(2) The first auditors of the Bank may be appointed by the Central Board before the first annual general meeting and, if so appointed, shall hold office only until that meeting. All auditors elected under this section shall severally be, and continue to act as, auditors until the first annual general meeting after their respective elections:

Provided that any casual vacancy in the office of any auditor elected under this section may be filled by the Central Board.

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 50, the Governor General in Council may at any time appoint the Auditor General or such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank.

Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, together with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto; and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may, at the expense of the Bank if appointed by it or at the expense of the Governor General in Council if appointed by him, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine any Director or officer of the Bank.

(2) The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders or to the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and, in case they have called for any explanation or information from the Central Board, whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactory. Any such report made to the

shareholders shall be read together with the report of the Central Board, at the annual general meeting.

Returns.—(1) The Bank shall prepare and transmit to the Governor General in Council a weekly account of the Issue Department and of the Banking Department in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule or in such other form as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe. The Governor General in Council shall cause these accounts to be published weekly in the Gazette of India.

(2) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a copy of the annual accounts signed by the Governor, the Deputy Governors and the Chief Accounting Officer of the Bank, and certified by the auditors, together with a report by the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year, and the Governor General in Council shall cause such accounts and report to be published in the Gazette of India.

(3) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a statement showing the name, address and occupation of, and the number of shares held by, each shareholder of the Bank.

Agricultural Credit Department.—The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be—

(a) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, provincial co-operative banks, and other banking organisations.

(b) to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.

(1) the Bank shall, at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, make to the Governor General in Council a report, with proposals, if it thinks fit, for legislation, on the following matters, namely:—

(a) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in British India in the business of banking, and

(b) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank.

(2) When the Bank is of opinion that the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible

to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and to frame permanent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its views to the Governor General in Council.

(1) The Local Board of any area may at any time require any shareholder who is registered on the register for that area to furnish to the Local Board within a specified time, not being less than thirty days, a declaration, in such form as the Central Board may by regulations prescribe, giving particulars of all shares on the said register of which he is the owner.

(2) If it appears from such declaration that any shareholder is not the owner of any shares which are registered in his name, the Local Board may amend the register accordingly.

(3) If any person required to make a declaration under sub-section (1) fails to make such declaration within the specified time, the Local Board may make an entry against his name in the register recording such failure and directing that he shall have no right to vote, either under section 9 or section 14, by reason of the shares registered in his name on that register.

(4) Whoever makes a false statement in any declaration furnished by him under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have committed the offence of giving false evidence defined in section 191 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be punishable under the second paragraph of section 193 of that Code.

(5) Nothing contained in any declaration furnished under sub-section (1) shall operate to affect the Bank with notice of any trust, and no notice of any trust expressed, implied or constructive shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Bank.

(6) Until Local Boards have been constituted under section 9 the powers of a Local Board under this section shall be exercised by the Central Board in respect of any area for which a Local Board has not been constituted.

(1) Nothing in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall apply to the Bank, and the Bank shall not be placed in liquidation save by order of the Governor General in Council and in such manner as he may direct.

(2) In such event the Reserve Fund and surplus assets, if any, of the Bank shall be divided between the Governor General in Council and the shareholders in the proportion of seventy-five per cent. and twenty-five per cent. respectively:

Provided that the total amount payable to any shareholder under this section shall not exceed the paid-up value of the shares held by him by more than one per cent. for each year after the commencement of this Act subject to a maximum of twenty-five per cent.

(1) The Central Board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make regulations consistent with this Act to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the holding and conduct of elections under this Act, including provisions for the holding of any elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

(b) the final decision of doubts or disputes regarding the qualifications of candidates for election or regarding the validity of elections;

(c) the maintenance of the share register, the manner in which and the conditions subject to which shares may be held and transferred, and, generally, all matters relating to the rights and duties of shareholders;

(d) the manner in which general meetings shall be convened, the procedure to be followed thereat and the manner in which votes may be exercised;

(e) the manner in which notices may be served on behalf of the Bank upon shareholders or other persons;

(f) the manner in which the business of the Central Board shall be transacted, and the procedure to be followed at meetings thereof;

(g) the conduct of business of Local Boards and the delegation to such Boards of powers and functions;

(h) the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to the Governor, or to Deputy Governors, Directors or officers of the Bank;

(i) the formation of Committees of the Central Board, the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to such Committees, and the conduct of business in such Committees;

(j) the constitution and management of staff and superannuation funds for the officers and servants of the Bank;

(k) the manner and form in which contracts binding on the Bank may be executed;

(l) the provision of an official seal of the Bank and the manner and effect of its use;

(m) the manner and form in which the balance-sheet of the Bank shall be drawn up and in which the accounts shall be maintained;

(n) the remuneration of Directors of the Bank;

(o) the relations of the scheduled banks with the Bank and the returns to be submitted by the scheduled banks to the Bank;

(p) the regulation of clearing-houses for the scheduled banks;

(q) the circumstances in which, and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note may be refunded; and

(r) generally, for the efficient conduct of the business of the Bank.

(3) Copies of all regulations made under this section shall be available to the public on payment.

In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, for section 11 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“11. Gold coins, coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall not be legal tender in British India in payment or on account, but such coins shall be received by the Reserve Bank of India at its offices, branches and agencies in India at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8.47512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee.”

The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1925, and the Currency Act, 1927, are hereby repealed.

In sub-section (3) of section 11 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, after the word “Royal” the words “Reserve Bank” shall be inserted.

The Reserve Bank began work with the opening of the financial year 1935-36. The Bank made a net profit of Rs. 63,42,100 for the year ended December 31, 1936.

Reserve Bank of India.

The report of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ended December 31, 1937 states that after the payment of expenses of administration and provision for sundry liabilities and contingencies, the net profit amounts to Rs. 27,91,200. Of this amount, the sum of Rs. 17,50,000 will be utilised for payment to shareholders of a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, being the cumulative rate fixed by the Governor-General in Council in accordance with section 47 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, leaving a surplus of Rs. 10,41,200 for payment to the Governor-General in Council in accordance with the said Section.

No. of Shareholders.

The total number of shareholders has declined considerably since the inception of the Bank in April 1935. Under Section 14(3) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, each share-holder has one vote for each five shares subject to a maximum of ten votes so that if this tendency continues blocks of shares might become concentrated in the hands of a few holders, with the effect of restricting the electorate and the risk of detracting from the representative character of the directorate chosen by it.

The Directors, therefore, reported the position to Government with the suggestion that they might consider the limitation of the shares that a holder may register in his name to a maximum of 200 shares. The Directors also reported certain drafting flaws of a minor nature in the wording of the Act with the suggestion that they might be remedied by legislation.

Bank's Notes.

The Bank's notes are not likely to be issued earlier than June or July 1938, because it is not the intention that the notes should be put into circulation until all available stocks of existing patterns of Government of India currency notes have been exhausted. As regards the Burma notes, it is expected that the lower denominations will be ready for issue about the end of March 1938.

Scheduled Banks.

The total number of scheduled banks increased from 50 to 54 during the course of the year. The advantages of contact with the central bank of the country are being increasingly reorganised by the joint-stock banks and some of them increased their share capital apparently with the primary object of being included in the Bank's Schedule.

The Profit and Loss Account for the year shows the income of the Bank as Rs. 127,10,792 and establishment charges alone as Rs. 34,86,255.

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There is no provision of law in British India for the registration of Copyright. Protection for Copyright accrues under the Indian Copyright Act under which there is now no registration of rights, but the printer has to supply copies of these works as stated in that Act and in the Printing Presses and Books Act XXV of 1867. The Indian Copyright Act made such modifications in the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911 as appeared to be desirable for adapting its provisions to the circumstances of India. The Imperial Act of 1911 was brought into force in India by proclamation in the *Gazette of India* on October 30, 1912. Under s. 27 of that Act there is limited power for the legislature of British possessions to modify or add to the provisions of the Act in its application to the possession, and it is under this power that the Indian Act of 1914 was passed. The portions of the Imperial Act applicable to British are scheduled to the Indian Act. The Act to which these provisions are scheduled makes some formal adaptations of them to Indian law and procedure, and some material

modifications of them in their applications translations and musical compositions. In the case of works first published in British India the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish a translation is, subject to an important proviso, to subsist only for ten years from the first publication of the work. The provisions of the Act as to mechanical instruments for producing musical sounds were found unsuitable to Indian conditions. “The majority of Indian melodies,” it was explained in Council, “have not been published, i.e., written in staff notation, except through the medium of the phonograph. It is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author, and the melodies are subject to great variety of notation and tune. To meet these conditions s. 5 of the Indian Act follows the English Musical Copyright Act of 1902 by defining musical work as meaning any combination of melody and harmony, or either of them, printed, reduced to writing, or otherwise graphically produced or reproduced.”

Trade.

India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, and that fact dominates the course of its trade. The great export staples are the produce of the soil—cotton, jute and seeds. If we look back on the course of Indian trade over a long period of years we shall note a striking development towards stability. In the days that are past, the outturn of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains, when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions. But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change, and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons, they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such years as 1896-97 and 1899-1900. Much of the cultivable area of the Punjab is under irrigation, and huge new works have utilised the waters of the Sutlej, and of the Indus in Sind. Whilst these great works have been carried out to spill on the land the floods of the snowed rivers of the North, other works of a less imposing character have safeguarded the arid tracts of the South. A chain of storage lakes arrests the rains of the Western Ghats and through canals spreads them over the parched lands of the Deccan. The rivers of the South like the Cauvery are harnessed to preserve their flood waters for Madras.

But whilst India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, she ranks at the International Labour Office at Geneva as one of the great industrial countries of the world. Her

manufacturing industries are few in number and are concentrated in a few areas, but they are of great importance. The largest is the cotton textile industry, which has its home in the town and Island of Bombay, with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Nagpur. Next in importance is the jute industry. Raw jute is a virtual monopoly of Bengal, and the jute mills are concentrated in and near Calcutta. The metallurgical industry is of more recent growth. The principal centre is Jamshedpur, the seat of the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company where subsidiary industries have sprung up to utilise the products of the blast furnaces and mills. A very large proportion of the jute manufactures is exported. The cotton textile industry has lost a considerable part of its export trade to Japan, the Far East and East Africa; the mills find their principal outlet in India itself, and even there they are subject to severe competition from Japan. The iron and steel industry is for the most part a home industry, though large quantities of Indian pig iron are shipped to the Far East. The sugar manufacturing industry has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years. Therefore, whilst India is still in the main an agricultural country, three-quarters of her population drawing their sustenance from the soil, her manufacturing industries are of large and growing importance, and their prosperity every year affects in an increasing degree the general prosperity of the people.

I.—GENERAL.

Agricultural Conditions in India.—Apart from seasonal vicissitudes, agricultural production in India has shown no definite trend since 1928-29. This is to be expected as there has been no organised attempt to regulate production except in the case of rubber, tea and to some extent, jute. In the latter case, there has been some propaganda to reduce the acreage under the crop, but this does not appear to have materially affected either the acreage or the output of the raw jute. On the other hand, some incentive to increase the area under linseed was provided by the larger demand from the United Kingdom for this article as a result of preference, and this coupled with the relatively better prices secured for it, resulted in an increase in production. The area sown under sugarcane also recorded an increase in 1936-37 by over 75 per cent. as compared with 1929-30 and this remarkable expansion is mainly accounted for by the rapid growth of sugar industry in India during the last few years.

Agricultural prices improved in a marked manner during 1936-37. This was chiefly the result of a general recovery in the demand for primary commodities and raw materials. But the effects of this have been influenced in the case of each agricultural commodity by the special conditions ruling in that market in India as well as in other countries. The favourable parity of Indian cotton as compared with the American further encouraged exports. At the end of the year the outlook for raw jute was

generally hopeful but the position was not entirely free from uncertainty. Exports of groundnuts from India showed a decided improvement over those in 1935-36. The failure of the Argentine linseed crop in three years and the preference on imports into the United Kingdom greatly increased the exports from India except in 1935-36 when the large Plata crop of 1934-35 came into the world market. During 1936-37 the exports amounted to 296 thousand tons out of which 217 thousand tons went to the United Kingdom. The price of rice remained comparatively steady during 1936-37 and the average price for the year was almost the same as that for the preceding year.

Volume of Trade.—The volume of India's exports in 1936-37 was probably slightly greater than in 1928-29, whereas that of imports was considerably smaller. This conclusion is borne out by the table given overleaf. To illustrate the variations in the quantum of trade, the values of the imports and exports of merchandise have been compiled on the basis of the declared values per unit in 1927-28 and are shown below. Changes in the price-level of imports and exports in relation to 1927-28 are also indicated by means of index numbers obtained by comparing these figures with the actually recorded values each year. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they afford a rough measure of the course of India's trade and prices.

Year.	QUANTUM OF		PRICE-LEVEL OF	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
	2	3	4	5
1	Crores of Rs.	Crores of Rs.		
1927-28	319.2(100.0)	249.8(100.0)	100.0	100.0
1928-29	333.6(106.1)	262.8(105.2)	97.5	96.4
1929-30	344.6(108.0)	258.4(103.4)	90.2	93.2
1930-31	308.4(96.6)	206.0(82.5)	71.5	80.0
1931-32	263.3(82.5)	176.3(70.6)	59.2	71.7
1932-33	239.2(74.9)	203.4(81.4)	55.3	65.2
1933-34	275.2(86.2)	181.7(72.7)	53.5	63.5
1934-35	280.4(87.8)	210.0(84.1)	54.1	63.0
1935-36	282.1(88.4)	216.4(86.6)	56.9	62.1
1936-37	342.9(107.4)	199.4(79.8)	57.2	62.8

Balance of Trade.—The balance of trade in merchandise, which was over Rs. 86 crores in 1928-29, had dwindled to Rs. 3 crores in 1932-33. In the next three years, the balance was on a somewhat higher level, but in the year under review, it increased to nearly Rs. 78 crores as compared with Rs. 31 crores in the preceding year.

Tariff Changes.—The import duty on sugar was fixed at the rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on sugar, plus Rs. 7-4 a cwt. The import duty on silver was raised from two annas an ounce to three annas an ounce. The protective duty of Rs. 1 per cwt. on wheat and wheat flour expired on March 31, 1937.

Besides the statutory changes mentioned above the import duty on grey cotton piece-goods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhuties, saris and scarves and printed cotton piece-goods) of British manufacture was reduced from 25 per cent *ad valorem* or $\frac{1}{2}$ as. per lb., whichever is higher to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*

or $\frac{3}{4}$ as. per lb., whichever is higher and that, on other kinds of cotton piece-goods and fabrics of British manufacture with the exception of printed cotton piece-goods and printed fabrics assessable under Item Nos. 48 (3) (b) (1) and 48 (9) (a) of the Indian Customs Tariff from 25 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem* under section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, as it was found after enquiry that the existing duties had become excessive for the purpose of securing the protection intended to be afforded by them to similar articles of Indian manufacture. These changes came into effect on the 25th June, 1936. Under the provisions of section 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, the minimum specific import duty on non-British fabrics assessable under Item Nos. 48 (1)(b) and 48(5) (b)(ii) of the Indian Customs Tariff was increased from 4 as. to 5 as. per square yard and that on fabrics assessable under Item No. 48 (5)(a) (ii) from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ as. to 4 as. per square yard with effect from the 1st April, 1937.

II—IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

IMPORTS.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1936-37.
Cotton and cotton goods ..	34,08.53	21,30.05	27,04.58	27,89.62	23,93.02	18.63
Machinery and millwork ..	10,54.24	12,76.93	12,63.20	13,67.66	14,13.94	11.29
Metals and ores	9,73.49	9,49.86	11,37.74	12,03.32	9,68.70	7.73
Oil	8,00.01	6,75.47	6,97.19	7,24.54	7,25.27	5.70
Vehicles	3,81.94	4,76.83	6,60.00	6,92.14	6,57.78	5.25
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	3,84.77	4,02.04	4,72.62	5,17.62	5,19.14	4.15
Artificial silk	4,15.85	2,74.15	3,59.29	3,15.78	3,85.60	3.08
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,92.87	2,71.56	2,89.06	3,11.87	3,20.22	2.56
Dyes	2,50.48	2,46.10	3,07.51	3,33.67	3,01.34	2.41
Hardware	2,99.22	2,87.83	3,05.30	3,26.76	2,89.35	2.31
Wool, raw and manufactured	2,96.47	2,54.93	3,86.47	2,78.54	2,86.94	2.20

Imports—(continued).

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Percentage on total imports of mer- chandise in 1936-37.
Paper and pasteboard ..	2,86,45	2,63,19	2,72,82	2,99,00	2,81,68	2.25
Chemicals ..	2,71,25	2,70,06	2,92,39	3,11,88	2,72,19	2.17
Silk, raw and manufactured	4,33,37	3,58,60	3,37,09	2,77,65	2,41,87	1.93
Liquors ..	2,25,70	2,26,98	2,35,56	2,47,56	2,39,61	1.91
Rubber manufactures ..	1,98,35	1,87,58	2,05,82	2,06,85	2,11,31	1.69
Drugs and medicines ..	1,85,83	1,93,42	1,91,00	2,11,17	2,07,02	1.65
Spices ..	1,72,50	1,56,67	1,55,49	1,61,77	1,87,75	1.50
Fruits and vegetables ..	1,16,57	1,00,14	1,29,99	1,33,41	1,41,69	1.13
Glass and glassware ..	1,42,47	1,22,13	1,32,56	1,39,40	1,27,92	1.02
Precious stones and pearls unset ..	83,64	74,82	50,10	48,06	97,62	0.78
Paints and painters' materials ..	92,19	92,19	96,83	1,02,05	96,83	0.77
Tobacco ..	96,94	72,15	61,82	61,56	80,83	0.65
Manures ..	52,89	52,42	67,06	71,14	80,98	0.64
Apparel ..	84,21	81,51	82,42	71,08	79,72	0.64
Stationery ..	72,36	66,22	68,80	76,10	75,17	0.60
Grain, pulse and flour ..	70,98	83,70	2,66,45	1,02,49	72,61	0.57
Building and engineering materials ..	77,35	64,35	59,90	72,79	67,32	0.54
Toliet requisites ..	58,14	56,61	64,05	66,06	67,25	0.54
Arms, ammunition and military stores ..	44,14	42,97	42,72	48,91	66,09	0.53
Haberdashery and millinery	67,80	54,57	67,36	59,05	64,34	0.51
Salt ..	78,96	49,79	52,08	56,74	60,49	0.48
Books, printed, etc. ..	46,38	49,33	51,88	53,31	57,03	0.46
Tea chests ..	47,77	53,38	52,08	58,17	56,27	0.45
Wood and timber ..	51,44	54,00	56,79	53,42	49,02	0.39
Earthenware and porcelain	49,56	43,15	44,24	45,97	46,62	0.38
Belting for machinery ..	52,86	46,06	49,83	53,51	45,95	0.37
Toys and requisites for games ..	47,33	53,35	50,55	47,51	43,53	0.35
Clocks and watches and parts ..	12,75	15,93	16,25	18,15	40,37	0.32
Tallow and stearine ..	24,65	19,65	22,42	28,36	35,71	0.29
Cutlery ..	24,27	25,50	27,98	28,70	28,58	0.23
Soap ..	82,63	78,37	63,21	34,27	26,86	0.21
Sugar ..	4,22,87	2,70,97	2,10,85	1,90,73	23,91	0.19
Gums and resins ..	23,63	26,61	26,98	26,10	23,11	0.18
Bobbins ..	28,57	25,31	28,75	31,03	22,44	0.18
Furniture and cabinetware ..	17,65	16,89	20,16	23,28	21,50	0.17
Boots and shoes ..	51,77	47,51	34,77	28,78	21,19	0.17
Umbrellas and fittings ..	27,77	26,66	27,16	29,18	19,40	0.15
Tea ..	34,63	25,13	17,13	24,97	18,16	0.14
Fish (excluding canned fish)	13,66	15,05	16,57	19,34	17,80	0.14
Flax, raw and manufac- tured ..	16,75	16,64	17,58	17,93	17,02	0.14
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver ..	34,43	5,50	21,20	10,76	16,17	0.13
Animals, living ..	14,79	28,12	24,94	26,43	15,68	0.13
Coal and coke ..	9,63	13,59	12,50	13,21	15,18	0.12
Paper making materials ..	22,09	27,10	26,28	20,48	14,64	0.12
Jute and jute goods ..	13,49	9,85	8,62	10,80	9,26	0.07
Matches ..	52	74	62	1,09	48	..
All other articles ..	6,15,88	6,29,49	7,83,24	8,01,01	8,18,31	6.53
Total value of Imports ..	132,58,43	115,35,70	132,28,65	134,42,72	125,24,28	100

Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 17.88 lakhs).—The total value of imports of cotton manufactures into India dropped to nearly Rs. 18 crores in the year under review from the preceding year's figure of Rs. 21½ crores. Both the yarns and piecegoods sections shared in the general decrease.

Imports of cotton twist and yarn during 1936-37 amounted to 28½ million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.55 lakhs, a decrease of 16 million lbs. or 36 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 1.16 lakhs or 31 per cent. in value as compared with the preceding year. The imports during the year were lowest on record since 1919-20. The decrease was mostly in evidence in the imports of grey yarns, while those of white, coloured and mercerised yarns showed comparatively smaller decreases. Notwithstanding the decrease in quantities of yarns imported from the United Kingdom and Japan, the percentage shares of both these countries advanced from 22 and 43 to 27 and 55, respectively, at the expense of China.

The imports of cotton piecegoods into British India totalled 764 million yards in 1936-37, or 183 million yards less than in the preceding year. The value of these imports was Rs. 13.37 lakhs as compared with Rs. 15.78 lakhs in 1935-36. Supplies from Japan and the United Kingdom were on a reduced scale, and amounted to 417 million yards and 334 million yards as against 496 million yards and 440 million yards, respectively, in 1935-36. The fall in the imports of piecegoods was distributed over all the three varieties. This decrease was more marked in the importations from the United Kingdom than in those from Japan, though not to the same extent in the case of batched goods which are mainly of the United Kingdom origin. Expressed in percentages, the imports from Japan of grey and coloured goods declined, as compared with 1935-36, by 15 and 16 per cent. respectively; the corresponding decreases in the case of the United Kingdom were of 38 and 25 per cent. In the case of white goods, the United Kingdom suffered a loss of 18 per cent. and Japan of 17 per cent.

Silk, raw and manufactured (Rs. 2.42 lakhs).—The total imports of raw silk, including cocoons, in the year under review, were valued at Rs. 64½ lakhs as compared with 57½ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from China, which had declined from Rs. 36 lakhs in 1934-35 to only Rs. 15 lakhs in 1935-36, recovered to Rs. 28 lakhs in 1936-37. The share of Japan, which had nearly doubled in 1935-36 in comparison with the year preceding, and reached a total of Rs. 42 lakhs, declined to Rs. 36 lakhs in the year under review. Imports from other sources were insignificant.

Artificial silk (Rs. 3.86 lakhs).—There was a notable expansion in the imports of artificial silk under all the three main descriptions. The total imports of artificial silk yarn amounted to 17.6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 99 lakhs as compared with 14.9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 84 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan continued to increase her supplies which totalled 15 million lbs. as against 10 million lbs. in 1935-36, and nearly 9 million lbs. in 1934-35. On the other hand, imports from Italy and the United Kingdom steadily declined in the case of the former from 4 million lbs. to 2 million lbs., and in the case of the latter from 522,000 lbs. to 242,000 lbs.

Piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk also recorded a marked increase, imports during the year under review having amounted to 102 millions yds. with a total value of Rs. 2.38 lakhs as against 74.5 million yds. valued at Rs. 1.88 lakhs in the preceding year. Here also Japan dominated the supplies, imports from that source amounting to 101.4 million yds. as compared with 73.7 million yds. in 1935-36.

Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs. 2.87 lakhs).—The total imports of raw wool and woollen manufactures were valued at Rs. 2.87 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2.79 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 3.86 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of raw wool declined from 7.5 million lbs. to 6.8 million lbs., but higher prices accounted for an increase in value from Rs. 44 lakhs to nearly Rs. 60 lakhs.

There was a small increase in the imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods which totalled 5.4 million yards (2.8 million lbs.) valued at Rs. 84 lakhs as against 5.3 million yards (2.7 million lbs.) valued at Rs. 81 lakhs in 1935-36. Receipts from the United Kingdom further declined from 1.9 million yards valued at Rs. 43½ lakhs to 1.7 million yards valued at Rs. 41½ lakhs. Japan increased her supplies from 2.8 million yards, to 3.2 million yards from the value of the imports rising from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 34 lakhs. Imports from Germany advanced from 266,000 yards to 417,000 yards and those from Belgium from 10,000 yards to 15,000 yards.

Iron & Steel (Rs. 5.94 lakhs).—Imports of pig iron, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, receded to 1,600 tons from 1,700 tons in 1935-36; likewise, those of ferro alloys fell from 3,100 tons to 1,300 tons. Manufactured iron and steel, excluding pig iron and old iron and steel, showed a decline from 446,000 tons to 360,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 7,20½ lakhs to Rs. 5,93 lakhs in value.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years :—

	Quantity Ton (000)			Value Rs. (lakhs.)		
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Steel angle and tee	13.8	19.4	14.9	14.1	10.6	15.9
Steel bars (other than cast steel).	62.6	54.5	27.5	68.8	61.7	36.5
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	22.3	28.7	24.9	23.5	31.2	29.6
Bolts and nuts	10.2	12.6	9.4	28.6	31.9	23.4
Fencing materials (including fencing wire)	7.3	8.8	7.8	18.1	18.1	15.2
Hoops and strips	34.5	46.9	41.2	45.3	57.1	53.9
Nails, rivets and washers ..	12.2	15.9	12.3	32.1	40.0	32.5
Galvanised sheets and plates ..	58.8	73.2	64.6	110.9	129.7	119.0
Tinned sheets and plates ..	5.6	6.5	1.4	17.0	20.4	5.7
Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned	31.4	37.4	26.5	42.6	48.5	36.0
Rails, chairs and fishplates ..	5.3	7.9	10.0	7.5	7.8	10.1
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	34.9	62.1	40.4	88.8	111.8	79.5
Wire nails	15.7	15.3	8.0	24.1	22.0	12.5
Wire rope	3.2	3.0	3.4	15.5	14.9	17.6
Cast pipes and fittings	1.6	1.4	1.4	6.9	6.8	6.6
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for Railways	4.3	4.5	4.6	6.5	7.0	6.5

Machinery and Millwork (Rs. 14.78 lakhs).—The following table analyses the imports of machinery according to classes in 1929-30 and during the past five years :—

	1929-30. Rs. (lakhs.)	1932-33. Rs. (lakhs.)	1933-34. Rs. (lakhs.)	1934-35. Rs. (lakhs.)	1935-36. Rs. (lakhs.)	1936-37. Rs. (lakhs.)
Prime-movers	4.12	1.00	1.21	1.44	1.57	1.65
Electrical	2.41	1.56	1.27	1.69	2.05	2.55
Boilers	1.09	.45	.66	.44	.76	.87
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	36	15	16	14	18	30
Mining	61	33	32	52	41	74
Oil crushing and refining ..	43	19	27	21	22	23
Paper mill	7	5	11	9	8	8
Refrigerating	20	9	9	11	15	16
Rice and flour mill	24	9	7	10	9	8
Saw mill	9	3	3	3	5	5
Sewing and knitting	85	45	50	83	74	61
Sugar machinery	9	1.53	3.36	1.05	66	95
Tea machine	28	21	12	22	13	15
Cotton machinery	2.10	2.08	2.03	2.41	2.00	1.81
Jute mill machinery	1.44	.36	.32	.54	1.15	.74
Wool machinery	6	3	3	2	4	3
Typewriters, including parts and accessories	26	7	10	18	19	19
Printing and lithographing presses	23	9	15	15	17	18
Belting for machinery	90	53	46	50	54	46

Motor Vehicles (Rs. 4.52 lakhs).—Since 1934-35, the trade in motor vehicles has developed a state of great activity. Imports of motor cars numbered 12,939 valued at Rs. 2.43 lakhs in

1936-37, as compared with 13,500 valued at Rs. 2.51 lakhs in the preceding year and 14,434 valued at Rs. 2.59 lakhs in 1934-35.

Number of motor cars imported.

	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Canada.	France.	Italy.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
1927-28 ..	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
1928-29 ..	3,645	10,145	4,366	277	967	167	19,567
1929-30 ..	3,753	9,620	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,399
1930-31 ..	2,885	5,098	3,250	261	917	190	12,601
1931-32 ..	2,178	3,368	676	161	510	327	7,230
1932-33 ..	3,958	1,201	206	84	223	436	6,201
1933-34 ..	5,348	9,227	1,715	62	221	186	9,759
1934-35 ..	6,311	5,564	2,067	26	267	209	14,434
1935-36 ..	6,744	3,851	2,328	13	210	444	13,590
1936-37 ..	6,337	3,870	1,290	42	382	1,018	12,939

Hardware (Rs. 2.89 lakhs).—Imports of hardware, which had improved from Rs. 3.05 lakhs in 1934-35 to Rs. 3.27 lakhs in 1935-36, revealed to Rs. 2.89 lakhs in 1936-37.

Mineral oils (Rs. 5.93 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of mineral oils of all kinds showed a small increase from Rs. 5.92 lakhs in 1935-36 to Rs. 5.93 lakhs in the year under review. India's requirements of kerosene and motor spirit are largely met from the oilfields of Burma, Assam and the Punjab. The production of kerosene in India and Burma in 1936-37 was reported to be 173.8 million gallons as against 162.4 million gallons in 1935-36. The quantity of petrol produced slightly decreased from 91.7 million gallons to 91.1 million gallons.

Chemicals (Rs. 2.72 lakhs).—There was a decrease in the imports of chemicals which had a total recorded value of Rs. 2.72 lakhs in 1936-37 as against Rs. 3.12 lakhs in 1935-36 and Rs. 2.92 lakhs in 1934-35. Sodium compounds represented 42 per cent of the total value of chemicals imported during the year, the quantity received declining from 2,012,000 cwt. to 1,998,000 cwt. with a corresponding decrease in value from Rs. 1.38 lakhs to Rs. 1.14 lakhs. Imports of sodium carbonate fell from 1,253,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 62 lakhs to 1,251,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 51 lakhs. The chief source of supply was, as usual, the United Kingdom. Imports of caustic soda continued to advance in quantity and amounted to 424,000 cwt. as against 406,000 cwt. in 1935-36, the value, however, showing a decline from Rs. 41½ lakhs to Rs. 36½ lakhs.

The total imports of acids fell from 41,100 cwt. valued at Rs. 12 lakhs to 31,600 cwt. valued at Rs. 9 lakhs.

Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 2.07 lakhs).—The imports of drugs and medicines showed a decrease from Rs. 2.11 lakhs in 1935-36 to Rs. 2.07 lakhs in the year under review. The trade in proprietary and patent medicines has recorded a marked expansion in recent years. The imports which were valued at Rs. 39 lakhs in 1934-35, advanced to Rs. 64 lakhs in 1935-36 and further to Rs. 63 lakhs in 1936-37. Notwithstanding intense competition, the United Kingdom increased her supplies from Rs. 26 lakhs to Rs. 29 lakhs and her percentage share in the total trade rose from 41 to 43.

Paper and Pasteboards (Rs. 2.82 lakhs).—

There was a setback in the import trade in paper and pasteboards during the year under review, the aggregate imports being valued at Rs. 2.82 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2.90 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of paper of all kinds declined from 2,830,000 cwt. to 2,718,000 cwt. in quantity and from Rs. 2.62 lakhs to Rs. 2.46 lakhs in value. Printing paper recorded a decrease from 1,014,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 96 lakhs to 991,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 87 lakhs. An analysis of the detailed figures would, however, reveal the steady advance in the receipts of newsprints and similar papers, while those needed for posters and display advertising were in smaller demand.

Liquors (Rs. 2.40 lakhs).—The total imports of liquors, returned at 5.1 million gallons, were almost the same as in 1935-36, the value, however showing a decrease from Rs. 2.48 lakhs to Rs. 2.40 lakhs. Of the total quantity imported in 1936-37, ale, beer and porter accounted for 75 per cent as against 76 per cent in the preceding year, while the remainder consisted of spirit and wines in the proportion of 21 per cent and 3 per cent as compared with 20 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, in 1935-36.

Salt (Rs. 60 lakhs).—Imports of salt declined in quantity from 389,000 tons in 1935-36 to 382,000 tons in the year under review but the value of the imports rose from Rs. 57 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs. Aden, as usual, was the principal supplier, and receipts from that source amounted to 295,000 tons valued at Rs. 45 lakhs as against 296,000 tons valued at Rs. 40 lakhs in 1935-36.

Other Articles.—The following table shows the course of the trade in some of the other articles of importance in imports:—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.(lakhs).	Rs.(lakhs).
Instruments, apparatus, etc. ..	5.18	5.19
Dyeing and tanning substances ..	3.34	3.01
Spices	1.62	1.88
Glass and glassware ..	1.39	1.28
Precious stones and pearls, unset ..	48	98
Tobacco	62	81
Cement	22	19
Coal and coke	13	15

III.—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

EXPORTS.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1936-37.
Cotton, raw and waste ..	20,60,95	27,91,47	35,44,87	34,47,04	45,17,38	23.03
Cotton manufactures ..	3,29,11	2,72,63	2,64,80	2,92,72	3,78,43	1.93
Jute, raw ..	9,73,03	10,93,27	10,87,11	13,70,76	14,77,10	7.53
Jute manufactures ..	21,71,18	21,37,49	21,46,83	23,43,95	27,94,75	14.25
Tea ..	17,15,28	19,84,50	20,13,19	19,82,41	20,03,81	10.22
Seeds ..	11,30,68	13,66,15	10,54,10	10,33,05	18,46,93	9.42
Grain, pulse and flour ..	16,07,69	11,74,79	11,84,40	12,40,87	15,37,92	7.84
Metals and ores ..	4,68,18	5,48,70	5,91,27	7,73,35	8,01,92	4.09
Leather ..	4,76,42	5,82,98	5,47,88	5,62,89	7,30,37	3.75
Hides and skins, raw ..	2,76,87	4,25,33	3,13,07	4,13,10	4,43,40	2.26
Wool, raw and manufac- tured ..	1,77,73	2,72,48	2,19,27	2,92,56	3,73,89	1.91
Lac ..	1,24,24	2,46,44	3,29,96	1,58,36	2,34,21	1.19
Oilcakes ..	1,96,61	1,64,72	1,96,09	1,81,70	2,26,93	1.16
Paraffin wax ..	2,01,88	2,28,91	1,91,93	2,27,87	1,95,09	1.00
Wood and timber ..	56,18	84,24	1,10,27	1,34,57	1,77,47	0.91
Fruits and vegetables ..	69,52	99,06	1,07,78	1,64,06	1,69,89	0.87
Rubber, raw ..	8,78	31,18	65,89	88,71	1,04,03	0.53
Fodder, bran and pollards ..	70,29	46,64	77,30	73,43	95,74	0.49
Mica ..	31,52	44,74	69,07	83,49	94,06	0.48
Tobacco ..	77,11	93,80	81,90	92,43	92,01	0.47
Coffee ..	1,09,81	1,02,45	72,71	1,02,20	83,67	0.43
Coin ..	60,24	70,96	79,86	87,81	79,96	0.36
Oils ..	53,79	57,24	55,36	63,65	69,97	0.36
Hemp, raw ..	32,16	36,09	39,03	60,34	69,27	0.35
Dyeing and tanning sub- stances ..	75,43	78,69	71,61	70,35	64,43	0.33
Spices ..	72,33	72,30	77,34	54,98	55,41	0.28
Manures ..	20,39	25,45	31,84	38,23	51,42	0.26
Bones for manufacturing purposes ..	34,82	24,38	31,96	32,19	46,45	0.24
Fish (excluding canned fish) ..	45,71	44,87	44,55	45,60	44,96	0.23
Bristles ..	13,65	17,47	23,41	22,78	28,91	0.15
Provisions and oilman's stores ..	32,62	28,12	27,87	27,13	28,38	0.14
Drugs and medicines ..	31,26	23,31	25,95	25,44	27,34	0.14
Coal and coke ..	44,19	37,35	29,22	17,33	20,41	0.10
Fibro for brushes and brooms ..	24,02	22,02	19,15	21,93	19,98	0.10
Apparel ..	8,93	11,14	11,33	12,81	13,76	0.07
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood ..	9,24	9,84	9,75	10,45	12,69	0.06
Saltpetre ..	12,26	15,26	13,78	13,20	11,53	0.06
Animals, living ..	10,10	9,86	12,24	9,26	8,31	0.04
Cordage and rope ..	7,73	6,55	7,36	6,85	7,51	0.04
Silk, raw and manufac- tured ..	3,18	3,29	4,60	6,50	6,96	0.04
Sugar ..	2,10	2,35	2,43	2,39	5,68	0.03
Candles ..	4,74	5,33	5,00	5,31	4,98	0.03
Horns, tips, etc. ..	2,48	3,22	2,47	2,82	4,37	0.02
Tallow, stearine and wax ..	1,97	1,98	1,19	80	96	..
Opium ..	11,25	72,65	6,81	1	..	..
All other articles ..	2,79,06	2,47,05	1,62,27	3,48,91	5,51,42	2.81
Total Value of Exports ..	32,27,21	147,25,07	151,66,97	160,52,19	196,12,46	100

Cotton (Rs. 44.41 lakhs).—The exports of Indian cotton in 1936-37 totalled 4,268,000 bales as compared with 3,397,000 bales in the preceding year. Japan, as usual the best customer, took 2,426,000 bales or 667,000 bales more than in 1935-36. It is interesting to observe that the share of India in the total imports of raw cotton into Japan, as recorded in the Japanese trade accounts, which had stood at nearly 32 per cent in 1934 prior to the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, sharply rose to nearly 43 per cent in 1934 and further to 44 per cent in 1936, chiefly at the expense of the United States of America from which Japan still continues to draw the bulk of her requirements. Owing chiefly to the activities of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, the exports to the United Kingdom steadily advanced from 342,000 bales in 1933-34 to 347,000 bales in 1934-35, 456,000 bales in 1935-36 and 601,000 bales in 1936-37. The fall in the exports to Germany from 264,000 bales to 215,000 bales was largely compensated by increased shipments to Belgium which amounted to 311,000 bales in 1936-37 as compared with 225,000 bales in 1935-36. Exports to Italy were 11,000 bales more than in the preceding year and amounted to 165,000 bales, while those to France were smaller by a like amount and totalled 156,000 bales. Shipments to Spain and China declined from 68,000 bales and 100,000 bales to 26,000 bales and 72,000 bales, respectively, in 1936-37 while those to the United States of America and the Netherlands increased from 57,000 bales and 44,000 bales to 92,000 bales and 51,000 bales, respectively.

Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 3.78 lakhs).—The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods exported :—

	(In thousand yards).		
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37
Cotton piecegoods—			
Grey	6,350	8,867	23,229
White	534	1,323	4,644
Coloured	50,809	61,060	73,763
TOTAL	57,693	71,250	101,636

Jute and Jute manufactures (Rs. 42.72 lakhs).—The total exports of raw and manufactured jute amounted to 1,792,000 tons as compared with 1,523,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 18 per cent. The value of these shipments also rose by 16 per cent, from Rs. 37 crores to Rs. 43 crores. Both raw and manufactured jute showed increases.

The exports of raw jute at 821,000 tons were the highest since 1928-29 and were valued at Rs. 14.77 lakhs. These figures compare with

771,000 tons valued at Rs. 13.71 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom increased her purchases from 166,000 tons in 1935-36 to 189,000 tons in 1936-37. Exports to Germany were very much reduced, having amounted to 134,000 tons as against 152,000 tons in the preceding year.

Purchases by the United States of America, France and Belgium were on a larger scale and amounted to 88,000 tons, 86,000 tons and 70,000 tons as compared with 79,000 tons, 75,000 tons and 56,000 tons, respectively, in 1935-36.

The total exports of gunny bags in 1936-37 numbered 567 million as compared with 459 million in 1935-36, the value of the shipments rising from Rs. 11.01 lakhs to Rs. 12.09 lakhs.

The total quantity of gunny cloth exported increased from 1,218 million yards valued at Rs. 12.24 lakhs in 1935-36 to 1,710 million yards valued at Rs. 15.47 lakhs of which hessian gunny cloth represented 1,671 million yards valued at Rs. 15,000 lakhs as compared with 1,182 million yards valued at Rs. 11.74 lakhs in 1935-36. The United States of America, as usual the largest purchaser, increased her takings from 775 million yards to 1,040 million yards in the year under review. Shipments to the United Kingdom and to the Irish Free State also advanced from 86 million yards and 2.4 million yards to 133 million yards and 11 million yards, respectively, in 1936-37.

Foodgrains and flour (Rs. 15.38 lakhs).—The statement below shows the exports of foodgrains :—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk ..	1,394	1,457
„ In the husk	16	8
Wheat	10	232
„ flour	18	24
Pulse	90	137
Barley	3	10
Jowar and bajra	9	7
Maize	2	..
Other sorts	2	2
TOTAL	1,553	1,877
VALUE Rs. (lakhs) ..	12.41	15.38

Tea (Rs. 20.04 lakhs).—The quota for overseas exports of tea from India for 1936-37 was fixed at 309 million lbs. as compared with 311 million lbs. in 1935-36 and 330 million lbs. in 1934-35. Exports abroad during the year, calculated on the basis of the statistical month which generally ends on or about the 25th, amounted to 302 million lbs. as against nearly 315 million lbs. in the preceding year, the value, however, showing an increase from Rs. 19.82 lakhs to Rs. 20.04 lakhs. The exports in the year under review represented 77 per cent of the total production, the balance left for domestic consumption being 92 million lbs. as compared with 82 million lbs. in the preceding year.

Of the total exports of 302 million lbs. in 1936-37, shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for 256 million lbs. In the preceding year, the United Kingdom took nearly 276 million lbs. out of a total of 313 million lbs.

Direct exports to Canada from India rose from 12.8 million lbs. to 14.9 million lbs. and those to the United States of America from 6.9 million lbs. to 7.9 million lbs. Exports to Australia and New Zealand were smaller than in the preceding year, and amounted to 1 million lbs. and 181,000 lbs. as against 1.9 million lbs. and 407,000 lbs., respectively, in 1935-36.

Oilseeds (Rs. 18.44 lakhs).—The total exports of oilseeds showed an increase of 72 per cent in quantity and 79 per cent in value, and amounted to 1,155,000 tons valued at Rs. 18.44 lakhs as compared with 673,000 tons valued at Rs. 10.29 lakhs in 1935-36.

Shipments of linseed from India increased by 79 per cent in quantity from 165,000 tons in 1935-36 to 296,000 tons in 1936-37 and by 97 per cent in value from Rs. 2.21 lakhs to Rs. 4.36 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom were more than double those in the preceding year and amounted to 218,000 tons as against 90,000 tons.

Exports of groundnuts advanced to 739,000 tons from 413,000 tons in the preceding year and 511,000 tons in 1934-35.

Exports of rapeseed in 1936-37 advanced to 38,000 tons valued at Rs. 54 lakhs from 19,000 tons valued at Rs. 26 lakhs in the preceding year. With the exception of Germany, all the principal European countries increased their purchases.

Exports of castor seed declined from 60,000 tons valued at Rs. 83 lakhs to 43,000 tons valued at Rs. 63 lakhs in 1936-37.

Hides and Skins (Rs. 11.18 lakhs).—Exports of raw hides and skins increased by 5 per cent in quantity and by 7 per cent in value, from 48,800 tons valued at Rs. 4.13 lakhs to 51,200 tons valued at Rs. 4.43 lakhs. Raw hides represented 47 per cent of the total quantity of raw hides and skins exported in 1936-37 and recorded an increase from 22,700 tons valued at Rs. 1.12 lakhs to 24,200 tons valued at Rs. 1.33 lakhs.

Raw Wool (Rs. 2.86 lakhs).—Exports of raw wool amounted to 51.9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.86 lakhs as compared with 49.4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.10 lakhs in 1935-36. Shipments to the United Kingdom advanced from 34.7 million lbs. to 39.1 million lbs. and those to Belgium from nearly 1.9 million lbs. to over 2 million lbs., while the United States of America reduced her takings from 11.7 million lbs. to 9.4 million lbs.

Metals and Ores (Rs. 8.02 lakhs).—The total exports of ores amounted to 748,000 tons in 1936-37, or 45,000 tons less than in the preceding year. Manganese ore represented 91 per cent of this total, exports of which declined from 729,000 tons in 1935-36 to 677,000 tons in the year under review. As in the preceding year the United Kingdom was the best customer.

Lac (Rs. 2.34 Lakhs).—The total shipments of shellac amounted to 497,000 cwts., as compared with 285,000 cwts. in the preceding year and 432,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled 145,000 cwts. as against 44,000 cwts. in 1935-36 and 229,000 cwts. in 1934-35.

Other Articles.—The following is a summary of the course of trade in the more important of the remaining articles of export:—

	1935-36	1936-37
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Oilcakes	1.82	2.27
Paraffin wax	2.28	1.96
Fruits and vegetables ..	1.65	1.70
Teakwood	1.12	1.46
Rubber, raw	89	1.04
Fodder, bran and pollards	73	96
Mica	83	94
Tobacco, unmanufactured	88	88
Coffee	1.02	84
Codr manufactures	87	71
Oils	64	70
Hemp, raw	60	69
Dye stuffs	70	64
Spices	55	55
Manures	38	51
Bones for manufacturing purposes	32	46
Fish	46	45
Provisions and oilman-stores	27	28
Drugs and Medicines	25	27
Fibre for brushes, etc. ..	22	20
Coal and coke	17	20
Saltpetre	13	12

Number of Motor Vehicles Running in British India.

The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles running in the different provinces of British India and Burma at the end of March 1937.

Province.	Motor cars including taxi cabs.	Motor Cycles including scooters and auto- wheels.	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	Total No. of motor vehicles.	No. of persons to a motor vehicle
Bombay†	27,300	1,550	1,750	30,600	588
Bengal*	18,247	1,056	4,716	25,072	1,949
Madras	14,768	1,352	4,993	21,113	2,214
Punjab‡	8,008	1,690	8,578	19,176	1,230
United Provinces*	12,508	1,277	3,313	17,098	2,881
N.W.F. Provinces§	5,163	1,658	3,787	10,608	229
Bihar	5,778	587	1,039	7,404	3,474
Bihar	4,076	732	2,119	6,927	2,339
Central Provinces and Berar	2,661	90	1,694	4,445	1,940
Assam	2,537	355	875	3,767	1,631
Sind	2,338	268	650	3,250	196
Delhi Province	750	88	279	1,117	4,750
Orissa	657	77	175	909	616
Ajmer-Merwara	12,190	963	6,593	19,746	743
Burma including Shan States					
Total ..	118,825	11,697	40,941	172,132	1,529

† Approximate. * As on 1st January 1937. ‡ Registered up to 31st March 1937.

§ Progressive figures from commencement of registration.

The average number of persons per motor vehicle in British India is 1,529. The position in Bombay is 588 per motor vehicle, in Bengal 1,949 per motor vehicle and in Madras 2,214 per motor vehicle.

Number of Motor Vehicles in Indian States.

Complete figures showing the number of motor vehicles running in Indian States are not available. The States vary in size from 19 square miles or a little more than small holdings to States like Hyderabad with an area of 82,608 square miles or as large as Italy. The number in some of the more important States as on 1st January 1937 is shown in the following table:—

State.	No. of private cars.	No. of Taxis.	No. of buses.	No. of lorries.	No. of Motor Cycles.	Total.	No. of persons to a motor vehicle.
Hyderabad	3,609	325	350	313	360	4,966	3,600
Mysore	2,697	158	752	430	409	4,446	1,475
Travancore	1,583	179	1,081	454	803	3,900	1,306
Gwalior	1,216	274	623	19	68	2,200	1,601
Jalpur	776	76	341	23	30	1,246	2,111
Baroda	566	47	479	129	15	1,236	1,977
Jodhpur	580	6	68	122	53	849	2,503
Cochin	450	80	195	30	50	805	1,497
Pudukkottai	419	7	103	11	5	545	734
Bhopal State	383	51	77	..	22	532	1,370
Kolhapur	228	..	309	61	11	600	1,571
Bhavnagar	191	22	19	27	9	268	1,866
Savantwadi	17	123	129	..	..	269	855
Porbander	47	39	30	9	..	125	920
Rajkot	85	98	7	..	9	199	377
Alwar	58	2	30	3	16	109	6,872
Total ..	12,905	1,487	4,503	1,631	1,669	22,244	2,032

The average number of persons in Indian States per motor vehicle as revealed by the above figures is 2,032. This figure, if at all, errs on the conservative side, as most large and advanced States are included.

Index Numbers of Prices.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, publishes from time to time an addendum to the publication *Index Numbers of Indian Prices 1861-1931* which brings up-to-date (1) the unweighted index numbers of 28 exported articles; (2) the unweighted index numbers of 11 imported articles; (3) the general unweighted index number for 39 articles and (4) the weighted index numbers of 100 articles.

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1925 :—

(Price in 1873 = 100)

Year.	Exported articles 28 (unweighted).	Imported articles 11 (unweighted).	General Index No. for all (39) Articles (unweighted).	Weighted Index No. (100 Articles)
1925	233	211	227	265
1926	235	195	216	260
1927	209	185	202	258
1928	212	171	201	261
1929	216	170	203	254
1930	177	157	171	213
1931	125	134	127	157
1932	120	139	126	149
1933	118	128	121	139
1934	117	122	119	136
1935	128	122	127	149
1936	126	122	125	Not available.
1937	135	141	137	" "

Besides the above wholesale price index, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, publishes from time to time an addendum to the publication *Index Numbers of Indian Prices 1861-1931* which brings up-to-date (1) the unweighted index numbers of 28 exported articles; (2) the unweighted index numbers of 11 imported articles; (3) the general unweighted index number for 39 articles and (4) the weighted index numbers of 100 articles.

The following table gives these index numbers since 1925 :—

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base July 1914 = 100).

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Karachi.
1925	159	163	151
1926	148	149	140
1927	148	147	137
1928	145	146	137
1929	141	145	133
1930	116	126	108

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base July 1914=100).—Contd.

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Karachi.
1931	96	109	95
1932	91	109	99
1933	87	98	97
1934	89	95	96
1935	91	99	99
1936	91	96	102
1937	102	106	108

About the end of the year 1929 there began a sharp decline in wholesale prices which continued during 1930 and 1931. During 1932, wholesale prices showed a tendency to decline and in 1933 they definitely registered a fall, reaching their lowest level. This downward trend was somewhat checked in 1934. The next two years brought appreciable improvement in prices at Karachi which was more than maintained during the year 1937, but it was not till 1937 that the position showed definite improvement in Calcutta and Bombay.

The various Provincial Governments publish in their respective *Gazettes* fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities. In addition to these, however, some of the Provincial Governments also publish working class cost of living index numbers. Such index numbers are being published regularly every month for the following centres: for Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay; for Nagpur and Jabalpur by the Department of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar; for centres in Bihar six by the Department of Industries, Bihar and for Rangoon by the Labour Commissioner, Burma, Rangoon.

The working class cost of living index number for Bombay, which was hitherto compiled on a pre-war base, was revised during the year, the base adopted for the new series being July 1933 to June 1934=100. The revised index number stood at 107 in December 1937, the average for 1937 being 105. The Ahmedabad cost of living index number with base August 1926 to July 1927-100 stood at 75 in December 1937 while the Sholapur cost of living index number with base February 1927 to January 1928-100 stood at 76 in December 1937. The Nagpur cost of living index number on base January 1927-100 was 62 in December 1937 while the Jubbulpore

Index on the same base was 61. For Rangoon, four different index numbers with base 1931-100 are compiled for (a) Burmese, (b) Tamil, Telugu and Oriyas, (c) Hindus and (d) Chittagonians. The Index Numbers in December 1937 for these were 92, 94, 93 and 94 respectively.

The catastrophic fall in prices which commenced at the end of 1929 continued also during 1931 although with less vigour than in 1930. In 1932 prices ruled at a slightly lower level than in 1931. In 1933 and 1934 the downward tendency of prices continued.

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry and the majority of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee of 1925 made many suggestions for the improvement of price statistics and advocated the passing of Census and Statistics Act. This latter suggestion was also endorsed by the Whitley Commission on Indian Labour and the Government of India have already taken up the recommendation which is under their consideration. Messrs. Bowley and Robertson who were invited by the Government of India to advise them on the question of obtaining more accurate and detailed statistics have also made certain recommendations for improving Indian price statistics. As regards the General Index number of wholesale prices in India they suggest the construction of a new index number on the model of that of the Board of Trade in England. With regard to index numbers of retail prices they recommend that the data should be compiled for India as a whole, and not for separate provinces, and that they should not be initiated till certain preliminary steps of improvement of the data suggested by them have been taken.

The Indian Stores Department.

A detailed account of the organisation of the Indian Stores Department at Government of India headquarters and of the successive orders issued by Government to assure as far as possible the purchase of stores of Indian manufacture or in India is to be found in earlier issues of the "Indian Year Book." The current rules to regulate stores purchase prescribe that preference in making purchases shall be given in the following order :—

First, to articles which are produced in India in the form of raw materials or are manufactured in India from raw materials produced in India, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose;

Second, to articles wholly or partially manufactured in India from imported materials, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose;

Third, to articles of foreign manufacture held in stock in India provided that they are of suitable type and requisite quality;

Fourth, to articles manufactured abroad which need to be specially imported.

The activities of the Department have since its establishment annually shown expansion. The number of orders placed by the Department during the year 1936-37, the latest period for which statistics are available, was 80,318 compared with 75,361 in the preceding year and their value was Rs. 6,49,60,534, an increase of 16.1 per cent compared with that in the preceding year, when the value was Rs. 5,59,04,866. The increase in the value of the orders was partly due to increased demands made by the Purchase Departments and partly to a general increase in price levels.

The revised rules for the supply of articles required to be purchased for the public service, which make it obligatory on all purchasing departments to obtain their requirements of stores (with certain exceptions) on condition that they are delivered and paid for in rupees in India, were in the year 1936-37 in force in all Government of India Departments and in all Governors' Provinces except the Punjab. The Punjab Government still had their Stores Purchase Rules under consideration.

The services of the Stores Department are also utilized by the Resident Engineer, Royal Airship base, Karachi, for the purchase and inspection of miscellaneous stores by the Inspector General, Police, Singapore, for uniforms and accoutrements. The Colonial Store Keeper, Ceylon, the Union of South Africa, the Palestine Government and the Singapore Municipality are other authorities which also availed themselves of its services.

The cost of the operations of the Department connected with the purchase and inspection of stores and the fees earned on these operations showed for the year 1936-37 a net deficit of Rs. 6,00,200. The total direct and indirect expenditure upon the department in 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 25,81,895.

There were 835 sanctioned posts in the department at the end of 1936-37, 71 of these being held by gazetted officers. The number of European and Indian officers on 31 March 1937 stood at 21 and 50 respectively against 21 and 43 on the same date in the preceding year.

The Department constantly labours to assist manufacturers in India to improve the quality of their products, affording them technical advice and suggestions in the course of purchase and inspection. The Department makes every endeavour to substitute supplies of indigenous manufacture, wherever possible, without sacrifice of economy and efficiency, for supplies from other stores.

The organisation of the Department recently underwent considerable overhaul to improve its efficiency and at the same time an important new development was the institution by the Government of India, under the control of the Department, of an Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau. The principal functions of this office are—

(1) The collection and dissemination of industrial intelligence;

(2) Collaboration with Provincial Directors of Industries and Industrialists in all matters relating to industrial research;

(3) The publication at intervals of bulletins relating to industrial research and other matters connected with industrial development;

(4) Assistance to industrialists in India by giving advice and making suggestions as to the directions in which research should be undertaken;

(5) To collaborate with the various organisations of the Central and Provincial Governments with a view to ensuring that specifications prepared or issued by them provide as far as possible for industrial standardisation;

(6) To assist in the organisation of industrial exhibitions in India.

The Bureau has been given Rs. 5 lakhs to cover its cost of working for three years and an Advisory Council constituted as follows :—

(a) Members nominated by the Government of India to represent the Departments of Industries and Labour, Railways, Commerce and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) The Director of Industries of each Province or the Provincial Officer entrusted with industrial affairs;

(c) Corresponding officers of the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Jammu and Kashmir, Indore, Travancore and such other States as may subsequently enter the scheme;

(d) Non-official members nominated by Provincial Governments;

(e) Non-official members nominated by Government of India; and

(f) Such additional members as the Advisory Council may co-opt.

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base July 1914=100).—Contd.

Year.					Calcutta.	Bombay.	Karachi.
1931	..	..	..	..	96	109	95
1932	..	..	..	..	91	109	90
1933	..	..	..	..	87	98	97
1934	..	..	..	..	89	95	96
1935	..	..	..	..	91	99	99
1936	..	..	..	..	91	96	102
1937	..	..	..	..	102	106	108

About the end of the year 1929 there began a sharp decline in wholesale prices which continued during 1930 and 1931. During 1932, wholesale prices showed a tendency to decline and in 1933 they definitely registered a fall, reaching their lowest level. This downward trend was somewhat checked in 1934. The next two years brought appreciable improvement in prices at Karachi which was more than maintained during the year 1937, but it was not till 1937 that the position showed definite improvement in Calcutta and Bombay.

The various Provincial Governments publish in their respective *Gazettes* fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities. In addition to these, however, some of the Provincial Governments also publish working class cost of living index numbers. Such index numbers are being published regularly every month for the following centres: for Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay; for Nagpur and Jabulpore by the Department of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar; for centres in Bihar six by the Department of Industries, Bihar and for Rangoon by the Labour Commissioner, Burma, Rangoon.

The working class cost of living index number for Bombay, which was hitherto compiled on a pre-war base, was revised during the year, the base adopted for the new series being July 1933 to June 1934=100. The revised index number stood at 107 in December 1937, the average for 1937 being 105. The Ahmedabad cost of living index number with base August 1926 to July 1927-100 stood at 75 in December 1937 while the Sholapur cost of living index number with base February 1927 to January 1928-100 stood at 76 in December 1937. The Nagpur cost of living index number on base January 1927-100 was 62 in December 1937 while the Jubbulpore

Index on the same base was 61. For Rangoon, four different index numbers with base 1931-100 are compiled for (a) Burmese, (b) Tamils, Telugus and Oriyas, (c) Hindustanis and (d) Chittagonians. The Index Numbers in December 1937 for these were 92, 94, 93 and 94 respectively.

The catastrophic fall in prices which commenced at the end of 1929 continued also during 1931 although with less vigour than in 1930. In 1932 prices ruled at a slightly lower level than in 1931. In 1933 and 1934 the downward tendency of prices continued.

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry and the majority of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee of 1925 made many suggestions for the improvement of price statistics and advocated the passing of Census and Statistics Act. This latter suggestion was also endorsed by the Whitley Commission on Indian Labour and the Government of India have already taken up the recommendation which is under their consideration. Messrs. Bowley and Robertson who were invited by the Government of India to advise them on the question of obtaining more accurate and detailed statistics have also made certain recommendations for improving Indian price statistics. As regards the General Index number of wholesale prices in India they suggest the construction of a new index number on the model of that of the Board of Trade in England. With regard to index numbers of retail prices they recommend that the data should be compiled for India as a whole, and not for separate provinces, and that they should not be initiated till certain preliminary steps of improvement of the data suggested by them have been taken.

The Indian Stores Department.

A detailed account of the organisation of the Indian Stores Department at Government of India headquarters and of the successive orders issued by Government to assure as far as possible the purchase of stores of Indian manufacture or in India is to be found in earlier issues of the "Indian Year Book." The current rules to regulate stores purchase prescribe that preference in making purchases shall be given in the following order:—

First, to articles which are produced in India in the form of raw materials or are manufactured in India from raw materials produced in India, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose;

Second, to articles wholly or partially manufactured in India from imported materials, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose;

Third, to articles of foreign manufacture held in stock in India provided that they are of suitable type and requisite quality;

Fourth, to articles manufactured abroad which need to be specially imported.

The activities of the Department have since its establishment annually shown expansion. The number of orders placed by the Department during the year 1936-37, the latest period for which statistics are available, was 80,318 compared with 75,361 in the preceding year and their value was Rs. 6,49,60,534, an increase of 16.1 per cent compared with that in the preceding year, when the value was Rs. 5,59,04,866. The increase in the value of the orders was partly due to increased demands made by the Purchase Departments and partly to a general increase in price levels.

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The cost of the operations of the Department connected with the purchase and inspection of stores and the fees earned on these operations showed for the year 1936-37 a net deficit of Rs. 8,00,290. The total direct and indirect expenditure upon the department in 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 25,81,895.

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(d) Non-official members nominated by Provincial Governments;

(e) Non-official members nominated by Government of India; and

(f) Such additional members as the Advisory Council may co-opt.

Bombay Stamp Duties.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
<i>Acknowledgment of Debt ex. Rs. 20</i> ..	0 1	Up to Rs. 1,000, every Rs. 100 or part	0 12
<i>Affidavit or Declaration</i> ..	2 0	For every Rs. 500 or part, beyond Rs. 1,000	3 12
<i>Agreement or Memo. of Agreement—</i>		<i>Bond, Administration, Customs, Security or Mortgage Deed—</i> For amount not exceeding Rs. 1,000, same duty as a Bond.	
(a) If relating to the sale of a bill of exchange	0 4	In any other case ..	10 6
(aa) If relating to the sale of Govt. Security—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, as. 2 for every Rs. 10,000 or part.		<i>Cancellation</i> ..	5 0
(b) If relating to sale of a share in an incorporated company or other body corporate—two annas for every 5,000 or part thereof of the value of the share.		<i>Certificate or other Document relating to Shares</i> ..	0 2
(c) If not otherwise provided for	1 0	<i>Charter Party</i> ..	2 0
<i>Appointment in execution of a power—</i>		<i>Cheque and demand drafts are exempt from stamp duty with effect from 1st July 1927.</i>	
(a) Of trustees	15 9	<i>Composition—Deed</i> ..	20 0
(b) Of property, moveable or immoveable	30 0	<i>Conveyance, not being a Transfer—</i>	
<i>Articles of Association of Company—</i>		Not exceeding Rs. 50	0 8
(a) Where the company has no share capital or the nominal share capital does not exceed Rs. 2,500	25 0	Exceeding Rs. 50, not exceeding Rs. 100	1 0
(b) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 2,500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	50 0	Exceeding Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200	2 0
(c) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	100 0	Exceeding Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300	4 8
<i>Articles of Clerkship</i> ..	250 0	For every Rs. 100 or part in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000	1 8
<i>Award, any decision in writing by an Arbitrator, other than by an Order of the Court. The same duty as a Bond for the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award subject to a maximum</i> ..	20 0	For every Rs. 500, or part thereof, in excess of Rs. 1,000	7 8
<i>Bill of Exchange—</i>		<i>Conveyance relating to immoveable property situate within the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi, for the entries in article 23 the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—</i>	
Where payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or sight (if drawn singly)—Not exc.		23. Conveyance (as defined by section 2 (10) not being a Transfer charged or exempted under No. 62—	
Rs. 200, a. 3; exc. Rs. 200, not exc.			
Rs. 400, a. 6; exc. Rs. 400, not exc.			
Rs. 600, a. 9; exc. Rs. 600, not exc.			
Rs. 800, a. 12; exc. Rs. 800, not exc.			
Rs. 1,000, a. 15; exc. Rs. 1,000, not exc.			
Rs. 1,200, R. 1 a. 2; exc. Rs. 1,200, not exc.			
Rs. 1,600, R. 1 a. 8; exc. Rs. 1,600, not exc.			
Rs. 2,500, R. 2 a. 4; exc. Rs. 2,500, not exc.			
Rs. 5,000, not exc. Rs. 5,000, Rs. 4 a. 8; exc. Rs. 5,000, not exc. Rs. 7,500, Rs. 6 a. 12; exc. Rs. 7,500, not exc. Rs. 10,000, Rs. 9; exc. Rs. 10,000, not exc. Rs. 15,000; Rs. 13 a. 8; exc. Rs. 15,000, not exc. Rs. 20,000, Rs. 18; exc. Rs. 20,000, not exc. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 22 a. 8; exc. Rs. 25,000, not exc. Rs. 30,000, Rs. 27; and for every add. Rs. 10,000, or part thereof, in excess of Rs. 30,000, Rs. 2.			
Where payable at more than one year after date or sight, same duty as a Bond.			
	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
<i>Bill of Lading</i> ..	0 8	Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50	0 8
<i>Bond (not otherwise provided for)—</i>		Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100	1 0
Not exceeding Rs. 10	0 2	Where it exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200	2 0
Exc. Rs. 10 but not exc. Rs. 50	0 4	Where it exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300	8 8
Exc. Rs. 50 but not exc. Rs. 100	0 8	Where it exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs. 400	12 0
Exc. Rs. 100 & does not exc. Rs. 200	1 0	Where it exceeds Rs. 400 but does not exceed Rs. 500	15 8
Exc. Rs. 200 & does not exc. Rs. 300	2 4	Where it exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 600	19 0
		Where it exceeds Rs. 600 but does not exceed Rs. 700	22 5
		Where it exceeds Rs. 700 but does not exceed Rs. 800	26 0
		Where it exceeds Rs. 800 but does not exceed Rs. 900	29 8
		Where it exceeds Rs. 900 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	33 0
		And for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	17 8

	Rs. a.
Copy or Extract —If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed 1 Rupee	1 0
In any other case	2 0
Counterpart or Duplicate —If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed two rupees—The same duty as is payable on the original. In any other case	2 0
Delivery Order	0 1
Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakil	500 0
In the case of an Attorney	500 0
Instrument —Apprenticeship	10 0
Divorce	5 0
Other than Will, recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer Authority to adopt	20 0
Lease —Where rent is fixed and no premium is paid for less than 1 year, same duty as Bond for whole amount; not more than 3 years, same as Bond for average annual rent reserved; over 3 years, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to amount or value of the average annual rent reserved; for indefinite term, same as Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long; in perpetuity, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to one-fifth of rents paid in respect of first 50 years. Where there is premium and no rent, same as Conveyance for amount of premium; premium with rent, same as Conveyance on amount of premium in addition to the duty which would have been payable on the lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid and delivered.	
Letter —Allotment of Shares	0 2
Credit	0 2
License	10 0
Memo. of Association of Company —If accompanied by Articles of Association	80 0
If not so accompanied	80 0
Notarial Act	2 0
Note or Memo. intimating the purchase or sale —	
(a) Of any Goods exc. in value Rs. 20	0 4
(b) Of any Stock or marketable Security exceeding in value Rs. 20— a. 2 for every Rs. 5,000, or part.	
(bb) Of Government Security— Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, 2 as. for every Rs. 10,000, or part.	
Note of Protest by a Ship's Master	1 0
Partnership —Where the capital does not exceed Rs. 500	5 0
In any other case	20 0
Dissolution of	10 0

Policy of Insurance —

	Rs. a.
(1) Sea —Where premium does not exceed rates of 2a., or $\frac{1}{2}$ percent. of amount insured	0 1
In any other case for Rs. 1,500 or part thereof	0 1
(2) For time —For every Rs. 1,000 or part insured, not exc. 6 months	0 2
Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12 months	0 4
If drawn in duplicate, for each part.— Half the above rates, for Sea and Time.	
(3) Fire —When the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000	0 8
In any other case	1 0
In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy—One-half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any chargeable under Art. 53 (Receipt).	
(4) Accident and Sickness —Against Railway accident, valid for a single journey only	0 1
In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where amount exc. Rs. 1,000, for every Rs. 1,000 or part	0 2
(5) Life, or other Insurance, not specifically provided for —	
For every sum not exceeding Rs. 250	0 2
Exceeding Rs. 250 but not exceeding Rs. 500	0 4
For every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part	0 6
If drawn in duplicate for each part half the above rates.	
Insurance by way of indemnity against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923. For every Rs. 100 or part payable as premium	0 1
In case of a re-insurance by one Company with another of policies of the nature in items (1) (2) and (3) above— $\frac{1}{2}$ of duty payable in respect of the original insurance, but not less than 1 anna, or more than 1 Re.	
Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Schedule I of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods, merchandise, personal effects, crops and other property against loss or damage, or liable to the same duty as Policies of Fire Insurance.	

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Power of Attorney—		Settlement— The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immovable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property—settled as set forth in such settlement.	
For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents. In relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	1 0		
When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882	1 0	Revocation of Settlement. —The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immovable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.	
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	2 0	Share-warrant to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act.—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.	
Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction, or generally ..	10 0	Shipping Order	0 1
Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act	20 0	Surrender of Lease —When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs. 5.—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable. In any other case	5 0
When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immovable property.—The same duty as a Conveyance for the amount of the consideration.		Transfers of Shares —12 annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the value of the shares.	
In any other case, for each person authorised	2 0	Transfer of debentures , being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8—12 annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the face amount of the debenture.	
Promissory Notes—		Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed, or Policy of Insurance.—If duty on such does not exceed Rs. 5.—The duty with which such Bond, &c., is chargeable. In any other case	10 0
(a) When payable on demand—		—of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, Section 31, ..	10 0
(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs. 250	0 1	—of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares.	
(ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	0 2	Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease.—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.	
(iii) In any other case	0 4	Trust, Declaration of —Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding	15 0
(b) When payable otherwise than on demand.—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand.		Revocation of—Ditto, but not exceeding ..	10 0
Protest of Bill or Note	2 0	Warrant or Goods	0 8
Protest by the Master of a Ship	2 0		
Proxy	0 2		
Receipt for value exc. Rs. 20	0 1		
Reconveyance of mortgaged property—			
(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.			
(b) In any other case	10 0		
Release —that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—			
(a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000.—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.			
(b) In any other case	10 0		
Respondentia Bond —The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured.			
Security Bond —(a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000.—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured.			
(b) In any other case	10 0		

The Indian National Congress.

For a complete history of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the *Indian Year Book*. The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held its first session in Bombay at Christmas of that year, the fundamental principles of the Congress were laid down to be:—

Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India;

Secondly, the gradual regeneration, along all lines, mental, moral, social and political of the nation thus evolved; and

Thirdly, the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country.

With these objects in view the Congress pursued an uneventful career until 1907. It undoubtedly exercised a great influence in inducing a spirit of national unity amongst the diverse peoples of India, in focussing the chief political grievances, and in providing a training ground for Indian politicians. But in 1907 the extremists, chiefly of the Deccan and the Central Provinces, who had for some time chafed under the control of the older generation, succeeded in wrecking the Surat session of the Congress and produced a split which had long been seen to be imminent. The senior members of the Congress therefore re-crystallised its creed in definite terms. They laid down that—

"The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country."

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split and these were without avail until 1916 when a re-united Congress met at Lucknow under the presidency of Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar of Faridpur in Bengal. But the union then effected was purely superficial; the difference between the moderates and the extremists was fundamental; the extremists captured the machinery of the Congress and from the period of the special session held at Calcutta in September 1920 the Congress passed entirely under the domination of Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants. In 1927 the Congress actually adopted independence as the goal of India. In the following two years the Congress made what the extremists left described as a climb-

down, while the Liberals moved towards the left, with the result that for a time there appeared to be a commonness of purpose between the Liberals and Congressmen. At its 1928 session the Congress, while adhering to Independence, agreed to accept Dominion Status, if granted, before the end of 1929. Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when in the latter half of 1929 the Congress insisted on the immediate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference to be convened in England between representatives of England, British India and the Indian States. Here was the parting of the ways. The Liberals went their way and the Congress its own. In fulfilment of the "ultimatum" issued at its previous session, the Congress, at its 1929 session, declared for complete independence or "Purna Swaraj." Throughout the year 1930 the Congress was engaged in a defiance of the law of the land which, it was hoped, would help India, to attain complete independence. Early next year the Congress actually suspended civil disobedience by virtue of an agreement arrived at with the Government, but the fulfilment of the terms of this agreement gave rise to trouble and another agreement was concluded.

As a result of this Mr. Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, went to London to take part in the Round Table Conference. While he was away things took a turn for the worse in the country, and matters reached a crisis with the birth of the New Year. In 1932 the Government bent all its efforts to making it impossible for the Congress to carry on its subversive activities and succeeded fully in its object. Congress was crushed and all forms of Congress work throughout the country were successfully prevented. In fact as well as in law Congress ceased to exist. In the middle of 1934 the civil disobedience movement, which had rendered the Congress illegal, was withdrawn. At present, the Congress is once again a constitutional organisation, most of whose activities are legitimate and lawful. It once again decided to contest elections to the legislatures. Mr. Gandhi retired from it and from politics, although he continued to be "the power behind the throne".

From the latter half of 1934 he ceased to be even a four-anna member of the Congress, but his advice was sought on most important decisions of the Congress. His personality and influence were fully exploited by Congressmen generally and by right wing Congressmen in particular. By "right wing Congressmen" is meant that group of Congressmen who were inclined to make use of the institutions established by the reformed constitution, although they joined the rest in condemning the reforms. These parliamentarians, as they were termed, were very much in evidence since 1934. Mr. Gandhi was never a believer in the efficacy of parliamentary institutions in bringing about India's political salvation, but he appeared to support them as against the growing tide of

socialism under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In a sense, he kept the balance between the two.

The youth, personal magnetism, sacrifice and earnestness of Pandit Nehru attracted a large following to his creed of socialism; but, although for a time the movement appeared to spread like wild fire, it was effectively kept under check by Mr. Gandhi's secret influence. Nevertheless it has succeeded in sending out its roots far and wide among the youth of the country.

In spite of open hostility to the political reforms embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, the Congress decided to contest elections under the much wider franchise conferred by it and scored signal success at the polls. Congressmen secured clear majorities in six of the eleven provinces. A sharp difference of opinion prevailed on how to utilise these majorities—the right wing desiring to assume executive power and thereby bringing about a replacement of the "unwanted constitution" by one designed by Indians themselves, and the left wing wishing to adopt obstructive tactics right from the start. Mr. Gandhi again appeared on the scene as the peace-maker and evolved a clever formula whereby he sought not only to prevent a schism in the Congress but also to place the British Government in the wrong. He advised Congress majorities to form Cabinets provided the Governors of Provinces undertook in advance not to exercise their discretionary powers of interference with Ministers in respect of their "constitutional activities". This the Governors refused to do as being contrary to the provisions of the Act and the Instrument of Instructions. The Congress refused to form Cabinets without the assurance demanded, and the Governors called upon leaders of minority groups to form Ministries. These Ministries were short-lived—they could not be otherwise. For one thing, they had hardly any support behind them and for another the majority party soon came to claim their rightful place. The controversy over the conditions on which the Congress agreed to take office was amicably settled, with the result that in six of the eleven provinces the quondam outlaw assumed the reins of His Majesty's Government. Subsequently, thanks to a coalition, a seventh province, the Frontier, came under the Congress influence. Later still, the Congress was primarily responsible for throwing out of office the first Ministry in Sind and facilitating the formation of another which depends considerably on the Congress support for its continuance in office. As in the Frontier and Sind provinces, the Congress is trying, at the time of writing, to oust the Cabinets in Bengal and Assam while a feeble attempt on similar lines is being made even in the Punjab. Thus the Congress is proving an adept in parliamentary tactics as in direct action. As Government, the Congress Ministries in the various provinces are displaying initiative, sagacity, tact and firmness and have earned well deserved encomiums from friend and foe alike.

Meanwhile Mr. Gandhi has come into his own as far as the Congress is concerned, although he has not, at the time of writing, formally re-entered the Congress. During the past year or two

he has been concentrating in rural uplift work, thereby exploring the possibilities of a new field for exploitation. His foresight was amply rewarded by the success of Congressmen at the general elections of 1936. In that year, for the first time in the history of the Congress, the annual session was held in a village. It proved the correctness of Mr. Gandhi's plan, for it served to send the Congress into the villages—the real masses of India were touched by the Congress. It is indeed a new phase of Congress activity whose value Mr. Gandhi had the vision to see. (See earlier editions of the *Indian Year Book* for a history of the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements).

Since the failure of his satyagraha experiments and his exit from the Congress in the autumn of 1934, Mr. Gandhi had had little to do with the Congress directly. He had been quietly working in another direction, namely, the villages. It is well known that India is in her villages. Having failed with the classes, the town-folk and the intelligentsia, he turned to the masses, the villagers and the illiterate peasants. He was prospecting a new field. He made an experimental bore and he struck oil. He wished to sound the villager, and the latter responded. He insisted on holding the great, big annual session of the Congress in an out-of-the-way village, amidst typical rural surroundings. The session was a phenomenal success from many points of view. It struck the imagination of the peasants, many of whom came closer to the Congress. Mr. Gandhi was able to see for himself that the Congress was not dead and that his own personal influence on the masses was still there undiminished. He had been groping in the dark and now he began to see light. The countryside was to be his mainstay for his next campaign—if and when he chose to launch it—and he was overjoyed. He said as much in a political speech at Faizpur, the first after months of aloofness. The session itself was of great propagandist value to the Congress election workers.

Fresh from the triumph of the Faizpur session, Congress leaders toured the country and organised the election campaign in an efficient manner. "A vote for the Congress is a vote for liberty; a vote against the Congress is a vote for slavery"—was their war cry. What with their appeal to sentiment, their demand in the name of an organisation which had just come into its own and the total inactivity of any other political parties in the country, the Congress swept the polls. Apart from the sentimental appeal referred to above, the Congress leaders presented a dual picture to the electorate. On the one hand, they undertook to pursue a programme of amelioration of the grievances of the masses and, on the other, they pledged themselves to end the present constitution with a view to its replacement by a constitution evolved by a Constituent Assembly summoned by the Congress. It was one or the other—rather both—and they carried with them the bulk of the electorate, which, under the new Constitution, comprised a large body of the lower classes easily amenable to Congress influence. In six of the eleven provinces Congressmen were returned in a majority, and in most of the others their number is by no means inconsiderable.

The following is a summary of the party position as the result of the general elections:—

ASSAM.				
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY				
Congress	35			
Independent Muslims	14			
Independent Hindus	10			
Muslim League	9			
Europeans	9			
Backward Areas and Tribes	9			
Assam Valley Muslim Party	5			
Surma Valley Muslim Party	5			
Labour	4			
United People's Party	3			
Indian Planters	2			
Proja Party (Muslim)	1			
Indian Christian	1			
Women Independent	1			
	108			

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL				
Moderates	10			
Muslim Independents	6			
Europeans	2			
	18			

BENGAL				
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY				
Congress (including 1 Independent Congress and 2 women)	43			
Scheduled Caste Congress	7			
Labour Congress	5			
Tippera Krishak Samity	5—60			
Independent Muslims	41			
Muslim League (including 2 women)	41			
Proja (Tenants') Party	35			
Europeans	25			
Independent Scheduled Caste	23			
Independent Caste Hindus	14			
Anglo-Indians	4			
Hindu Nationalists	3			
Hindu Sabha	2			
Indian-Christians	2			
	250			

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL				
Independent Muslims	13			
Independent Hindus	12			
Muslim League	11			
Congress	9			
Independent Congress	1—10			
Europeans	6			
Proja Party	3			
Hindu Nationalist	1			
Hindu Sabha	1			
	57			

BIHAR				
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY				
Congress—				
Caste Hindus	67			
Scheduled Caste Hindus	10			
Backward Tribes	6			
Mohammadans	4			
General Women	3			
Labour	1			
Scheduled Castes League (with Congress sympathies)	4—95			
No Party	26			
Independent Party	16			
United Muslim Party	6			
Europeans	4			
Alhar Party	3			
Anglo-Indian	1			
Indian-Christian	1			
	152			

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL				
No Party	11			
Congress	8			
Muslim United Party	3			
Muslim Independents	3			
European	1			
	26			

BOMBAY				
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY				
Congress	85			
Other Independents (including one with Congress leanings)	19			
Muslim League	18			
Ambedkar's Party	13			
Muslim Independents	12			
Non-Brahmins	10			
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	8			
Labour	4			
Democratic Swarajists	2			
Khoti Sabha	2			
Nationalist	1			
Communist	1			
	175			

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL				
Congress	14			
Independent Hindus	3			
Independent Muslims	3			
Democratic Swarajists	2			
Muslim League	2			
Liberal	1			
European	1			
	26			

C. P. AND BERAR			THE PUNJAB		
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		
Congress	70		Unionists	96	
Independent Hindus	17		Congress	18	
Muslim Parliamentary Board (Rauf Shah Group)	8		Khalsa National Board	14	
Muslim League (Shareef Party)	5		Hindu Election Board	10	
Non-Brahmins	2		Akalies	10	
Independent Labour	2		Hindu Independents	8	
Nationalists	2		Muslim Independents	4	
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	2		Scheduled Caste Independents	4	
Hindu Mahasabha	1		Sikh Independents	3	
Nationalist Raja Party	1		Ahmars	2	
Ambedkar Party	1		Ittihad-I-Millat	2	
	112		Muslim League	1	
			Congress Nationalist	1	
			Socialist	1	
			Labour Board	1	
				175	
THE FRONTIER			SIND		
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		
Independent Muslims	23		Sind United Party	18	
Congress	19		Sind Hindu Sabha	11	
Hindu-Sikh Nationalists	7		Independent Muslims	9	
No Party Hindu	1		Congress	8	
	50		Sind Muslim Party	4	
			No Party	4	
			Sind Azad Party	3	
			Independent Hindus	2	
			Labour Independent	1	
				60	
MADRAS			UNITED PROVINCES		
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY			LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		
Congress	159		Congress	134	
Justice Party	21		National Agriculturist	29	
Independents	15		Muslim League	26	
Muslim League	9		Independent Muslims	24	
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	9		Independent Hindus	8	
People's Party	1		Europeans and Anglo-Indians	4	
Muslim Progressive	1		Indian Christians	2	
	215		Liberal	1	
				228	
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL			LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL		
Congress	26		Independent Hindus	16	
Independents	11		Independent Muslims	14	
Justice Party	5		National Agriculturist	10	
Muslim League	3		Congress	8	
European	1		Liberals	3	
	46		European	1	
				52	
ORISSA					
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY					
Congress	36				
Independents	11				
United Party	5				
National Party	4				
Nominated	4				
	60				

The following table gives the results of the elections to all the provincial Assemblies at a glance (although since it was compiled there have been a few changes) :—

Province.	Total Strength.	Congress.	Independent (General.)	Muslim League.	Others.	Muslim Independents.
Madras	215	159	15	11	30 including 17 Justice Party	..
Bombay	175	88	41	20	16	10
Bengal. . . .	250	50	39	40	78 including 38 Proja Party.	43
United Provinces ..	228	134	10	27	27 including 16 National Agr. Party.	30
Punjab	175	18	16	1	140 Unionist Party and others.	..
Bihar	152	98	24	..	15	15
Central Provinces ..	112	71	..	..	27	14
Assam	108	25	10	9	40	14
N.-W. Fr. Province ..	50	19	21	..	8	2
Orissa	60	36	11	..	13	..
Sind	60	7	17	..	10 others, 23 United P., 3 Europeans.	..

Shortly after the elections, in pursuance of the Faizpur resolution, a meeting of the A. I. C. C. was held at Delhi, followed by a convention of members of the various provincial legislatures.

On the question of office acceptance the Committee authorized and permitted the acceptance of Ministerial offices in provinces where the Congress commanded a majority in the legislatures; "provided ministership shall not be accepted unless the Leader of the Congress Party in the legislature is satisfied and is able to state publicly that the Governor will not use his special powers of interference or set aside the advice of Ministers in regard to their constitutional activities."

This was mainly the handiwork of Mr. Gandhi who served several objects thereby. Firstly he pleased the parliamentarians by giving them an opening to form cabinets; at the same time he pleased the socialists by imposing a condition which they expected the Governors to reject. Secondly, he managed to evolve a formula which would save the Congress face with the electorate. To accept offices without conditions or not to do so in any event, would have exposed the Congress to a charge of breach of faith with the voters. His scheme was intended to be a solution for the dilemma. Thirdly, it was the only way out of the anomalous situation which the Congress had created for itself: while, on the one hand it had been talking of

complete independence, direct action, etc., on the other, it would virtually have to work the constitution which it set out to wreck. To avoid this, Mr. Gandhi sought for the Congress Ministers such powers as would enable them in the first instance to do much tangible good to the people and, by virtue of it strengthen the Congress hold on them so as to prepare them for the next revolutionary campaign, if and when it was decided upon. Above all, he desired, by means of the Delhi proviso, to rid the Government of India Act of some of the safeguards and in effect to establish complete provincial autonomy in place of the restricted one contemplated.

In due course the leaders of the majority parties were summoned by the various Governors to assist them in the formation of cabinets. The leaders repeated the Delhi condition and refused to be satisfied with a general assurance by the Governors of help, sympathy and co-operation. Thereupon, they withdrew, refusing to form ministries unless the A. I. C. C.'s demand was complied with. The Governors then invited leaders of minority parties to form cabinets.

The Governors' action in refusing the Congress demand and in forming minority ministries was severely criticised by Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders. The constitutional possibility or otherwise of giving the undertaking demanded by the Congress, the prudence or necessity of

making such a demand and the propriety of the Congress in sacrificing the real interests of the people on a technical assurance were the subjects of prolonged controversy in which the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for India, other British statesmen, Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders and numerous non-Congress politicians in India, not to speak of the press, took an active part. Statements, replies, counter statements and rejoinders filled the summer of 1937. An Indian newspaper summarised the various stages of the Congress demand thus: "At first a written assurance was demanded of Governors that they would, under no circumstances, interfere with the work of their Ministers. Later, it was felt sufficient if Congress leaders could say publicly that there would be no gubernatorial meddling in their constitutional activities. This was further elucidated by Mr. Gandhi to mean that the Congress was not attempting to secure a modification of the Act. It would work it with the idea of ending it ultimately. A series of explanations which followed led the Congress to the position that, in the event of a serious difference of opinion, the Governors should dismiss the Ministers. We were one of those who contended that there was very little difference between dismissal and resignation and that in prolonging the deadlock on this minor issue Congressmen were ill-advised. Mr. Gandhi now states that he will be satisfied if the Governors gave an undertaking that in the event of serious disagreement they would demand their Ministers' resignation."

Viewed as points in a negotiation, these gradations may appear to be a climb-down on the part of Mr. Gandhi, but he regarded them apparently as so many phases of the same move, namely, to make the Government recognise the position of the Congress in Indian politics and give proof of their desire to welcome it back to the path of constitutionalism. The controversy was brought to a conclusion with a lengthy statement issued by the Viceroy late in June 1937. After giving an authoritative reaffirmation of the position of the Governors and the British Government, namely, that the Act itself and the Instrument of Instructions precludes the Governors from giving an advance guarantee of the kind demanded by the Congress. The statement was a direct answer to the various points raised by the Congress and its spokesman and explained how exactly the reforms would be worked by the Governors. It dispelled the doubts expressed by Congressmen that real power would not be surrendered to the Ministers and that the latter would be subject to vexatious nagging and interference at every turn, preventing them from carrying out their policy and programme. His Excellency made it clear, for example, that even as the Congress wanted full freedom of action in the sphere of action entrusted to the care of popular Ministers, similarly the Governors would not think of curtailing it in any way. Apart from the intention of the framers of the Act and of Parliament to confer on Ministers responsible to their own legislatures unrestricted powers to administer the provincial government—which, the Viceroy vouchsafed to the people of India, was the wholehearted desire of the servants of the Crown in India liberally to implement—

the Governors were all anxious so to work the Act and so exercise their special powers as not to precipitate an irretrievable clash.

The Viceroy's statement, although it did not formally concede the demand of the Congress, was eminently conciliatory in tone. It gave in spirit what it could not give in letter. It convinced the Congress and Mr. Gandhi that the British Government wished the Congress to take seriously to the constitutional experiment on which it had embarked. The influence of this was not lost on the Working Committee of the Congress which met shortly after and decided that the leaders of Congress Parties in the various legislatures should proceed to undertake the task of forming Cabinets without any condition. It may be mentioned that the main factor in bringing about this decision was the unanimous desire of people returned to the legislatures on the Congress ticket that they should be allowed to form Governments. Thus in the latter half of July 1937 the Congress became the Government in six of the eleven provinces. It was a great change for the Congress which since 1920 had been in the wilderness.

Nevertheless, the leaders of the Congress Parties in the provincial legislatures assumed office with confidence and discharged their duties with skill and ability. Almost everyone of the new Ministries had an initial handicap in the shape of financial stringency, but by means of economy and retrenchment they managed to produce budgets which were, generally speaking, applauded. In the field of law and order, they behaved with exemplary firmness and put down every attempt to disturb public peace and tranquillity. This was particularly so in Bombay and the United Provinces, where within a few weeks of assuming office the Ministries were faced with a serious labour situation. The Madras Ministry was called upon to tackle the activities of some extremist Congressmen who went about preaching violence and they met the situation with commendable promptitude and firmness, so much so that the right wing leaders had a hard time of it at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in the autumn of 1937. Similarly, in Bihar the Ministry was faced with attack from two camps: the zemindars threatened *satyagraha* owing to certain land tenure reform measures proposed by Government, while the peasants showed fight on the ground that the remedy proposed was not adequate. It was a delicate situation, but the Government, aided by right wing leaders, tided over the difficulty by carrying the zemindars and peasants with them. The peasant leaders, who were extremist Congressmen, were for a time inclined to create trouble for the Ministry, but they were dealt with in a firm hand.

It is not possible in a short survey to recount the activities of all the Governments run by Congressmen, but broadly speaking most of them undertook beneficial measures calculated to help the under-dog. The poorer classes were the special concern of the Congress Ministries and their legislative and executive acts were designed to help the masses. A few Governments sought to increase their revenue

by levying a tax on agricultural incomes. Most of them undertook more or less drastic measures to reduce and remove the burden of debt on the agricultural population. Prohibition of alcoholic liquor and drugs in small areas an experiment preliminary to the proclamation of total prohibition throughout the province was introduced in most of the Congress provinces. The Bihar and the United Provinces Governments took concerted measures to rationalise the sugar industry from top to bottom and tried to ensure for the grower of sugarcane a minimum economic price for his produce. Attempts were made to reform education, local self-government and several branches of public activity.

Of special importance is the experiment undertaken by the United Provinces Government to do rural uplift work with the aid of local Congressmen. This led to clash of authority in the districts, and a certain amount of confusion resulted. But it was soon surmounted by a clarification of the functions of official and non-official agencies. Barring a few cases here and there, the Services, both in the Secretariats and in the districts, co-operated willingly with their new masters. The Governors too acted in conformity with the spirit of the assurance given by His Excellency the Viceroy, except for a crisis which occurred early in 1938 in Bihar and the United Provinces (see later). On the whole provincial autonomy was worked by the Congress and the representatives of the British Governments with a great deal of cordiality and efficiency.

An important development, as far as the Congress was concerned, which occurred during the year 1937-38 was the growing influence of the Congress on the masses. This was due not only to the fact that the outlaw Congress had become His Majesty's Government in the majority of the provinces, but also to the encouragement which the various provincial Governments gave to the Congress. The membership of the Congress which was about 600,000 odd before increased in the past few months to over three million. This increase in the extra-legislative influence, coupled with the overwhelming majorities which the Congress Parties enjoyed in most provincial legislatures, led them to what critics described as "steam roller methods" so far as the non-Congress opposition was concerned. The Opposition in most cases was a disorganised group which exerted little influence on the policy and programme of the provincial Governments.

While the Congress Ministries were engaged on the one hand in promoting the welfare of the masses and on the other administering the provinces with firmness, the left-wing Congressmen were spitting fire and loudly protesting against the restrictions placed on their so-called freedom of speech and movement. They would have untrammelled license to go about where they liked and incite people to acts of violence. They seemed anxious to prevent the growth of what they described as the reformist mentality among the Congress Ministers. Having already measured their strength at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held in the

autumn of 1937 at Calcutta, they seemed prepared for a bigger "show down" at the annual session of the Congress at Haripura.

Meanwhile their hands were strengthened by the non-release of certain political prisoners in Bihar and the United Provinces. This was one of the promises made by the Congress in its election manifesto, and the Ministries' failure to give effect to it was put down by the extremists to their weakness. The death from hunger strike of a political prisoner in Dacca (Bengal) provided a war cry for them. Thus the demand for the release of all political prisoners assumed first class importance in current politics.

An additional complication was introduced by the bearing which the release of prisoners in the two Congress provinces mentioned above had on the release of the detenus and political prisoners in Bengal, which was not under the control of the Congress. Ever since the abandonment of the hunger strike by the Andamans in the summer of 1937 in response to the appeal made by the Congress and Mr. Gandhi, the latter had evinced a keen interest in steps to bring about their repatriation to India and their eventual release from imprisonment. Indeed it was his promise to lend the weight of his personality to the demand for their release that was the principal factor in inducing them to give up their hunger strike. True to his promise Mr. Gandhi went to Calcutta and had prolonged discussions with the Governor and members of the Government of Bengal and was thereby largely instrumental in securing the release of hundreds of detenus. There were others the examination of whose cases was deferred. In arguing the case for the release of the remainder of the detenus and of the political prisoners Mr. Gandhi was obviously handicapped by the fact that in provinces where his own lieutenants were running the Government it had not been possible to order the release of the outstanding political prisoners. Thus it was that the question of political prisoners' release in Bihar and the United Provinces assumed an importance out of all proportion to their intrinsic value.

On the eve of the annual session of the Congress the Working Committee met at Wardha to draw up the programme for the session. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President-elect for the next year, was present. He is a young man, perhaps the youngest Congress President. His choice was apparently a concession to youth and to the radical element in the Congress. On his way to India to take up an I.C.S. appointment he relinquished, a promising career and joined Mr. Gandhi's first non-co-operation movement and had since then taken an active part in the political life of the country. He had been imprisoned and exiled for long periods, which invested him with a certain amount of glamour. The fact that he hails from Bengal and that no-one from Bengal had been honoured with the Congress crown for a number of years enhanced his claim to be considered for the presidency of that body. Above all, Congress had not made much headway in Bengal, and it was thought that the election of a Bengali as President of the Congress would vitalise the Congress movement in that province

The presence of Mr. Subhas Bose at the meeting of the Working Committee (of which he had been a member for months past but which he could not attend owing to ill health) gave point to the question of the release of political prisoners. The problem of prisoners is foremost in Bengal and no Bengali politician is free from the obsession that the prisoners problem should occupy the first place in any programme of national activity. Mr. Bose therefore exaggerated the importance of the issue which exercised the minds of the members of the Working Committee considerably. A resolution was passed urging the Premiers of Bihar and the United Provinces to press for the release of the outstanding political prisoners.

What happened in the next few days is still a mystery. There was some bumbling somewhere. Pandit Nehru who was still President of the Congress is said to have given instructions to the Premiers of the two provinces to back up their demand for the release with a threat to resign. The Congress executive did not apparently authorise such a course. Nor did Mr. Gandhi himself appear to be in favour of such a drastic step. As things happened, the Premiers insisted on their right to order the wholesale release of all political prisoners, but the Governors concerned argued that the case of each prisoner might be examined before the order was issued. The Governors insisted that indiscriminate release might lead to a situation in which the peace and tranquillity not only of their respective provinces but also of adjacent provinces would be threatened. The Premiers demanded that nothing should be done to restrict their responsibility for the administration of law and order and gave a few hours' ultimatum to their respective Governors that unless the latter agreed to a wholesale release they (the Premiers) would resign. At this stage the Governor-General stepped in under section 265 of the Government of India Act and withheld consent for the release order. The Ministries resigned. A first class political crisis ensued.

This was during the Congress week, that is on the eve of the meeting of the plenary session of the Congress at Haripura in February 1938. Every other issue was naturally eclipsed and everyone concentrated on this question. The left wingers who had come prepared to launch a determined attack on the entire parliamentary programme of the Congress were non-plussed. Although at first they were glad that a crisis had occurred which might wreck the parliamentary activity of the Congress, on closer consideration they were agast at the implications of the crisis. If it were allowed to spread, that is, if other provincial Ministries were to follow suit, the major part of the country would be plunged in a strife with unimaginable consequences.

A few tense days ensued. Other Ministries seemed hardly inclined to copy the example of Bihar and the United Provinces. In the first place, they had no prisoners problem like the United Provinces and Bihar; in the second, they could not bring themselves to regard it with such gravity as the Premiers of those two provinces did. Moreover, they were very reluctant to interrupt the nation-building

activity in which they were engaged in their respective spheres. Everybody deplored the developments in the two provinces, and everyone was confused. Even the members of the Working Committee did not seem to know what exactly to do in the circumstances.

Mr. Gandhi once again stepped into the breach and relieved the tension with an appeal to the Governor-General and the British Government to reconsider their decision to withhold consent to the release ordered by the two Ministries. He challenged the application of section 265 and insisted that the Ministers should have unfettered right to direct the administration of law and order in accordance with the assurance by the Viceroy in July 1937. He concluded with the hope that the British authority had not become tired of the Congress Governments. To this Lord Linlithgow issued a reply which was couched in conciliatory terms. While reaffirming that the Governor-General or the Governor could not divest themselves of the special responsibility placed on them by the Act of preserving the peace and tranquillity of the country as a whole and of the provinces individually, His Excellency declared that the Ministers would be enabled to examine the cases of individual prisoners with a view to their ultimate release. The Governor-General, too, hoped that the Ministries could resume their interrupted labours. The Viceroy's statement eased the tension considerably and the Premiers withdrew their resignations. The crisis which a few days ago threatened to envelope the whole of India passed off without leaving any trace on the political life of the country.

To resume the survey of the work done by the Haripura session of the Congress, Mr. Bose's presidential address revealed that he is walking in the footsteps of his predecessor, Pandit Nehru. It was full of modern ideas in respect of the social and political reconstruction of India. As in the case of Pandit Nehru, Mr. Bose expected much from the trend of international events and revelled in the fact that "the clay feet of the British Empire now stand exposed." He pledged himself to the establishment of a socialist state in India and pleaded for a programme of industrialisation side by side with the cottage industries. Mr. Bose confessed that "opposing or resisting the provincial part of the constitution would be hardly possible now with the formation of the Congress Ministries," but he reiterated the Congress hostility to federation. He was eager that the Working Committee, which he described as "the shadow cabinet of independent India," should continue to exercise control over all the Congress Ministries and recognise the development of extremist organisations inside the Congress, in order that "anti-imperialistic forces may be consolidated."

Although the resolution on the ministerial crisis was the principal business before the session, it is not necessary for the purposes of the present narrative to discuss it at length, in view of its satisfactory solution. With this question out of the way, the work of the session may be dismissed with the observation that it saw the unification of the different sections within the Congress in face of the cloud which

came over it in the shape of the crisis, demonstrating that Congressmen were ready to forget their differences, however sharp, when some big problem cropped up.

There were a few passages-at-arms over the resolution on federation and that on the relationship of the Congress to political activity in the States. Even here, the right wing leadership scored a signal triumph. The resolutions of the Working Committee condemning the excesses of the Kisan Sabha leaders and of labour agitators and pleading for support to the Congress were also endorsed. A few of the resolutions are worth reproducing, especially the one on Indian States, as it marks the beginning of a new policy with regard to the political agitation in the States, which till then, had been carried on in the name of the Congress.

The resolution on federation ran:—"The Congress has rejected the new constitution and declared that a constitution for India, which can be accepted by the people, must be based on independence and can only be framed by the people themselves by means of a constituent assembly, without interference by any foreign authority. Adhering to this policy of rejection, the Congress has, however, permitted the formation in provinces of Congress Ministries with a view to strengthen the nation in its struggle for independence. In regard to the proposed federation, no such considerations apply even provisionally or for a period, and the imposition of this federation will do grave injury to India and tighten the bonds which hold her in subjection to imperialist domination. This scheme of federation excludes from the sphere of responsibility vital functions of government.

"The Congress is not opposed to the idea of federation; but a real federation must, even apart from the question of responsibility, consist of free units enjoying more or less the same measure of freedom and civil liberty, and representation by the democratic process of election. The Indian States participating in the federation should approximate to the provinces in the establishment of representative institutions and responsible government, civil liberties and method of election to the federal houses; otherwise the federation as it is now contemplated, will, instead of building up Indian unity, encourage separatist tendencies and involve the States in internal and external conflicts.

"The Congress therefore reiterates its condemnation of the proposed federal scheme and calls upon the provincial and local Congress committees and the people generally, as well as the Provincial Governments and Ministries, to prevent its inauguration. In the event of an attempt being made to impose it, despite the declared will of the people, such an attempt must be combated in every way, and the Provincial Governments and Ministries must refuse to co-operate with it. In case such a contingency arises, the All-India Congress Committee is authorised and directed to determine the line of action to be pursued in this regard."

On the subject of Indian States, the Congress resolved:—"In view of the fact that owing to the growth of public life and the demand for freedom in the Indian States, new problems are arising and new conflicts are taking place, the Congress lays down afresh its policy in regard to the States. The Congress stands for the same political, social and economic freedom in the States as in the rest of India and considers the States as integral parts of India which cannot be separated. The *Purna Swaraj* or complete independence, which is the objective of the Congress, is for the whole of India, inclusive of the States, for the integrity and unity of India must be maintained in freedom as it has been maintained in subjection. The only kind of federation that can be acceptable to the Congress is one in which the States participate as free units, enjoying the same measure of democratic freedom as the rest of India. The Congress, therefore, stands for full responsible government and the guarantee of civil liberty in the States, and deprecates the present backward conditions and utter lack of freedom and suppression of civil liberties in many of these States.

"The Congress considers its right and privilege to work for the attainment of this objective in the States. But, under existing circumstances, the Congress is not in a position to work effectively to this end within the States, and numerous limitations and restrictions, imposed by the rulers, or by British authority working through them, hamper its activities. The hope and assurance which its name and great prestige raise in the minds of the people of the States find no immediate fulfilment, and disillusion results. It is not in consonance with the dignity of the Congress to have local committees which cannot function effectively, or to tolerate indignity to the national flag. The inability of the Congress to give protection or effective help, when hopes have been raised, produces helplessness in the people of the States and hinders the development of their movement for freedom.

"In view of the different conditions prevailing in the States and the rest of India, the general policy of the Congress is often unsuited to the States and may result in preventing or hampering the natural growth of a freedom movement in a State. Such movements are likely to develop more rapidly and to have a broader basis, if they draw their strength from the people of the State, produce self-reliance in them, and are in tune with the conditions prevailing there, and do not rely on extraneous help and assistance or on the prestige of the Congress name. The Congress welcomes such movements but, in the nature of things and under present conditions, the burden of carrying on the struggle for freedom must fall on the people of the States. The Congress will always extend its good-will and support to such struggles, carried on in a peaceful and legitimate manner, but that organisational help will inevitably be, under existing conditions, moral support and sympathy. Individual Congressmen, however, will be free to render further assistance in their personal capacities. In this way the struggle can develop without committing the Congress organisation, and thus unhindered by external considerations.

"The Congress therefore directs that, for the present, Congress committee in the States shall function under the direction and control of the Congress Working Committee and shall not engage in parliamentary activity nor launch on direct action in the name and under the auspices of the Congress. Internal struggles of the people of the States must not be undertaken in the name of the Congress. For this purpose independent organisations should be started and continued where they exist already within the States.

"The Congress desires to assure the people of the States of its solidarity with them and of its active and vigilant interest in and sympathy with their movement for freedom. It trusts that the day of their deliverance is not far distant."

In view of the growing bitterness in the relationship between the Congress and the Muslim League (which was the only political organisation of the Muslim community and which had lately strengthened its position and influence over the Muslims—*vide* chapter on Muslim Organisations), the following resolution passed by the Haripura Congress indicates the attitude of the Congress towards the Muslim community and other minorities:—

"The Congress welcomes the growth of anti-imperialist feeling among the Muslims and other minorities in India and the growing unity of all classes and communities in India in the struggle for India's independence which is essentially one and indivisible and can only be carried on effectively on a united national basis. In particular the Congress welcome the large numbers of members of the minority communities who have joined the Congress during the past year and given their mass support to the struggle for freedom and the ending of the exploitation of India's masses. The Congress approves of and confirms the resolution of the Working Committee on minority rights passed in Calcutta in October 1937 and declares afresh that it regards it as its primary duty and fundamental policy to protect the religious, linguistic, cultural and other rights of the minorities in India, so as to ensure for them in any scheme of government to which the Congress is a party the widest scope for their development and their participation in the fullest measure in the political, economic and cultural life of the nation."

The resolution of the Working Committee referred to above said: "The Congress has solemnly and repeatedly declared its policy in regard to the rights of the minorities in India and has stated that it considers it its duty to protect these rights and ensure the widest possible scope for the development of these minorities and their participation in the fullest measure in the political, economic and cultural life of the nation. The objective of the Congress is an independent and united India where no class or group or majority or minority may exploit another to its own advantage and where all the elements in the nation may co-operate together for the common good and the advancement of the people of India. This objective of unity and mutual co-operation in a common freedom does not mean the suppression

in any way of the rich variety and cultural diversity of Indian life, which have to be preserved in order to give freedom and opportunity to the individual as well as to each group to develop unhindered according to its capacity and inclination.

"In view, however, of attempts having been made to misinterpret the Congress policy in this regard, the All-India Congress Committee desire to reiterate this policy. The Congress has included in its resolution on Fundamental Rights that:—

(i) Every citizen of India has the right of free expression of opinion, the right of free association and combination, and the right to assemble peacefully and without arms, for a purpose not opposed to law or morality.

(ii) Every citizen shall enjoy freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess and practise his religion, subject to public order and morality.

(iii) The culture, language and script of the minorities and of the different linguistic areas shall be protected.

(iv) All citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of religion, caste, creed or sex.

(v) No disability attaches to any citizen by reason of his or her religion, caste, creed or sex, in regard to public employment, office of power or honour, and in the exercise of any trade or calling.

(vi) All citizens have equal rights and duties in regard to wells, tanks, roads, schools and places of public resort, maintained out of State, or local funds, or dedicated by private persons for the use of the general public.

(vii) The State shall observe neutrality in regard to all religions.

(viii) The franchise shall be on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

(ix) Every citizen is free to move throughout India and to stay and settle in any part thereof, to acquire property and to follow any trade or calling, and to be treated equally with regard to legal prosecution or protection in all parts of India.

"These clauses of the Fundamental Rights resolution make it clear that there should be no interference in matters of conscience, religion, or culture, and a minority is entitled to keep its personal law without any change in this respect imposed by the majority.

"The position of the Congress in regard to the Communal Decision has been repeatedly made clear in Congress resolutions and finally in the election manifesto issued last year. (See last year's Year Book). The Congress is opposed to this decision as liti-anti-national, anti-democratic and is a barrier to Indian freedom and the development of Indian unity. Nevertheless the Congress has declared that a change in or supersession of the Communal Decision should only be brought about by the mutual agreement of the parties concerned. The Congress has always welcomed and is prepared to take advantage of any opportunity to bring about such a change by mutual agreement.

"In all matters affecting the minorities in India, the Congress wishes to proceed by their cooperation and through their goodwill in a common undertaking and for the realisation of a common aim which is the freedom and betterment of all the people of India."

Indian Princes.

During the past four or five years the Indian Princes have figured largely in discussions on the future constitutional machinery of British India. They became actively interested in British Indian Reforms with the announcement made by representative Princes at the First Round Table Conference that they would join an All-India federation provided there were adequate safeguards for them. This enthusiasm waned, however, in 1931 when some prominent Princes began to entertain doubts about the advisability of their joining the Federation. The Congress resolution which set its goal as the establishment of a socialist state and the subsequent pronouncements of Congress leaders, including Mr. Gandhi, on their intentions if they gained power, made the Princes pause before they plunged. The Maharaja of Patiala was the first to come into the open to warn his brother Princes against the dangers to their very existence involved in the Federal Structure Committee's plan. He declared that smaller States were bound to suffer the fate of the smaller German principalities under the Confederation of 1815 and disappear from the map of India. He suggested the advisability of a Union of Indian States directly in relationship with the Crown. He was later followed by other Princes, who shared his fears, and the view gained in strength that unless adequate guarantees were given for the continued maintenance of their rights and privileges, they should not give their consent to join the proposed Federation.

When the Maharaja of Bikaner accepted the idea, on behalf of his brother Princes, at the first Round Table Conference, to join the All-India Federation, no details of the scheme for the entry of the Princes were discussed. When the question was later gone into at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the R. T. C. it became evident that the Princes had a number of mental reservations and conditions precedent to their entry. On their return to India they had mutual consultations and the Maharaja of Patiala became the sponsor of a modified plan of federation, namely, that, instead of each Ruler entering the Federation singly on his own terms, the matter should be discussed by the Chamber of Princes and the terms for their entry should be so settled that the Princes as a body should form one group of their own and join the federation only for certain specific purposes and to the extent that they consented to do so.

This gave a new aspect to the whole question. For some time there was difference of opinion between one section of Princes led by the Maharaja of Bikaner and another led by the Maharaja of Patiala.

Later on they arrived at a settlement between themselves and a common plan was evolved whereby the Princes were to settle the terms of entry of all of them; it was also proposed that

unless a proportion of over fifty per cent. of the States joined no State should join singly. As regards their representation in the two federal Chambers, it was found that however widely the legislatures were enlarged seats could not be provided for each one of the 600 odd Indian States. Out of these 600 more than half are what may be called small or minor States. And the larger States like Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda naturally objected to be placed on the same level as the smaller States which are no more than mere principalities. Then an attempt was made to give representation to the smaller States on the group system. At the meeting of the Chamber of Princes held in Delhi in March 1933 the Princes made a serious attempt to bring about a settlement of this question. Efforts were also made since then to settle this thorny problem, but the general opinion seemed to be in favour of leaving it to be settled by Government.

Apart from this, the main anxiety of the States in joining the federation is that their integrity and their rights under treaties should not in any way be affected except to the extent that they voluntarily agree to accede in what are called treaties of accession. They fear that once they enter democratic chambers they will not be able to hold on against the onslaught of democracy and by a process of wearing down they will soon be reduced to the position of mere principalities. It was with this object that the late Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, proposed several safeguards for guaranteeing the position. Of the States against the danger foreshadowed above.

Almost all the Princes of India or their representatives had gathered at Delhi about the time of the publication of the White Paper. The scheme was generally supported by the Princes, subject to the incorporation in the Constitution Act of safeguards for the maintenance of internal autonomy, an equitable distribution of seats among the States in the federal legislature and a satisfactory settlement of the claims made by the Princes under the vague term "paramountcy."

Interest next shifted to London where the Joint Parliamentary Committee took evidence on the Reforms proposals. Representatives of the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber demanded statutory provisions rendering it permissible for States to enter the proposed Federation collectively through a confederation, measures to secure weightage for the representation of States in the Legislature in the event of a bare minimum federating at the outset, prohibition of discussion of the domestic affairs of States in the Federal Legislature, co-ordinate powers for the Upper House in voting supplies at joint sessions, freedom for States from direct taxation and inviolability of treaties. These conditions were considered essential, but entry into federation would depend on the final completed picture of the Indian constitution.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee having accepted Sir Samuel Hoare's suggestion that the new Government of India Bill should not confine itself to provincial autonomy but should include the establishment of a federation for all-India, the position of the States in the Federation naturally became an important consideration

with the Princes. They appointed a committee of States Ministers to examine the report and formulate their views. This was done and a number of Princes, including the most prominent Rulers, met in Bombay in February, 1935, and expressed their disapproval of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendations as they stood.

A resolution passed by the meeting of Princes emphasised that before the Bill could be considered as acceptable to the States it was necessary that it should be amended in certain essential particulars. These were set out in the report of the States Ministers' Committee and referred to the form and mode of accession to the Federation, specific mention and preservation of the treaties and agreements concluded with the States, the extent of the executive authority of the Federation in regard to the States, the special responsibilities of the Governor-General *vis-à-vis* the Indian States, provisions consequent upon the possible suspension of the constitution, and enforcement of Federation laws and powers vested in the Governor-General.

The Princes' decision caused a great sensation and was promptly seized upon by the Conservative die-hards in Britain who saw in it a weapon with which they hoped to kill Federation. Sir Samuel Hoare showed a conciliatory spirit and offered to consider the Princes' representations in respect of details. On the question of principle, however, he refused to bring into discussion the question of Paramountcy, which was definitely outside the purview of the Government of India Bill.

(For details see past issues of this book.)

The Secretary of State's assurances allayed to some extent the fears of Indian Rulers. During the report stage of the Bill amendments were introduced by the Government which, it is believed, generally meet the issues raised by the Princes.

A new development occurred with the passing of the Government of India Act. The picture was complete and it was no more open to the Princes to argue that they could not come to a decision on their entry into federation until after they had known the final constitution of the federation. Following on the parliamentary enactment of the reformed constitution, the officers of the Political Department in India sent to the various Princes draft Instruments of Accession to the federation with a request that the reply should be sent at an early date. The larger question of the entry into federation was narrowed down to the terms on which each individual State was invited to join. But even in the matter of details many of the Princes sought to withhold many of their existing powers, rights and privileges and seemed inclined to federate for the minimum purposes. The next stage of discussion was confined to the extent to which they should go. The original time allowed for coming to a decision, namely, two months, was gradually extended, so that even at the time of writing no finality has been reached on the subject. The Princes have submitted alternative draft Instruments of Accession on the lines of the decisions reached at two conferences, one in Bombay at the end of 1936 and the other at Delhi early in 1937.

As soon as the Act was complete there occurred a schism between the bigger and smaller States. The former seemed inclined to join the federation straightaway, because the scheme of federation, it is argued in certain quarters, is such that the bigger states need not be afraid of any financial loss by accession to federation, and also because each of the bigger states could be sure of entering into an administrative agreement with the federation ensuring the integrity of their respective internal administrations. The same could not be said of the smaller states, according to this school of thought. These smaller states would be subjected to much loss in revenue as the result of accession to the federation and might also lose a part of their internal administrative powers.

It also appeared that some of the larger states, who were, generally speaking, inclined to enter the federation, utilised the critical attitude of the smaller states to secure for themselves some extra-federal advantages such as the retrocession of Bangalore and the Baroda Cantonment. Barring these negotiations, however, the bigger states generally kept out of the discussions of the past few months.

It may be explained here that most of the smaller states were critical of the federal scheme for two reasons: the first is one of revenue, and the second one of internal autonomy. Most of their revenue at present is drawn from excise or land custom. As a large number of excise levies will be proposed by the Federal Government and as federal excise is superior in claim to the state excise, it is felt that the smaller states will lose the major portion of their revenue if they federate without reservation. Secondly, when it came to be known that administrative agreements between the federation and the states will be sparingly given, the smaller states began to suspect that their administrative sovereignty in respect of many federal subjects will suffer. It has been openly expressed that in course of time, except for the police, judiciary and land revenue, most of the state administrative departments will be absorbed by the federal machinery, and the sovereignty of the rulers of smaller states will correspondingly diminish. In the absence of an administrative agreement, it will be open to the federal authority to expect a specified standard of efficiency on the part of the state departments administering federal subjects, the enforcement of which condition will lend to increasing interference by federal officers with the internal administration of the states. So on and so forth argue the smaller states.

With this background it will be easy to follow the spate of criticism to which the federal scheme as embodied in the Act and as detailed in the British Government's draft Instruments of Accession was subjected by the smaller states. In order to ventilate these points and to evolve a minimum formula on which most states could agree, the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes organised a bigger conference of Princes and Ministers in the latter half of 1936. At this conference, which met in Bombay and which was presided over by the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, Chancellor, the various Princes were making some very strong speeches were made expressing the disinclination of many small states to federate.

on the terms proposed. Important amendments were suggested to the provisions of the draft Instruments of Accession and it was sought to withhold a number of subjects mentioned in the list of federal items appended to the Government of India Act. To consider these suggestions the conference appointed two sub-committees, the constitutional sub-committee under the chairmanship of the Maharaja of Patiala and the finance sub-committee presided over by the Nawab of Bhopal. The former had the assistance of two legal experts, namely Mr. Morgan and Mr. D. G. Dalvi, and the latter was assisted by Sir B. N. Mitra and Mr. Mann Subedar. The constitutional sub-committee met for three weeks in Delhi and the latter met from time to time at Bhopal and submitted their reports to the Chamber of Princes.

The main recommendation of the constitutional sub-committee was that the sphere of paramountcy must be quite distinct from the federal sphere and the obligations of the Crown arising out of the treaties and must in no way be affected by the federation. It was also made clear that it must be understood that the states would join the federation only in respect of the subjects to which they assented and with the limitations proposed by them. Moreover the sovereignty of the states must remain as before except to the extent agreed to be transferred to the federation by their rulers through the Instruments of Accession.

The finance sub-committee recommended that there should be no direct taxation of the states' subjects except in respect of the surcharge on income-tax. Even in respect of indirect taxation, only those mentioned in the Act should be levied, and the list should not be added to. Whatever tributes were now payable should cease after federation.

Both the reports were in the main adopted by the meeting of Princes and Ministers which met at Delhi early in 1937.

Most of the States have since sent to Government alternative draft Instruments of Accession embodying the suggestion approved by the Delhi conference, but many are reported to have gone beyond the Delhi formula. These alternative drafts were considered by Whitehall which is believed to have sent to the various states final drafts of Instruments of Accession. The consideration and acceptance of these is, however, regarded as a matter of procedure and time.

A new factor in the accession of the State to the proposed federation arose early in 1938. The Congress which had all this while opposed

the inauguration of the federal part of the Government of India Act intensified its opposition since July 1937 when its nominees became Ministers in the majority of British Indian provinces. What were merely unofficial resolutions passed at public meetings and Congress conferences became the considered judgments of these Governments. They also induced their respective legislatures to pass specific resolutions protesting against the federal Scheme contained in the Government of India Act of 1935, affirming their determination to resist its inauguration and setting out in detail their objections to the proposed federation. One of the principal objections was the anomaly of "forcing an alliance between democratic British Indian provinces and autocratic Indian States." In other words, the Congress demanded as one of the conditions precedent to its active co-operation with the federal scheme the introduction in the State of self-governing institutions and an undertaking by the States rulers that in choosing their representatives to the federal legislature they would adopt an elective element. Neither the British Government nor their representatives in India could countenance these demands which were contrary to the provisions of the Act. Nevertheless the tide of democracy could not be stemmed. Many States could not escape the influence of autonomous adjacent provinces. Thus the Maharaja of Cochin announced a restricted system of responsible government of the dyarchy type. Several States, including Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Patiala, set up committees to consider measures for democratising and liberalising their administrations. This movement was encouraged by an announcement by a spokesman of His Majesty's Government that the introduction of responsible government in the States was not inconsistent with Paramountcy.

Thus at the time of writing the tendency among States rulers is so to shape their policies as to render themselves less obnoxious to progressive forces in British India. Of their own free will they seem ready to accomplish internal reforms which will minimise, if not altogether remove, the objection of British India to federate with them. How, if at all, to meet the other objection of British Indian politicians to ally themselves with the States, namely, the method of choosing States representatives to the federal legislature, is being considered at the moment. The ensuing few months promise to be full of activity in States politics *vis-a-vis* the all-India federation.

The National Liberal Federation.

The definite breach between the moderate and extremist elements in the Congress at its special session in Bombay in August 1918 (*vide* 1919 edition of this book) witnessed the birth of the National Liberal Federation which has, since then, been the platform of Indian moderate leaders. It held its first session in Bombay in 1918, Sir Srinendranath Banerjee presiding. The Federation adopted for its creed the old Congress formula which was set aside by the Nagpur Congress. The Liberal Party in India has always been the rallying point of moderately progressive opinion. It has consistently stood for a pure type of nationalism and orderly progress through peaceful and constitutional means, as opposed to the revolutionary creed and policy of the Congress. During the first five or six years of its existence, the party played a useful and valuable part in politics and exerted a wholesome influence on public life. The death of the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu was a serious blow to the Indian Liberal Party whose influence on Indian affairs steadily waned since then. The Indian Round Table Conference brought it again to the forefront, but its influence again suffered partly as the result of the "reactionary provisions" of the Government of India Act of 1935 and partly as the result of the growing strength of the Congress organisation. The return of the Congress to the constitutional path ousted it from Indian politics. At the time of writing the Liberal Party exists only in name, there being no place for a middle group in Indian affairs of the present day.

Shortly after the annual session of the Liberal Federation in 1935 there were rumours of an understanding with the Congress in order jointly to contest the elections, but these were soon proved to be unfounded. Efforts were doubtless made to bring about this consummation, but it was found there was very little chance of the Congress and Liberals agreeing on any joint programme of work—their outlook was so widely divergent.

The general elections for the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935 not only proved that the Congress had enormous influence over the electorate but also confirmed the exit of Liberals from active political life in India. Few Liberal candidates contested the elections, but hardly any was successful. During the past two or three years the Liberal Party existed only in name. Its leaders, however, made their existence felt by occasional contributions to the discussion of public questions.

Thus during the prolonged negotiations between the Congress and the representatives of British authority in India immediately after the inauguration of provincial autonomy Liberal politicians made substantial contributions to the clarification of the issues involved in the controversy. They repeatedly urged the Congress not to shirk the responsibility for assuming the reins of the administration which was its right by virtue of having been returned in a majority in a number of provinces.

The claim that the eventual acceptance of office by the Congress was in victory for the Liberals' creed was made by Sir Chinmural Setalvad in his presidential address to the nineteenth session of the Liberal Federation which was held at Calcutta in December 1937. The Liberals, declared Sir Chinmural, while recognising the imperfections of the new Constitution, had still urged that it should be worked. This the Congress was now doing—and more or less successfully. Now the Liberals asked the Congress to adopt a similar attitude towards Federation. It would be unwise to boycott Federation. All progressive groups should combine and extract the best out of it, at the same time working for its replacement by a genuinely responsible democratic federal Government.

Communism was fast growing, Sir Chinmural asserted, under the guise of socialism. This to his mind, was the greatest danger not only to the Congress but to the whole country. Another important question was the attainment of unity among the various communities in the country, particularly the Hindu and Muslim communities. Sir Chinmural accused the Congress of not giving the Muslims a fair deal in the "Congress provinces."

The session passed the following resolutions:—

(1) "The National Liberal Federation of India reiterates its considered opinion that the Constitution embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935 is extremely unsatisfactory and altogether unacceptable. It is not merely utterly inadequate, but is retrograde in many respects and includes features obnoxious to Indian nationalist opinion.

"Nonetheless, the Federation repeats that it has to be utilised to the best advantage of the people for the amelioration of their social and economic conditions and for accelerating the attainment of Dominion Status.

"The Federation views with satisfaction that Cabinets responsible to popularly elected representatives of the people have taken over the administration in the various provinces, including those in which the Congress party commands a majority in the legislature, and hopes that these Cabinets will so work the Constitution as to secure the confidence of all classes, creeds and interests, and specially the minorities, so as to facilitate the early removal of the various safeguards, special responsibilities of Governors and other restraints that exist in the present Government of India Act, thereby leading to a full and complete transfer of power to the people's representatives in the provinces.

"The Federation urges that no concession should be made to the Princes in the course of the negotiations now being carried on with them, with regard to the establishment of Federation, which is calculated to increase still more the Powers of the Princes at the expense of the Federal Government."

(2) "The National Liberal Federation reaffirms its complete sympathy with the natural and perfectly legitimate aspirations of the people of the Indian States for civic and political liberties.

"The Federation deeply regrets that no provision has been made in the new Government of India Act for the election of representatives of States in the coming Federal Legislature or for the recognition of the people's fundamental rights or citizenship. The Federation, however, hopes that the rulers of Indian States will allow their representatives in the Federal Legislature to be returned by election.

"The Federation strongly urges once again that the rulers of States should without further delay concede to their subjects rights of security of person and property, liberty of speech and of

the Press, freedom of association, and an independent judiciary as well as representative government as a prelude to responsible government."

The Federation also condemned the unpardonableness of Government to the repeated demand for the nationalisation of the army in India by rapid increase of the facilities for training Indians as officers and urged that recruitment to the army be thrown open to all provinces and all communities. Wider expansion of university training corps was also demanded. The non-inclusion of Indians in the Auxiliary Force was the subject of criticism by the Federation which urged that steps be taken in accordance with the recommendations of the Shea Committee to bring about the introduction of military drill and the establishment of cadet corps in schools.

MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS.

The awakening of political consciousness among Muslims in India as a separate entity dates back to 1906 when the All-India Muslim League was formed. It worked up its influence steadily, so that when it was hardly ten years old it became sufficiently important to enter into an agreement—known since as the Lucknow Pact—with the powerful Indian National Congress. The League fell on evil days in the 'twenties, and differences set in among its members. When enhanced powers were conferred on India by the Montford Reforms, Muslims became more and more politically minded and began to aspire for a greater share in the control of the administration of the country and in Government posts. This feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body whose promoters concentrated on aggressive presentation of Muslim demands. With the prospect of still further constitutional reforms at the end of the first ten years of the working of the Montford Scheme, these leaders strove to organise Muslims into an influential body which would safeguard their interests more effectively than the League. The result was the All-Parties Muslim Conference in 1928. The publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White Paper Scheme of Reforms in 1933 helped this process of consolidation. An attempt was made early in 1934 to consolidate the community by healing the split within the Muslim League and, if possible, bringing the League and the Conference together to work as a united body. The latter failed, but the former object was largely successful and the League marched from strength to strength until it emerged as a powerful organisation of the Muslim community on the eve of the first elections to the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935. For the first time in the political history of Muslims their representative institution functioned as a vigorous and active all-India organisation with results with flattered Mr. Jinnah and his co-workers. Doubtless Mr. Jinnah, who was the guiding spirit behind this new activity, was handicapped by dissipated tendencies and

reactionary forces in distant provinces beyond the sphere of his direct influence. But he has reason to be satisfied with what has been achieved and build on it hopes of a unified Muslim community, fully conscious of its political status in the life of the country.

Muslim League in 1936-38.—With the Bombay session of the Muslim League held early in the summer of 1936 may be said to have begun a new era in the history of the Muslim League. Instead of being a purely deliberative body which met once a year and passed resolutions, lapsing into comparative inactivity till the next annual session, the League decided to get into grips with current politics. In pursuance of the resolution passed at the Bombay session, Mr. Jinnah formed a Central Parliamentary Board, comprising influential representatives of the various provinces. Provincial boards were soon established and the whole machinery started under very good auspices. Local problems and influences threatened to impair the solidarity of the League and some prominent members of the League resigned from the League Parliamentary Board, but Mr. Jinnah persevered undeterred. He saw more clearly than either wing of Muslim leadership the task before the community.

"We are engaged," he said in April 1936, "in the task of organising the electorates and training 80,000,000 Muslims to a higher level of political understanding, so that ultimately they might be soldiers for the national struggle. I have always felt that if Muslims could speak with one voice a settlement between Hindus and Muslims would come more quickly. Muslims are making a mistake if they lean on either Government or the Congress." This in essence was the programme of the Muslim League in the past year.

Meanwhile, the Muslim Conference had gradually lost its influence over the community. In fact one heard very little of its activities.

Then came the elections. The task of the League was stupendous, considering that it was the first time that the League, from the centre, without effective provincial or district organisations and in face of defections and local intrigues made an attempt at mass contact. In Bengal, the League secured 50 per cent. of the seats contested by it, and is the largest Muslim group. In the United Provinces, it put up only 35 candidates for the lower house, and secured 29 out of a total of 66 Muslim seats.

In Madras, the Muslim League Board put up 11 candidates for the Assembly and three for the Council, and succeeded except for one seat in the Assembly. Bombay achieved the greatest success. It secured two-thirds out of a total number of 30 Muslim seats.

No Muslim League Board was formed in Bihar, Orissa, Sind and the North West Frontier Province. In Assam the League annexed 9 out of 34 Muslim seats. In the Central Provinces a schism set in, with the result that two League parties functioned side by side. The League's efforts failed thoroughly in the Punjab where the Muslims co-operated with right wing Hindus in the formation of the Unionist Party—a purely political organisation—which carried away the largest number of seats and which formed a stable ministry with a definite programme.

Shortly after the elections, Mr. Jinnah explained the position of the League members of provincial legislatures *vis-à-vis* other groups and said: "The constitution and policy of the League do not prevent us from co-operation with others. On the contrary, it is part and parcel of our basic principle that we are free and ready to co-operate with any group or party from the very inception, or inside the legislature, if the basic principles are determined by common consent."

These words engendered a hope that the League might be induced to co-operate with the Congress in its extremist programme and negotiations were started, but it soon became apparent that the two could not come together. The situation was rendered more difficult by the attitude of stiffness adopted by the Congress and its President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Jinnah refused to convert the League into an understudy of the Congress and firmly upheld the position of the Muslim community. The Congress, for its part, found as the result of the elections that it did not have the support of the Muslim community. Very few Congress Muslims were put up as candidates for the elections, and even they failed. The Congress therefore set about roping in the Muslims by an appeal to their economic conscience, explaining that the Congress was out to alleviate the sufferings of the masses, Muslims as well as Hindus, and to uplift the nation as a whole. In this process the League and its leaders came in for a great deal of violent criticism at the hands of the Congress managers. On behalf of the League Mr. Jinnah retorted: "The Congress have not the monopoly, nor are they the sole custodians of Indian nationalism. As I have always maintained, the Muslim League is prepared to join hands with any progressive party in the

fight for the country's freedom, but to achieve this the question of minorities must be settled satisfactorily. Here I am not talking of only Muslims but all minorities. Further, we are not prepared to merge ourselves into any organisation, however great it may be, and however advanced its programme and policy may be unless it is determined by common consent."

Paying little heed to these words of warning, the Congress leaders went their own way. Puffed with the success at the polls, they affected to ignore the claims of Muslim leaders. In what may be described as non-Muslim provinces—that is, those in which the Muslims are in a minority—the Congress formed Ministries without consulting and securing the co-operation of the Muslim League. No doubt attempts were made to arrive at an understanding with the Muslim League, but they failed mainly on account of the Congress demand that wherever such an understanding was reached the Muslim League should cease to be a separate parliamentary body and merge itself into the resultant Congress-League Party. The League, for its part, was willing to co-operate but not on the terms imposed by the Congress. In the result the negotiations failed, and the League remained in the Opposition. Although the bulk of the Muslim representatives returned to the provincial legislatures by the electorate were in opposition to the Congress the latter proceeded to constitute Governments with Muslim Ministers who did not represent Muslim opinion in the legislature. Nowhere in any of the so-called Congress provinces did the Muslim Ministers have the support of the majority or even a decent number of Muslim legislators. In Orissa the Cabinet included no Muslim Minister. In Madras and Bihar there is one Muslim Minister each, but he is a Congress Muslim whom the bulk of the Muslims in the house disown. In the United Provinces, there are two Muslim Ministers one of whom is a Congress Muslim and the other joined the Congress after having once owed allegiance to the League. In Bombay and the Central Provinces, however, the Congress had to get two non-Congress Muslims, who had belonged to the League, to sign the Congress pledge so that they could be eligible for inclusion in the Congress Ministry.

Thus these Muslim Ministers in the Congress provinces were the objects of repeated displays of Muslim hostility. They were frequently challenged to resign their seats and seek re-election on the Congress ticket. The challenge was not accepted by the Muslim Ministers of Bombay and the Central Provinces; but in the United Provinces the Muslim Minister who had formerly belonged to the League took up the challenge and resigned. He was, however, returned to the legislature on the Congress ticket. This by-election was hailed by the Congress leaders as a triumph for the Congress policy, but their triumph was short-lived, as three other by-elections in Muslim constituencies of the United Provinces went against the Congress. These by-elections caused a great deal of bitterness between the Congress and the League which had already become strained as the result of a Muslim mass contact drive organised by the Congress.

Having failed to reach an agreement with the League and its leaders, the Congress tried to crush the League and its leaders by making a direct approach to the Muslim masses through an economic and national programme. For a time this appeared to succeed, but eventually failed to achieve its object. The League leaders counter-acted the Congress propaganda by pointing out to the Muslim masses that their true interests lay in their organisation under the banner of the League which alone could serve them truly. The League's counter-drive succeeded in a large measure aided by allegations that in provinces where the Congress was running the Government the Muslim minorities were not treated well. Point was added to this complaint by the attempt of the Madras Speaker to insist on the *Vande Mataram* song (which was held to glorify Hindu ideals) being sung on the floor of the Assembly and the attempt to popularise the spread of Hindi. The Congress, on the other hand, inspired movements to undermine the authority of the Ministries in Bengal, the Punjab, Assam and Sind, and in the last named it actually succeeded in overthrowing the Ministry. The widening gulf between the Congress and the League gave an additional stimulus to the consolidation of the Muslim forces under the League which found fruition at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937.

The session was unique in several respects. For the first time in the history of the Muslim organisational movement, complete unity was achieved, and every section of Muslim opinion, including those which till then had been opposed to the League or outside it, rallied round the League. For example, the Muslim members of the Unionist Party of the Punjab, under Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, and the Muslim members of the Coalition Party of Bengal, under Mr. Fazlul Huq, declared their readiness to forget their erstwhile differences with the League and to merge their fortunes with those of the League. There was no discordant note and Muslim political unity was complete. The Muslim League emerged the only strong and influential political organisation of the Muslim community.

Over two thousand delegates were present from every corner of British India, Burma and Assam. Even Bihar, which six months ago could scarcely secure a delegate prepared to attend the session of the League in Bombay, sent a contingent of 50. All brought stories of revived interest in the League in every province, and the proposals in the presidential address by Mr. Jinnah for the extension of the League into the furthestmost district of every province were enthusiastically received.

The President, Mr. Jinnah, delivered a fighting oration. He attacked the Congress tooth and nail. The Congress had shown in six provinces by words, deed and programme that Muslims cannot expect justice or fair play at their hands, he said. "*Vande Mataram* is to be the national song and is to be forced on us all," he went on derisively. "The Congress flag to be obeyed and revered by all and sundry. I venture to say," he added, "that the present Congress policy will result in class bitterness and communal war."

But while he devoted much of his address to tearing the Congress to pieces, he did not fail to exhort members of the League to greater efforts. "Muslims must realise," he said, "that the time has come when they should devote their energies to self-organisation and full development of their power to the exclusion of every other consideration. I want the Muslims to believe in themselves and take their destiny in their own hands. The All-India Muslim League has now come to live and play its part in the world of Indian politics. Eighty millions of Muslims in India have nothing to fear. They have the magic power in their own hands," he concluded.

The session changed the creed of the League to "the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution. Another resolution strongly condemned the attitude of the Congress in "foisting *Vande Mataram* as the national anthem upon the country in callous disregard of the feelings of Mussalmans," declaring the song "not only positively anti-Islamic and idolatrous in its inspiration and ideas but definitely subversive of the growth of genuine nationalism in India." The League also deprecated and protested against the formation of Ministries in certain provinces by Congress parties "in flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Government of India Act of 1935 and the Instrument of Instructions", and condemned the Governors for "their failure to enforce the special powers entrusted to them for safeguarding the interests of Mussalmans and other important minorities."

On the subject of federation, the League passed the following resolution: "The All-India Muslim League records its emphatic disapproval of the scheme of All-India federation as embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, and is opposed to its introduction, and urges upon the British Government to refrain from its enforcement as it considers the scheme to be detrimental to the interests of the people of India generally and to those of Muslims in particular."

The session also adopted a definite scheme for the economic, social and cultural improvement of the community.

The enthusiasm engendered by the success of the Lucknow session was kept up in succeeding months by an intensive organisation of branch Leagues in every province and district. In order to consolidate the progress achieved till then and to promote further effort a special session of the League was held in April 1938 in Calcutta under the presidency of Mr. Jinnah. In several respects the Calcutta session was like the Lucknow session. Mr. Jinnah referred to the overtures made by some Congress leaders in the interval and said: "I welcome a policy of live and let live; I welcome an understanding in matters economic and political; but we cannot surrender, submerge or submit to the dictates or the whims of the high command of the Congress, which is developing into a totalitarian and authoritative caucus, functioning

under the name of the Working Committee and aspiring to the position of a shadow cabinet of a future Republic." This was obviously a reply to the letters which passed between Mr. Jinnah on the one hand and Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Nehru on the other for Congress-League peace.

To all this the Congress reply was a resolution passed at the Haripura session of that body which ran: "The Congress welcomes the growth of anti-imperialist feeling among the Muslims and other minorities in India and the growing unity of all classes and communities in India in the struggle for India's independence which is essentially one and indivisible and can only be carried on effectively on a united national

basis. In particular the Congress welcomes the large numbers of members of the minority communities who have joined the Congress during the past year and given their mass support to the struggle for freedom and the ending of the exploitation of India's masses. The Congress declares afresh that it regards it as its primary duty and fundamental policy to protect the religious, linguistic, cultural and other rights of the minorities in India so as to ensure for them in any scheme of government to which the Congress is a party the widest scope for their development and their participation in the fullest measure in the political, economic and cultural life of the nation."

Government of India Act, 1935.

The seeds of the Government of India Act, which was placed on the Statute Book in 1935, were sown as far back as the autumn of 1930 when the Indian Round Table Conference met in London for the first time. Three sessions of the conference were held, and it concluded on December 24, 1932. Some months later the British Government published their proposals for the reform of the Indian constitution based on the largest measure of agreement reached at the three sessions of the Round Table Conference. These proposals were embodied in a White Paper (March 1933) which was referred to a Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. The Committee submitted its report in October 1934. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, the Government of India Bill was presented to Parliament in October, 1935. The Bill has since become law with a few changes in its passage through Parliament.

The Act proposes to set up a Federation with responsibility at the Centre, and to provide for provincial autonomy as a preliminary step.

The Federation which the Act provides differs from those in other parts of the world because its units are not homogeneous. The Indian States differ widely from the British India Provinces. These complications react upon the constitution. As Sir Samuel Hoare said in the House of Commons "they react, for instance, upon the provisions as to how the federation is to be formed, for it is obvious that the Princes, being voluntary agents, can only enter of their own volition. They react again upon the kind of executive and the kind of legislature that is proposed, each side of the federation obviously demanding adequate representation both in the government and in the federal legislature. They react again upon the relations between the two Federal Chambers, the Princes from the first attaching the greatest possible importance to the Chambers having equal powers. They react, further, upon the list of federal subjects, the Princes again rightly insisting that, apart from the functions of Government which they surrender to the Federation, there should be no interference in their internal sovereignty. These complications make a formidable list of difficulties."

The Act sets up a Federal Executive similar to the responsible executives in other federations of the Empire. The whole executive power of the Federation is conferred on the Governor-General, and his Ministers are appointed to "aid and advise" him and hold office during his pleasure. The Ministry shall consist of persons in whom the Legislature has confidence and the Governor-General shall dismiss them when they lose that confidence.

In contrast, however, with Dominion Constitutions, the Governor-General of India is given special powers by the Act. In the first place the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Ecclesiastical Affairs and Defence are "reserved" and will be administered by him through the agency of counsellors; in the second place, in all other departments he may act in certain cases and for certain purposes otherwise than on his ministers' advice.

The Act imposes upon him special responsibilities for:

- (a) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of India or any part thereof.
- (b) The safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government.
- (c) The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the minorities.
- (d) The securing to, and to the dependents of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests.
- (e) The prevention of discrimination.
- (f) The prevention of action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or Burmese origin imported into India to discriminatory or penal treatment.
- (g) The protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the rulers thereof.

- (h) The securing that the due discharge of his functions with respect to matters with respect to which he is by, or under, the Act required to act in his discretion, or to exercise his individual judgment, is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter.

The Federal Legislature will consist of two chambers: the Council of State and the Federal Assembly. The Council of State will consist of not more than 104 representatives of the federating Indian States and of 156 representatives of British India elected by the people, of whom six will be chosen by the Governor-General in his discretion. The Council of State is to be a permanent body with a provision that a third of its members should retire every third year. The representatives of British India are to be chosen on a communal basis, while those of the States will be appointed by the Rulers of the States concerned in accordance with the relative rank and importance of the State. (See table at the end of this chapter for the composition of the British Indian half of the Council of State.)

The Federal Assembly will consist of not more than 125 representatives of the federating Indian States and of 250 representatives of British India mostly elected by the Provincial Legislatures—by the lower House of the Provincial Legislatures wherever there are two Houses.

The Federal Assembly is to continue for five years from the date appointed for their first meeting after the expiration of which it will be dissolved. The distribution of seats here will also be on a communal basis. Thus, the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh seats will be filled by the representatives of those communities in the Provincial Assemblies voting separately for a prescribed number of communal seats. Depressed Classes will have representation from among the Hindu seats. Besides these three main groups, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, representatives of commerce and industry, landholders, representatives of labour and women will have seats. (See table at the end of this chapter for the composition of the British Indian half of the Federal Assembly.)

An "annual financial statement" setting out the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Federation in respect of every financial year will be laid before both Chambers of the Federal Legislature. The estimates of expenditure will show separately the sums required to meet expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Federation; and the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the revenues of the Federation. Items falling under the former category will not be submitted to the vote of the Legislature. With a view to the observance of the well-recognised principle of public finance that no proposal for the imposition of taxation or for the appropriation of public revenues should be made otherwise than on the responsibility of the Executive, it is provided in the Act that no demand for a grant is to be made unless recommended by the Governor-General.

The Federal Legislature alone may make laws upon any federal subject and the Provincial Legislature alone may make laws upon any subject treated as "concurrent"; but in case of conflict Federal legislation shall prevail unless the provincial law has been reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General and has received his assent.

The foregoing is a description of the framework of the India Federation. When half of the Indian States, on the basis of population and of representation in the Upper Federal Chamber, have acceded and after both Houses of Parliament have presented an address to His Majesty praying that the Federation may be brought into existence, a Royal Proclamation will give legal effect to the Federation of India.

The creation of a number of autonomous administrative units including two new ones, namely, Sind and Orissa, some of which have in recent years found it very difficult to make both ends meet, and the need for a strong Central Government presented some very difficult financial problems for the framers of the constitution. The allocation of sources of taxation and the settlement of heads of expenditure and debts, not only to enable the provinces progressively to develop but also to provide the Central Government with adequate funds to discharge its All-India responsibilities was the main problem. To secure a satisfactory solution of this problem the expert advice of Sir Otto Niemeyer was sought. His recommendations are summarised elsewhere in this volume.

The Government of India Act also establishes a Statutory Railway authority which will take over the executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation, construction, maintenance and operation of railways coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The powers which the Governor-General possesses of taking action in virtue of special responsibilities and in respect of the reserved subjects extend to the giving of directions to the Railway authority.

Under the Act a Federal Court is to be established which will consist of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other Judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. The Federal Court will ordinarily sit in Delhi. It will have an original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, in the latter in appeals from High Courts in British India and in Federated States. Its original jurisdiction will extend to any dispute between any two or more of the following, namely, the Federation, any of the Provinces and any of the Federated States. Provision is also made for an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from a decision of the Federal Court.

The Act abolishes the Council of the Secretary of State for India and makes him a Minister of the Crown individually responsible for the exercise of all authority vested in the Crown in relation to the affairs of India. He will, however, continue to be a member of the Cabinet and of Parliament, to which bodies he will be responsible for his actions.

Provincial Constitutions.

It may take two or three years before the federal part of the constitution is ready to function. In the meantime Provincial Autonomy will be set up. Under the Act there will be eleven Governors' provinces, namely, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the N. W. F. Province, Orissa and Sind, with power to the Crown by Order-in-Council to create, if deemed necessary, a new Province, increase or diminish the area of any province or alter the boundaries of any Province. The Provincial Executive will be similar to that of the Federation in form.

In addition to the Governors' Provinces there will be the following Chief Commissioners' provinces: British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the area known as South Piplda and such other Chief Commissioners' Provinces as may be created under the Act which will be administered by the Governor-General acting through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him.

The Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam will have two Chambers, Upper and Lower, namely, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, while the others will have only one Chamber, the Legislative Assembly. Representation in the Legislative Assembly will be by separate electorates for each community based on the provisions of the Communal Award as modified by the Poona Pact of September 25, 1932, under which a number of seats out of the seats classified as general seats will be reserved to the Depressed Classes. The life of the Provincial Legislatures will be the same as that of the Federal.

In provinces with bi-cameral legislatures the Upper House will see that the Lower House does not indulge in hasty and ill-considered legislation due to the temporary majority of any party. But the deliberations of the Upper House will also be subject to examination by the Lower House.

While there will be no nominated members and no officials in the Assembly—all members of the Lower House will be elected—the Governor will have the right to fill some seats in the Provincial Council wherever one exists. (See tables at the end of this Chapter for the composition of the Provincial Councils and Provincial Assemblies.)

The constitution sets out the qualifications of electors. There are certain provisions of a general nature applicable to all Provinces while particular Provinces are dealt with separately, as in some cases the payment of local taxation, in other cases payment of local taxation, in other cases payment of land revenue is the main qualification. The new constitution has extended the existing franchise so as to enfranchise about 10 per cent. of the total population of British India. The Acts of 1915 and 1919 provided for an electorate of approximately 3 per cent. of the total population, the franchise based mainly on a property qualification. Under the reformed constitution women have a much wider franchise, over 6,000,000 female electorates

as compared with 315,000 provided by the acts of 1915 and 1919. The Act of 1935 secures representation for women, for the Depressed Classes, for industrial labour and for special interests and for the bulk of the small landholders, small cultivators, urban ratepayers as well as a substantial section of the poorer classes.

At present the Provinces have no original or independent powers. The local Governments are under the superintendence, direction and control of the Governor-General-in-Council and the Secretary of State for India. The first step which the new constitution proposes to take is to create provinces with independence of their own and to assign to them a certain exclusive share of the activities of Government. There will be a transfer of all subjects to the control of the legislature. The subjects which are classified as provincial will, as indicated above, be exclusively dealt with by the Provincial Government which will have power to make laws for peace and good government. There will be no more "reserved" subjects. All subjects will be "transferred." The administration of all these subjects will pass from the bureaucracy to the control of Ministers responsible to the legislature. Such subjects will include public order, courts, police, prisons, education, health and sanitation, public works, agriculture, forests, land revenue, excise, tolls, unemployment and certain classes of taxation.

Generally the Ministers will be entrusted with the administration of their own departments. Under the existing constitution they are merely advisers of the Governor. Under the new Constitution they will be effective executives. Only in those spheres where the Governor will retain a special responsibility will he have the right to act independently of the Ministers should he differ from their views. But normally such occasions should not be very frequent.

Both the Upper and Lower Houses will have power to initiate legislation except that Money Bills will be initiated in the Lower House only. Should there be a difference of opinion between the two Houses with regard to a Bill the Governor will be empowered to convene a joint session of the two Houses. Any Bill affirmed by the majority in the joint session shall be taken to have been duly passed.

Under the new Constitution the Governor will have almost the same special responsibilities as the Governor-General except the one relating to financial stability and credit. The Governor has, notwithstanding the advice of his Ministers, power to take whatever action he thinks necessary for the due discharge of his responsibility for preserving the peace or tranquillity of the Provinces. The grant of these powers will ensure a smooth working of the constitution and prevent a breakdown.

Indeed, the proposed constitution will enable India to achieve considerable political power. Everything depends on whether it is worked in a spirit of co-operation, sincerity and unity or in a spirit of irresponsibility or communal bias. In the former event, India's advance along the path of responsible Government is assured; in the latter, the Governor's or Governor-General's special powers will be more than justified.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.
Representatives of British India.

Provinces or Community.	Total seats.	General seats.	Seats for scheduled castes.	Sikh seats.	Muslim seats.	Women's seats.
Madras	20	14	1	..	4	1
Bombay	16	10	1	..	4	1
Bengal	20	8	1	..	10	1
United Provinces	20	11	1	..	7	1
Punjab	16	8	..	4	8	1
Bihar	16	10	1	..	4	1
Central Provinces and Betar	8	6	1	..	1	..
Assam	5	3	..	..	2	..
N. W. F. Province ..	5	1	..	..	4	..
Orissa	5	4	..	..	1	..
Sind	5	2	..	..	3	..
British Baluchistan ..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Delhi	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	..	..	..	..
Coorg	1	1	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indians	1	..	..	..	..	..
Europeans	7	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Christians ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	150	75	6	4	49	6

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY.
Representatives of British-India.

Province.	Total seats.	General seats.		Sikh seats.	Muslim seats.	Anglo- Indian seats.	Eurpa. seats.	Indian Christn. seats.	Seats for representa- tives of commerce and industry.	Land- holders seats.	Seats for re- presenta- tives of labour.	Women's seats.
		Total of general seats.	General seats resd. for schedd. castes.									
Madras	37	19	4	..	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Bombay	30	13	2	..	6	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
Bengal	37	10	3	..	17	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
U. P.	37	19	3	..	12	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
Punjab	30	6	1	6	14	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
Bihar	30	10	2	..	9	..	1	1	..	1	1	1
C. P. and Berar ..	15	9	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Assam	10	4	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
N. W. F. Province ..	5	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	5	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Br. Baluchistan ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Province seats	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
Total	250	105	19	6	82	4	8	8	11	7	10	9

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Province.	Total of seats.	General seats.	Muslims.	Euro- peans.	Indian Christians.	Seats to be filled by Legis- lative Assembly.	Seats to be filled by Governor.
Madras	54-56	25	7	1	3	..	8-10
Bombay	29-30	20	5	1	..	..	3-4
Bengal	63-65	10	17	3	..	..	6-8
United Provinces	53-60	34	17	1	..	..	6-8
Bihar	29-30	9	4	1	..	..	3-4
Assam	21-22	10	6	2	..	..	3-4

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

Province.	General.		Seats for backward Areas and Tribes.	Sikhs.	Muslims.	Anglo-Indians.	Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Representatives of Commerce, Industry, mining and planting.	Landholders.	University seats.	Seats for women.				
	Total of general seats.	General seats reserved for scheduled castes.										Labour.	General.	Sikhs.	Muslim.	Anglo-Indian.
Madras	915	140	30	..	28	10	3	8	6	6	1	1	1	..	1	1
Bombay	175	114	15	..	29	3	3	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Bengal	320	78	20	..	117	3	11	2	10	5	1	7	1	..	1	1
U. P.	228	140	20	..	64	1	2	1	3	6	1	3	1	..	..	..
Punjab	173	82	8	31	89	1	1	1	1	5	1	3	1	1	1	..
Bihar	152	86	13	..	14	1	1	..	2	3	..	3	1	..	..	..
C. P. & Berar	112	84	20	..	34	1	1	1	11	3	1	4	1	..	..	..
Assam	108	47	7	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
N.W.F. Prov.	50	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	60	44	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	60	18	..	..	93	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—In Bombay seven of the general seats are to be reserved for Marathas.
In the Punjab one of the Landholders' seats is to be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar.
In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women are to be non-communal seats.

The Indian Legislature.

The annual Budget session of the Indian Legislature commenced with the opening of the Indian Legislative Assembly in New Delhi on 25 January 1937. The principle official business during the session was provided by the annual Railway and General Budgets. The Hon. Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, presenting the Railway Budget, showed a better state of affairs than was anticipated in the railway estimates laid before the Legislature a year previously. He showed, to begin with, that the revised estimate for 1935-36 presented in the Assembly in February 1936 showed a deficit of 4½ crores but that the actual result at the close of the year was a deficit of 4 crores. Railway earnings during the year 1937 had so steadily improved that instead of a deficit of 3½ crores provided in the Budget estimates the revised estimates expected a surplus of 15 lakhs. If a change had not been made in the system of accounting, the surplus would have been more than 3-a crore. Gross traffic receipts were placed at 4½ crores more than the preceding year's figures, the corresponding increase in the working expenses being slight. The total net revenue the Railway Board showed now to be estimated at 4 crores better than the preceding year. The accounting change just mentioned would reduce the amount to three and a half crores.

The Railway member informed the House of a proposal to bring before the House at an early date a Resolution embodying an amendment of the Resolution passed in September 1924 for the separation of railway from general revenues. This resolution bore particular reference to the Railway Depreciation Fund and the portion of railway profits to be paid to General revenues.

The Railway estimates for 1937-38 provided for a surplus of 15 lakhs, this position being reached in accordance with the proposed modification of the Separation Resolution.

The Finance Member, the Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, presented on 27 February his annual Financial Statement and Budget. He showed that whereas a year earlier he anticipated a surplus of 197 lakhs for the year ending 31 March 1936, the actual surplus was 1,84 lakhs. His revised forecast for the year 1936-37 showed a deficit of 1,97 lakhs against an estimated surplus of 6 lakhs. "There is an excess of 25 lakhs in expenditure and a deterioration in revenue of 1,78 lakhs." The main heads of deterioration of revenue were Customs, Income Tax and currency, while improvements took place under Central Excises, Miscellaneous and Salt.

As regards the ensuing year, an important consideration was the separation of Burma from India, which was expected to cost the Central Exchequer 2,33 lakhs. Another important consideration the Finance Member showed to be the introduction of Provincial Autonomy, the cost of which he expected to be 1,85 lakhs. "The sum of these two figures, viz 4,18 lakhs represents the extra burden on our Budget (i.e. additional to that assumed in earlier years) arising from the Constitutional changes due on 1st April 1938." The estimates for 1937-38, after taking account of these considerations,

showed on the basis of current taxation a gross deficit of 3,42 lakhs, against which there was 1,84 lakhs in the Revenue Reserve Fund, so that the net deficit was reduced to 1,58 lakhs. To cover the net deficit the Finance Member proposed to increase the sugar excise from Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs. 2 per cwt., this to be accompanied by fixing the import duty on sugar at Rs. 7-4 a cwt. plus the excise for the time being in force. The Finance Member's second proposal for filling the Budget gap was to raise the import duty on silver from 2 annas to 3 annas an ounce.

The general discussion of the Budget and the customary debates upon the different aspects of Government policy with which the demands for appropriation grants were connected lasted as usual several days and during the subsequent prolonged general discussion of the Finance Bill it became clear that the Congress Party in the Assembly were determined not to accept the financial proposals for the ensuing year. Eventually, the House divided over the clause of the Finance Bill providing for the proposed increase in the sugar excise and condemned the proposal by 74 votes to 41. The figures showed that everyone voted against the proposal except the 26 official members, the members of the non-official European Group and some of the nominated non-official members of the House. In consequence of this vote the Finance Member did not move the third reading of the Finance Bill as amended. The measure was thereupon submitted independently to the Council of State upon the Viceroy's certificate and was passed by that body in its original form and in that form became law.

An important matter negotiated through the Assembly during the session was a Government Resolution superseding that adopted by the Assembly on 21st April 1934, relating to the Road Fund. Like the earlier Resolution, it authorised the continuance of an excise duty of 2 annas per gallon on motor spirit and its allocation to a separate Road Fund and the revised terms of the Resolution, compared with the earlier one, were designed to give the Central Government increased power over the Fund in regard to allocation of funds to the Provinces. The main purpose of the fund being to finance road construction and maintenance by Provincial Governments these changes in the terms of the Resolution were considered necessary to assure the road policies of the Provinces being adjusted, as indicated by the Central Government, so as not unduly to interfere with railway revenues.

The Budget session of the Assembly concluded on 3 April and the corresponding session of the Council of State a few days later.

The Autumn session of the Legislature began in Simla on 23 August 1937. Its most important business was the general discussion of a Select Committee Report on "a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Insurance", this being a monumental Bill in the hands of the Law Member. The discussions on the Bill continued with few interruptions until 2 October, when the measure passed third reading in the Assembly. The debates thus being ended too

late for the Bill to be dealt with by the Council of State in the current session, the Upper House had a special session in New Delhi in November, to deal with it. This procedure had the universally admitted advantage of giving Government and others time to study the amendments made in the Bill in the Assembly before its final submission to the revising Chamber. In the circumstances it was not surprising that when the measure came before the Council of State in November a series of more or less agreed amendments was put forward from the Government side. These were carried. Others proposed from the non-official side of the House were rejected. The Bill as thus amended subsequently received the formal assent of the Lower House.

His Excellency addressed a joint sitting of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly in the Assembly Chamber of 13 September. His Excellency specially referred to the problems of middle class unemployment and rural development and to the costly but unavoidable operations recently current in Waziristan. His Excellency also made an important reference to military expenditure, stating: "In consultation with the Commander-in-Chief, I have been giving the closest consideration to the question of Army organisation and the re-equipment of the Army in India, so as to maintain its efficiency at the highest possible pitch having regard to recent developments elsewhere in the matter of mechanisation and the like. The expenditure involved is inevitably considerable. I have caused representations to be made in the matter to His Majesty's Government for assistance in carrying out the reorganisation owing to the very heavy cost involved and it is my hope that we shall receive a favourable reply." His Excellency referred in terms of restrained satisfaction to the progress made by the Provincial Governments since the inauguration of the new Provincial Autonomy Constitutions of 1937. "It is enough (he said) to claim that together we have overcome at least the most serious of the difficulties that have so far confronted us. By the early days in August there were established in office in every Province of India, Ministries enjoying the support of a majority of their respective Legislatures. The decision which has brought about this happy position does high credit to all concerned". These remarks had special reference to the acceptance of office by the representatives of the Congress party in the Provinces where they had a majority in the Legislatures and after a preliminary period during which they refused to accept office and interim ministries carried on.

His Excellency also referred to the next and final stage of the constitutional reforms now in process of introduction, namely Federation. In regard to this he said: "Since last I addressed you my representatives have toured the States and held discussions with the Ruling Princes and their Ministers; and replies from almost every State to my letter of enquiry of last August have been received, expressing their views on the matters connected with Federation in which they are particularly interested. The work of collating and analysing these voluminous replies is nearing completion, and after decisions have been taken on the many difficult and

complicated questions of policy arising therefrom, a process now far advanced, it will be possible to enter on the next phase of the programme, namely, that of placing the complete and final picture before the Ruling Princes and then formally addressing them in regard to their accession."

His Excellency declared his awareness of the criticisms levelled at the scheme of Federation laid down in the Constitution Act, but said that all these points had been considered when the Act was being prepared. He added: "We were conscious as well of many other difficulties. Nevertheless, upon the best judgment of which we were capable, there were two considerations which in our view must be held to outweigh all others—the first, that the early establishment of a constitutional relationship within the federal sphere between the States and British India is of the utmost importance from the standpoint of the maintenance of the unity of India; the second, that the existence of a Central Government capable of formulating economic policies affecting the interests of the sub-continent as a whole is of direct and immediate relevance to the economic circumstances of the India of to-day." The anomalies on which criticisms of the Federation scheme were based are, said His Excellency "the necessary and inescapable incidents not merely of the introduction of an All-India Federation at this moment but of its introduction at any time within the measurable future".

The Legislative Assembly adopted on the last day of its session, namely 7 October, the Resolution promised in February by the Railway Member in connection with the separation of Railway finances from General finances. This resolution, too, in the hands of the Finance Member and ran as follows: "That this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that railway revenues be declared not liable, before the 1st April, 1940, or before the fixation under section 187 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, of the sum therein referred to, whichever is earlier, to repay to the Depreciation Reserve Fund maintained for Indian State-owned railways the balance outstanding on 1st April, 1937, of loans taken from the Fund to meet railway deficits or to pay to general revenues any contributions due under the Resolution of this Assembly of the 20th September, 1924, in respect of the period, beginning on 1st April, 1931, and ending on the 31st March, 1937." Apart from the practical aspect of the matter covered by the Resolution namely the difficulty of repaying the dues in question without gravely disturbing railway management and finance for many years to come, the Finance Member in commending the Resolution to the House pointed out that the central fact in the requirement of the Resolution was the Niemeyer Order-in-Council under which the Provinces were to get a share of the centrally collected income tax whenever the divisible income tax pool plus the railway contribution exceeds 13 crores the railway contribution having for this purpose under the Niemeyer Order-in-Council been calculated as if both the arrears of contribution to the Central Government and the debt to the Depreciation Fund have been cancelled.

The Indian Tariff Board.

The Indian Tariff Board continued in suspense throughout 1936, owing to the absence of inquiries to be made by it. By the time these lines appear in print it will be reconstituted, in order to undertake the first of a series of new inquiries which are statutorily required before the expiration of the different periods for which protection has been given to various industries. Under the direction of the Government of India the following Board will take up at the beginning of April 1937 the statutory inquiry into the

extent of protection required by the Indian Sugar Industry during the period from 31st March 1938 to 31st March 1946 :—

President.—Sir Geoffrey Bracken, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

Members.—Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Itahintoola and Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. D.Sc., Econ. (Lond.).

Secretary.—Mr. K. B. Bhatia, I.C.S.

Indians Overseas.

Numbers.—The total Indian population overseas, according to the latest available returns, is as follows :—

Name of country.	Indian population.	Date of estimates.
<i>British Empire.</i>		
1. Ceylon	659,311†	1936
2. British Malaya*	657,720†	1936
3. Hong Kong	4,745	1931
4. Mauritius	268,211	1936
5. Seychelles	503	1931
6. Gibraltar	80 (approximately)	1932
7. Nigeria	32	1931
8. Kenya	38,325	1936
9. Uganda	15,000	1936
10. Nyasaland	1,558 (Asiatics)	1936
11. Zanzibar	14,242	1931
12. Tanganyika Territory	23,422	1931
13. Jamaica	18,487	1935
14. Trinidad	151,076	1936
15. British Guiana	138,334	1935
16. Fiji Islands	85,002	1936
17. Northern Rhodesia	176 (Asiatics)	1931
18. Southern Rhodesia	2,184 (Asiatics)	1936
19. Canada	1,599	1931
20. Australia	2,404	1933
21. New Zealand	1,166	1932
South Africa.---		
22. Natal	183,646	1936
23. Transvaal	25,561	1936
24. Cape Province	10,692	1936
25. Orange Free State	29	1936
26. South African Protectorates ..	409 (Asiatics)	1936
27. South West Africa	14 (")	1936
28. Maldives	550 (Approximately)	1933
29. British North Borneo	1,298	1931
30. Aden	7,287	1932
31. British Somaliland	520	1931
32. United Kingdom	7,128	1932
33. Malta	41	1933
34. Grenada	5,000	1932
35. St. Lucia	2,189	1921
36. British Honduras	497	1931
Total for British Empire ..	2,328,438	

† Indian estate labourers only.

* Includes Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

Name of Country.	Indian Population.	Date of estimates.
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>		
37. Dutch East Indies	27,628	1930
38. Siam	5,000 (approximately)	1931
39. French Indo-China	6,000 (")	1931
40. Japan	300 (")	1931
41. Bahrain	500	1933
42. Iraq	2,596	1932
43. Muscat	441	1933
44. Portuguese East Africa	5,000	1931
45. Madagascar	7,945	1931
46. Reunion	1,533	1933
47. United States of America	5,850	1930
48. Dutch Guiana	37,933	1932
49. Brazil	2,000	1931
50. European countries	1,000 (approximately)	..
Total for foreign countries	103,736	
Total for all countries	2,432,174	

Origin of Indian Emigration.—Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastras, and there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in Sumatra, Java and Ceylon. Emigration for purposes of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century. From 1800 A. D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice, tapioca, and coconut plantations of Penang, and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830, when a French merchant, named Joseph Argand, carried some 150 artisans to Bourbon. The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834 gave the first great impetus to the movement. The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta. The Government of India at a very early stage realised the necessity of bringing such emigration under regulation. The Law Commission was asked to investigate the ease and to make recommendations for securing the well-being of emigrants. They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advantage being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live. These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837), which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

History of Emigration.—Under the above Act emigration during 1837 was permitted to Mauritius, British Guiana and Australia

(80 men, the first and last direct emigrants to Australia). In 1838 emigration was suspended owing to agitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable, and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud, robbed of their wages and treated with brutality. In consequence, emigration was prohibited (Act XV of 1842) except to Mauritius and there control was tightened. In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still stricter regulation was allowed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon. The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1844 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Réunion and Bourbon which was largely based on crimping in British territory. This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1858 emigration was opened to St. Lucia, and in 1860 to St. Vincent, Natal and St. Kitts. In the latter year a more elaborate Act, based on a convention with the French Government was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Réunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana. Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated and consolidated the whole system of control. It was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in important respects with the object of preventing epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving sanitary conditions in settlements. In 1869 emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surinam. Owing to the removal of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Government of India in 1867, emigration to that colony came under all the restrictions imposed by the Emigration Act and was only permitted from the port of Negapatam. Owing to the injury caused to the agricultural industries of the colony, these restrictions were removed in 1872, subject only to magisterial control of recruitment in India. In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India

of gross abuses in the treatment of emigrants in British Guiana. A commission of enquiry was appointed, and their report led to important legislation in the colony for the protection of Indian immigrants which was subsequently extended to Trinidad. Owing to similar complaints from Natal and Mauritius, commissions of enquiry were also instituted in both these colonies, and their reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment.

Recent Legislation.—In 1871 a fresh consolidating Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Acts to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the general law. The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India. The opportunity was taken to depute two officials (Major Piche and Mr. Grierson) to ascertain, in the N. W. P. and in Bengal respectively, the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked, the respects in which it was open to improvement, and the attitude of the people towards emigration. Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India, and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by Act XXI of that year. This Act specifies the countries to which emigration is lawful, but empowers the Governor-General in Council to add to the list by notification, and also to prohibit emigration to any of the countries in the list on the ground of epidemic disease and/or excessive mortality among emigrants in such country, or on the ground that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants, or that the agreements made with them in India are not duly enforced. This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken.

Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the countries to which emigration was lawful were the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis, Miji, the Seychelles, the Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana and the Danish Colony of St. Croix. Emigration to St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, the Seychelles and St. Croix ceased soon after the passing of the Act, the demand for fresh labour having died out. Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country. Emigration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers. Deputations from

India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion has during the last decade been strongly opposed to it. The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs. McNeill and Chitmanlal, and they arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when contract labour should be abolished. The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916.

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India.

Present Position.—Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest. It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers. In several colonies and dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population. The issues round which public interest at present centres are three:—

- (a) Control of emigration.
- (b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.
- (c) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.

These questions may be considered separately.

Control of Emigration.—So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of control. The terms of section 10 of the Emigration Act of 1922 are as follows:—

"10. (1) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, may specify in this behalf.

"(2) No Notification shall be made under sub-section (1) unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber, either without modification

or addition, or with modifications and additions to which both Chambers agree, but, upon such approval being given, the notification may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved."

Under this law emigration has been legalised to Ceylon on the following conditions:

(1) The emigrant shall—

(a) have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of Ceylon, or

(b) have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.

(2) The emigrant shall not, before leaving British India, have entered into a contract of service for a period exceeding one month.

(3) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor-General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that any contract of service for a period exceeding one month entered into by an emigrant shall be void.

(4) No part of the cost of his recruitment, subsistence during transport, or transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be defrayed from a common fund to be raised in such manner and managed by such agency as may appear suitable to the Colonial Government.

(5) The Government of Ceylon shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-General in Council admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.

(6) Within one year of his arrival in Ceylon any emigrant who has been assisted to emigrate at the cost of the common fund referred to in clause (4) shall, on satisfying the Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act that his return to his home is desirable either on the ground of the state of his health or on the ground that the work which he is required to do is unsuitable to his capacity, or that he has been unjustly treated by his employer, or for any other sufficient reason, be repatriated free of cost to the place of recruitment, and the costs of such repatriation shall be defrayed by the Government of Ceylon or the Ceylon Planters' Association.

(7) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, the Government of Ceylon shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the Agent as set forth in clause (6).

(8) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor-General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that no payment made in India by a recruiter to an emigrant to enable him to pay off debts before emigrating shall be recoverable.

(9) The Government of Ceylon shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of persons emigrating to Ceylon in accordance with this Notification.

Similar conditions have been imposed in the case of Malaya. Emigration was also permitted to Mauritius for a period of 1 year only with effect from May 1st, 1923, and limited to a number not exceeding 1,500 labourers. The terms were more onerous than in the case of nearer Colonies and the arrangement has now lapsed.

Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work has also been declared lawful on the terms and conditions given below, but the date from which emigration is to commence has not yet been fixed:—

Emigration to British Guiana.—Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful with effect from such date as the Governor-General in Council may with the concurrence of the Governor of British Guiana notify in the *Gazette of India* on the following terms and conditions, which shall thereupon become operative:—

(1) The faculty shall be the limit for the purposes of emigration. Not more than 500 families shall be permitted to emigrate and the number of persons included in the said 500 families shall not exceed 1,500.

(2) The emigrants shall either have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of British Guiana, or have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.

(3) No part of the cost of his recruitment or subsistence during transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana or met from funds at their disposal.

(4) The Government of British Guiana shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-General in Council, admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.

(5) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, or if the Agent is absent or unable to perform his duties, the Government of British Guiana shall at the request of the Governor-General in Council appoint a person to perform temporarily the duties of the Agent.

(6) Prior to the arrival of the emigrants a Settlement Commission shall be appointed in British Guiana to select and prepare suitable agricultural land for the emigrants and generally to supervise their employment. The Agent referred to in clause (4) shall, on appointment, be a member of such Commission.

(7) The Government of British Guiana shall offer to each family for its separate enjoyment a holding comprising not less than five acres of suitable agricultural land prepared for cultivation on the terms hereinafter set out in a locality

which shall be healthy and shall have an adequate supply of good drinking water. All expenses in connection with the preparation of the holdings shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana and shall in no case be recoverable from an emigrant.

The annual rent of the holding shall be fixed by the Settlement Commission at a rate not exceeding the lowest rate paid in the locality.

After an emigrant has been in occupation of a holding for three years, he shall, provided that he has cultivated a portion of the holding either by himself or through some member of his family, be entitled to a grant of the holding on payment at any time during the ensuing four years of such fees not exceeding 24 dollars as may be fixed by the Settlement Commission.

On the expiry of seven years from the date of the commencement of his occupation of a holding an emigrant shall acquire absolute ownership in the holding provided that he has paid the rent and fees referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this clause and has brought under cultivation either by himself or by some member of his family half the area of his holding.

(8) An emigrant on arrival in British Guiana shall be housed and maintained without charge by the Government of British Guiana for at least one month.

(9) If any emigrant so requires loans shall be made to him for maintenance, house accommodation, payment of rent and for agricultural purposes generally. Free medical assistance and free skilled supervision shall be provided.

(10) Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 8 and not more than 5 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of half of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 5 and not more than 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of quarter of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding clause the Government of British Guiana on the request of an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act shall repatriate at its own expense and without any payment by or on behalf of the emigrant to the place of his former residence in India any emigrant at any time after his arrival in British Guiana.

(12) An emigrant shall be at liberty at any time after his arrival in British Guiana to take up work or employment other than or in addition to the cultivation of a holding on lease from the Settlement Commission.

(13) The ordinance enjoining compulsory education in British Guiana shall be enforced to the same extent in the case of Indian children as in the case of children belonging to other communities.

(14) Boards of arbitration in regard to wages shall be established before the arrival of the emigrants and Indians shall be adequately represented on such boards.

(15) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and under any agreement in force at the date of this notification is entitled to an assisted return passage to India shall not be required to pay more than 25 per cent. of the excess in the cost of his return passage and clothing over the cost of such passage and clothing at the time of his first arrival in the colony.

(16) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and has at the date of this notification become or thereafter becomes destitute shall be entitled to be repatriated to India at the expense of the Government of British Guiana without being further required to prove that he has become incapable of labour.

(17) The Government of British Guiana shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of the persons emigrating to the Colony in accordance with this notification.

Admission of Indians to Other Parts of the Empire.—On the motion of the Government of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917 and 1918, and the policy accepted by the self-governing dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions:—

"(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

"(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education; such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.

"(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition: (a) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian; and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian."

The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigration which the self-governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, without expressly differentiating against Indians, are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated

to be not racial or political but economic. Australia prohibits the entry of any person who fails to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language. New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds or on account of his standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union. Canada prohibited the landing of any person who had come to the Dominion otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he was a native and unless he possessed in his own right 250 dollars. Since 1930, Canada has restricted the immigration of Indians to the wife or unmarried child under 18 years of age, of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents. Newfoundland and the Irish Free State impose no restrictions. All the self-governing Dominions have adopted special exemptions in favour of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of commerce, pleasure, or education. India on its side has assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries, by means of passports. A bill has also been passed by the Indian Legislature empowering the Government of India to make rules "for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British possession, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile." With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigration of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya colony where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution of the indigenous population.

Rights and Disabilities of Indians Lawfully Domiciled Overseas.—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921, which was recorded in the following terms:—

"This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire, and this Conference, therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of

the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

"The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless feel bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hope that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way can be found as soon as may be to reach a more satisfactory position.

Summary of present Position.—Outside Australia, New Zealand and Canada the position stands as follows:—

(1) **South Africa.**—The main grievances of Indians, which led to a passive resistance movement headed by Mr. Gandhi, were settled by the compromise embodied in the Indians Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. The substance of this agreement is embodied in the following extracts from letters:—

(i) Mr. Gorges, Secretary for the Interior, to Mr. Gandhi, June 30th, 1914: "With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been, and will continue to be, the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights."

(ii) Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Gorges, July 7th, 1914:

"By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading, no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township."

This has been officially interpreted to mean "that the vested rights of those Indians who were then living and trading in townships, whether in contravention of the law or not should be respected."

In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union. Their main recommendations were as follows:—

(1) Law 3 of 1885 (Transvaal), the Gold Law of the Transvaal (Act No. 35 of 1908) and Act No. 37 of 1919 should not be repealed.

(2) There should be no compulsory repatriation of Asiatics; but

(3) Voluntary repatriation should be encouraged.

(4) There should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics; but

(5) A system of voluntary separation should be introduced under which municipalities should have right, subject to certain conditions:—

(a) to lay out residential areas for Asiatics:

(b) to set aside certain streets or portions of the town for Asiatic traders to which existing license holders should gradually be attracted.

(6) These areas should be selected and allocated by a board of independent persons in consultation with the Municipal Council and Asiatic community.

(7) In Natal the right of Asiatics to acquire and own land for farming or agricultural purposes, outside townships, should be confined to the coast belt, say, 20 to 30 miles inland.

(8) A uniform "License Law" applicable to all the Provinces of the Union should be possible, be enacted. If that is impracticable, the law relating to the issue of Trade Licenses in the Cape Province, the Transvaal and Natal should be assimilated in a comprehensive consolidating Act of Parliament providing, *inter alia*—

(a) That the granting of all licenses to trade (not being liquor licenses) shall be entrusted to municipal bodies within the area of their jurisdiction; outside those areas, to divisional Councils in the Cape Province, and in the other Provinces to special Licensing Officers appointed by the Administrator.

(b) The grounds upon which an application for the grant of a new license may be refused.

(c) That the reasons for the refusal to grant any license shall be recorded, together with any evidence tendered for or against the application.

(d) That, in the case of the refusal of a license on the ground that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold the same or to carry on the proposed business, there shall be a final appeal to a Special Appeal Board, appointed by the Administrator.

(e) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person, from residing in any shop, store or other place of business.

(9) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the Immigration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who have evaded the provisions of those laws.

(10) The administration of the Asiatic policy of the Government should be placed in the hands of one official, under whose charge would come all administrative functions, together with the official records relating to Asiatics. This officer should also be entrusted with the duty of securing full statistics regarding Asiatics in the Union and of the arrivals in and departures from South Africa. Details of all applications for trade licenses, and transactions in connection with the purchase of land and property made by Asiatics throughout the Union, should be sent to him in order to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of Section 8 of Act 22 of 1913.

On the other hand, he should keep in close touch with the various sections of the Indian community, see that the laws are applied in a just manner, give a ready ear to any complaints or grievances and generally safeguard their interests.

From the above it will be observed that the Commission recommended the retention of a law prohibiting the ownership of land by Asiatics in the Transvaal, and another of its recommend-

ations, threatened the right which Indians had previously enjoyed of acquiring and owning land in the Uplands of Natal. Against this latter proposal the Government of India earnestly protested, but the protest was not accepted by the Union Government.

As has been stated above, the representatives of the Union of South Africa dissented from the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1921 which recommended the recognition of the right of Indians to citizenship in the self-governing Dominions. The negotiations conducted between the two governments produced little result and the anti-Asiatic feeling prevailing was reflected in the legislation passed during the following years. Between 1922 and 1925 the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance, the Borough and Township Land Ordinance, the Natal Boroughs Ordinance (No. 19 of 1924) and the Natal Townships Ordinance of 1925 were all passed and were detrimental to Indian interests. In 1925, the Areas Reservation, Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill was introduced in the Union Parliament, the object of the Bill being to stiffen the immigration law in its application to Asiatics and to introduce segregation in Natal. The Bill roused consternation in South Africa and widespread resentment in India. After prolonged negotiations between the two Governments, the Union Government agreed to a conference between the representatives of the two Governments and to the postponement of the consideration of the Areas Reservation Bill until after the conference. The Conference met in Cape Town and arrived at an understanding, commonly known as the Cape Town Agreement of 1927. The terms of this agreement, which were ratified by both Governments in February, 1927, are reproduced below.

Cape Town Agreement 1927.

1. It was announced in April 1926 that the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa had agreed to hold a Round Table Conference to explore all possible methods of settling the Indian question in the Union in a manner which would safeguard the maintenance of western standards of life in South Africa by just and legitimate means. The Conference assembled at Cape Town on December 17th and its session finished on January 12th. There was, in these meetings, a full and frank exchange of views which has resulted in a truer appreciation of mutual difficulties and a united understanding to co-operate in the solution of a common problem in a spirit of friendliness and good-will.

Both Governments re-affirm their recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of western standards of life.

2. The Union Government recognises that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared to conform to western standards of life, should be enabled to do so.

3. For those Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organise a scheme of assisted emigration to India or other countries where western standards are not required. Union domicile will be lost after 3 years' continuous absence from the Union in agreement with the

proposed revision of the law relating to domicile which will be of general application. Emigrants under the assisted emigration scheme who desire to return to the Union within the 3 years will only be allowed to do so on refund to the Union Government of the cost of the assistance received by them.

4. The Government of India recognise their obligation to look after such emigrants on their arrival in India.

5. The admission into the Union of the wives and minor children of Indians permanently domiciled in the Union will be regulated by paragraph 3 of Resolution XXI of the Imperial Conference of 1918.

6. In the expectation that the difficulties with which the Union has been confronted will be materially lessened by the agreement now happily reached between the two Governments, and in order that the agreement may come into operation under the most favourable auspices and have a fair trial, the Government of the Union of South Africa have decided not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill.

7. The two Governments have agreed to watch the working of the agreement now reached and to exchange views from time to time as to any changes that experience may suggest.

8. The Government of the Union of South Africa have requested the Government of India to appoint an agent in order to secure continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments.

In February, 1930, a Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly was appointed to inquire into and report on certain matters relating to the rights of Indians to own and occupy immovable property in the Transvaal and incidentally to trade. The Committee was required, *inter alia*, to investigate how far the intentions of the legislature, as embodied in the Act of 1919, were being given effect to and whether, and, if so, to what extent, an amendment of the Act was desirable. The Committee came to the conclusion that the position which had arisen as a result of illegal occupation in the mining areas was serious and that there was no doubt that Law 3 of 1885, as amended by the Act of 1919, intended that Asiatics should not own fixed property in the Transvaal outside reserved areas either individually or collectively and either directly or indirectly. It submitted its report on the 13th May, 1930, and embodied its recommendations in a Bill, which it urged should be enacted immediately. The Bill was read for the first time on the 14th May, 1930, but in deference to the representations made by the Government of India that adequate time should be allowed for careful examination of the far-reaching provisions of the measure, the Union Government decided to defer further consideration of it until the Parliamentary session of 1931. As a result of opposition to the Bill, it was later postponed further, and a Conference was held in 1932 to examine the provisions of the Bill and to review the working of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 in accordance with para. 7 of that Agreement.

The results of the Conference are contained in the following extracts from a statement made in the Indian Legislature on the 31st April, 1932:—

1. In accordance with paragraph 7 of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 delegates of the Government of the Union of South Africa and of the Government of India met at Cape Town from January 12th to February 4th, 1932 to consider the working of the Agreement and to exchange views as to any modifications that experience might suggest. The delegates had a full and frank discussion in the Conference, which was throughout marked by a spirit of cordiality and mutual good-will.

2. Both Governments consider that the Cape Town Agreement has been a powerful influence in fostering friendly relations between them and that they should continue to co-operate in the common object of harmonising their respective interests in regard to Indians resident in the Union.

3. It was recognised that the possibilities of the Union's scheme of assisted emigration to India are now practically exhausted owing to the economic and climatic conditions of India as well as to the fact that 80 per cent. of the Indian population of the Union are now South-African-born. As a consequence the possibilities of land-settlement outside India, as already contemplated in paragraph 3 of the Agreement, have been further considered. The Government of India will co-operate with the Government of the Union in exploring the possibilities of a colonisation scheme for settling Indians, both from India and from South Africa, in other countries. In this investigation, which should take place during the course of the present year a representative of the Indian community in South Africa will, if they so desire, be associated. As soon as the investigation has been completed the two Governments will consider the results of the inquiry.

4. No other modification of the Agreement is for the present considered necessary.

5. I shall now endeavour to deal with the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure (Amendment) Bill. The Conference decided that it should be considered by a sub-committee consisting of two representatives of each Delegation. After discussion in the sub-committee Dr. Malan, who was one of Union representatives, agreed to place informally before members of the Select Committee, which had prepared Bill, suggestions of the delegates from India. Results of this consultation may be summarised as follows:—

(1) Clause 5 of the Bill which embodied the principle of segregation by providing for the ear-marking of areas for the occupation or ownership of land by Asiatics has been deleted. Instead, the Gold Law is to be amended to empower the Minister of the Interior after consultation with the Minister of Mines to withdraw any land from the operation of sections 130 and 131 in so far as they prohibit residence upon or occupation of any land by coloured persons. This power will be exercised after inquiry into individual cases by an impartial commission presided over by a Judge to validate present illegal occupations and to permit exceptions to be made in future from

occupational restrictions of Gold Law. It is hoped that liberal use will be made of this new provision of the law so as to prevent the substantial dislocation of Indian business which strict application of the existing restrictions would involve, and to provide Indians in future with reasonable facilities to trade in the mining areas without segregation.

(2) The Bill has also been amended so as to protect fixed property acquired by Asiatic companies up to 1st March 1930, which are not protected by section 2 of Act 37 of 1919. This will have the effect of saving many Indian properties which, though not acquired in contravention of the letter of the Act of 1919, were acquired contrary to its spirit.

(3) Local bodies whom, clause 10 of the Bill required to refuse certificates of fitness to an Asiatic to trade on the ground that the applicant may not lawfully carry on business on the premises for which the licence is sought, shall have to treat a certificate issued by a competent Government officer to the effect that any land has been withdrawn from the restrictive provisions of sections 130 and 131 of the Gold Law as sufficient proof that a coloured person may lawfully trade on such land. As it is proposed to maintain hereafter a register of all lands in proclaimed areas where Asiatic occupation is permitted, such a provision should prove a valuable safeguard to the Indian community.

6. As against these important concessions, it has to be recognised that the recommendations of the Indian Delegation that areas like Springs and de-proclaimed land, to which the restrictions of clauses 130 and 131 do not at present apply should not be made subject to them, and that leases for ten years or more should not be treated as fixed property have not been accepted. On the balance, however, the amendments which, subject to ratification by the Union Parliament, have been made in the Bill represent a substantial advance on the original Bill.

The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill, as amended in the manner mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the statement above, was passed into law in 1932 and a Commission, presided over by the Honourable Mr. Justice Feetham, was appointed in October, 1932, to enquire into the occupation by coloured persons of proclaimed land in the Transvaal. The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Act of 1936, which was passed after consideration of the recommendations of the Feetham Commission, completed the legislation necessary to give effect to the policy of the original Act of 1932.

The Government of the Union of South Africa also appointed a Committee to undertake the investigation of the possibilities of colonisation contemplated in the 1932 Agreement referred to above. The report of this Committee was published simultaneously in India and in South Africa on the 2nd July, 1934. The main recom-

mendation of the Committee was that further investigation in regard to the successful operation of a colonisation scheme could advantageously be made by a joint commission in British North Borneo, British New Guinea and British Guiana. The idea of colonising Indians from the Union, however, does not appear to have been proceeded with.

Since 1932, there have also been several enactments which are capable of being used against Indians in the Union, e.g. the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance of 1932 and the Natal Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance of 1935. A further development occurred in 1937 when three private Bills affecting the position of Indians in the Union were introduced in the Union Parliament. The first sought to prohibit marriages between Europeans and Asiatics or natives. It was introduced on the 12th January but attempts to have it referred to a Select Committee failed. The second Bill sought to empower Provincial Councils to prohibit the employment of Europeans by non-Europeans in the Union, and the third to prohibit the acquisition of fixed property in the Transvaal by any European, Coloured or Cape Malay women married to Asiatics and by children of such marriages. Both the Government of India and their Agent General in the Union made representations against these two Bills. Second reading, which would have involved acceptance of the principle of the two measures, was not proceeded with and they were referred to a Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly for investigation of their contents and form. Both the Indian community and the Agent General gave evidence before the Select Committee. The Committee came to no conclusion on the proposal to restrict ownership of land through marriage, but after consideration of the other Bill, submitted an amended Bill entitled the White Women's Employment Restriction Bill. The amended Bill sought to prohibit the employment of European women by Asiatics except under a certificate of the Minister of Labour and to forbid the issue of such a certificate if the women concerned were to be under the direction or supervision of a non-European or to be housed or employed on premises containing dwelling or sleeping quarters of Asiatics or at places where they might come into contact with Asiatics other than as customers over the counter. Cape Malays and Japanese (while the trade convention with Japan lasted) were to be exempted from the restriction. The new measure was purely anti-Indian and the Government of India protested strongly against it. In the course of oral evidence before the Select Committee, a representative of the South African Indian Congress stated that he believed Indians would be willing to terminate employment of European women voluntarily where circumstances showed that particular exception might be, or had been, justifiably taken to such employment. The Union Government accepted this statement as an assurance of co-operation by the Indian community in objectionable cases and an announcement was made on the 14th April in the Union House of Assembly that no further opportunity would be given for the discussion on, or for legislation in connection with, the Select Committee's report on the Bills. The Union Government, however, reserved the right to

undertake legislation later should circumstances demand it. The dropping of these two Bills did not, however, satisfy certain sections and an announcement was made in the Union Parliament on the 17th May, 1937, that two Commissions, one to enquire into mixed marriages and the other into the question of Asiatic land tenure in areas not covered by the enquiry of the Beetham Commission, would be appointed. These Commissions were not appointed till the end of 1937 but the indications are that both of them will be appointed early in 1938.

Present position: Indians enjoy both the political and municipal franchise only in the Cape Province. In the remaining provinces they are not enfranchised. They are subjected to differential treatment in the matter of trading licences, especially in the Transvaal. Their immigration into the Union is barred and severe restrictions exist on inter-provincial migration. In the Transvaal they are not allowed to acquire immovable property outside locations and the recent Asiatic Land Tenure legislation has closed certain loop-holes which existed in the Gold Law of 1908.

(2) **Kenya Colony.**—The grievances of Indians domiciled in this Colony are fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st, 1920. The controversy centred round the following points:—

(a) **FRANCHISE.**—Indians have not the elective franchise. The Government of India proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis plus an educational test without racial discrimination for all British subjects.

(b) **SEGREGATION.**—Professor Simpson who was sent to East Africa to report on Sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds. The Government of India objected, firstly, that it was impracticable; secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient; and thirdly, that Indians are in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites.

(c) **THE HIGHLANDS.**—Lord Elgin decides in 1908 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians. The whole area has now been given out, and the Government of India claim that there is no land left to which Lord Elgin's decision applies. This decision has now, however, been extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non-Europeans.

(d) **IMMIGRATION.**—Suggestions have been put forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya. The Government of India claim that there is no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions would be in principle indefensible.

The Settlement.—The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July 1923. It was held that the guiding principle should be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it was decided:—

(a) **FRANCHISE.**—A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian is also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.

(b) **SEGREGATION.**—The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics is abandoned.

(c) **THE HIGHLANDS.**—The existing practice is maintained both as regards initial grants and transfers. A similar reservation in the lowlands is offered to Indians.

(d) **IMMIGRATION.**—Racial discrimination in immigration regulations is rejected. But in the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration is necessary. Some arrangement is required for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya. The Governors of Kenya and Uganda have been instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation.

The Government of India reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August 18th, 1923, and recorded "their deep regret that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recommendations made by them" and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a suitable opportunity. They stated their intention of making representations regarding the action to be taken to implement these decisions, particularly in the matter of the Immigration regulations.

Following upon the Kenya award statutory action was taken by the local administration on the franchise question. Adult suffrage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians. As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Imperial conference in 1923 had an opportunity of examining the question of the restrictions therein embodied. Accordingly the introduction of the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of India received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that ample opportunities would be afforded for the expression of their views; and that earnest attention would be given to any representation which their Committee desired to make. As has already been stated such a Committee was appointed in March 1924. The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924 shows the result of the representation made by the Colonies Committee:—

"(1) **IMMIGRATION.**—My position is that if danger ever arises of such an influx of immigrants, of whatever class, race, nationality or character, as may likely be prejudicial to the economic interest of the natives, I hold myself

entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. Conflicting statistics which have been laid before me have not enabled me to reach a definite conclusion as regards the extent of net Indian immigration. Accordingly steps will be taken to create a statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted.

(2) **FRANCHISE.**—I have given careful consideration to representations in favour of a common poll, but I am not prepared to resist the conclusion already arrived at that in the special circumstances of Kenya, with four diverse communities, each of which will ultimately require electoral representation, the communal system is the best way to secure the fair representation of each and all of these communities.

(3) **HIGHLANDS.**—I consider that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no alternative but to continue pledges, expressed or implied, which had been given in the past, and I can hold out no hope of the policy in regard to agricultural land in the Highlands being reconsidered.

(4) **LOWLANDS.**—It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural immigrants from India. The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race, subject to the suggestion that before applications for land in lowland areas are invited an opportunity should be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to report on the areas. At present any consideration of the matter is in suspense pending receipt from the colony of reports from the native and agricultural points of view on the areas in question."

The work of the Colonies Committee did much to abate the bitterness which existed in the relations between the different classes of settlers in Kenya, and the situation was further improved by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their attitude of non-co-operation and to select five members for nomination by the Governor to the Legislative Council.

In June 1924, His Majesty's Government announced the appointment of an East African Committee, under the Chairmanship of Lord Southborough, to consider and report on certain questions regarding the administration and economic development of British East African dependencies. Since this enquiry was likely to affect Indian interests, the Government of India urged that the Indian point of view should be heard before the Committee came to any conclusions. This request was granted, but further action in the matter was suspended, pending the publication of the report of the Commission presided over by Major Ormsby Gore, which visited East Africa to enquire into certain aspects of the questions referred to the Southborough Committee. The report of the Ormsby Gore Commission was published in the United Kingdom on May 7th, 1925. On June 9th, Major Ormsby Gore announced in the

House of Commons that, in view of the completeness of the report presented by the Commission which, under his chairmanship, had visited East Africa, His Majesty's Government had decided that the Southborough Committee should not resume its sittings.

In November 1920, information reached the Government of India, that the Government of Kenya contemplated undertaking legislation at an early date in order to make the European and Indian communities responsible for the net cost of their education. It was originally intended to give effect to this decision by levying from Europeans a tax on domestic servants in their employ and from Indians a poll-tax. The Indian community resented this differentiation and, ultimately, the Colonial Government decided that both communities should pay the same form of tax, viz., an adult poll tax. For Europeans this has been fixed at 30 shillings and for Indians at 20 shillings. An Ordinance giving effect to this decision was passed by the Kenya Legislative Council and came into force from 1st January 1927.

Closer Union.—In view of the issue of another White Paper in July 1927, in which it was announced that His Majesty's Government had authorised the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send to Africa a special Commission to investigate the possibility of securing more effective co-operation between the Governments of Eastern and Central African Dependencies and make recommendations on this and cognate matters, the question regarding the position of Indians in Kenya again came to the forefront.

In March 1929, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent out Sir Samuel Wilson, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to East Africa to discuss the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission for the closer union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda (and such possible modification of these proposals for effecting the object in view as may appear desirable) with the Governments concerned and also with any bodies or individuals representing the various interests and communities affected, with a view to seeing how far it may be possible to find a basis of general agreement. Sir Samuel was also directed to ascertain on what lines a scheme for closer union would be administratively workable and otherwise acceptable and to report the outcome of his consultations. At the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of India deputed the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., to East Africa to help the local Indian communities to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of the Hilton Young Commission's Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson's disposal, if he wished to make use of him in dealing with the Indian deputations.

Mr. Sastri left India in April and returned in June 1929. In the Report presented by him on his return he recommended that the Government of India should—

- (a) press for inquiries as to the basis of a civilisation-franchise which shall be common to all races alike ;

- (b) invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Kenya in securing the consent of the European Community to the establishment of a common roll ;
- (c) oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it ;
- (d) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson
- (e) demand, in case of the establishment of some such body that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians ;
- (f) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya.
- (g) demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions.

Thereafter meetings of the Standing Emigration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty's Government.

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929. Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards closer union in East Africa were published in June, 1930, in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November, 1930. The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the scheme set out in the White Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in East Africa. With the permission of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., as their representative to present their case and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him. The Select Committee examined Mr. Sastri in July, 1931.

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931, and the decisions of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee together with certain correspondence arising from the report of the Committee were also similarly published on the 24th August, 1932.

As regards the question of *Closer Union*, His Majesty's Government have accepted the

view of the Joint Committee that apart from considerations arising out of the Mandatory position of the Tanganyika Territory, the time has not arrived for taking any far-reaching step in the direction of the formal Union of the several East African Dependencies.

There was no important development in regard to this question until 1935 when certain sections in Kenya attempted to revive the proposal for Closer Union. Early that year an unofficial conference of Europeans, held at Arusha, was reported to have expressed the view that since 1931 circumstances had changed so rapidly as to justify a reversal of the Joint Committee's decision and that immediate steps should be taken towards the Closer Union of East Africa. A "Memorandum on Union" was also forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the European Elected Members' Organisation of the Kenya Legislative Council. His Majesty's Government did not, however, consider that there were adequate grounds for reopening an enquiry into the matters which had been so carefully investigated by the Joint Select Committee as recently as 1931. This decision is contained in Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's despatch, dated the 12th October, 1935, to His Excellency the Governor of Kenya which has been published in all the countries concerned.

Franchise.—As regards franchise, His Majesty's Government stated in the White Paper of 1930 that "His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal franchise of a civilization or education character open to all races." In 1931 the question of franchise was also referred to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union. After discussing the arguments that had been brought forward for and against a common electoral roll, the Select Committee stated in para. 100 of their report that it would be impracticable under present conditions to advocate the adoption of the system of common roll representation in preference to the existing system of election." The Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee in the matter.

High lands.—The Joint Select Committee of Parliament, which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union in East Africa had recommended that "in view of the nervousness among the native population as regards the land question, a full and authoritative inquiry should be undertaken immediately into the needs of the native population, present and prospective, with respect to land within or without the reserve held either on tribal or on individual tenure." In April, 1932, a Commission was accordingly appointed by His Majesty's Government and the terms of reference of the Commission included the following:

"To define the area known as the High-lands within which persons of European descent are to have a privileged position in accordance with the White Paper of 1925."

The Commission in their report, which was published in May 1934, recommended that the

boundaries of the European Highlands should be safeguarded by Order in Council so that the European community might have the same measure of security in regard to land as the Commission had recommended for the natives. His Majesty's Government announced that they accepted this recommendation of the Land Commission. The Indian community was perturbed by this announcement as the proposed Order in Council would give statutory effect to restrictions which were originally considered necessary on grounds of administrative convenience and representations were made to His Majesty's Government both by the Government of India and the local Indian community. No Order in Council had been promulgated till the end of 1937, but the position as it affects Indians appears clear from the following extracts from the speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies made on the 9th July, 1938:—

'(a) What is contemplated, arising out of the recommendations of the (Morris-Carter) Commission, is the issue of two Orders-in-Council. There are, of course, many other things arising out of those recommendations, but the points which have been raised are chiefly concerned with these Orders-in-Council. One of them is to define the boundaries of those parts of the Highlands which are to be set aside for non-native occupation, and (b) I want to make it clear that there is to be nothing in either Order imposing any legal disability against Indians or against any persons on the ground of race, colour, creed or anything else. Equally I want to make it clear that the existing administrative practice, which was first laid down by Lord Elgin is to be continued. I wish that to be understood clearly both in India and elsewhere. The existing administrative practice of the Kenya Government which has been followed since 1908 will continue. In the area demarcated as the European area not by law, not by anything in the Order-in-Council, but as a matter of administration that practice will continue in the future as in the past. There will be no legal colour bar.'

Lowlands. Subsequent to the announcement made in the House of Commons in 1924, in connection with the 'Lowlands,' the question of deputing an officer to examine these areas was considered by the Government of India who thought it inadvisable to proceed any further with the idea.

Apart from the major problems outlined above, other questions have also been causing concern to the Indian community in the colony. The most important of these are (i) the Ordinance to control and regulate the marketing of native Produce and (ii) the Transport Control Ordinance. The former Bill sought to regulate the selling and buying of native produce by such methods as limiting the number of licences and confining sales to specified localities so as to ensure control over quality. As a number of Indian traders were affected, representations were made to His Majesty's Government by the Government of India and the Bill was revised in certain respects and became law in 1935. It was brought into force from the 1st January, 1936.

The Kenya Transport Control Bill which was passed last year was intended to give effect to the

recommendations of the Kenya Transport Co-ordination Committee which was appointed in 1935 to investigate and consider the desirability of co-ordinating and regulating all forms of transport in the colony. The Indian members of the Kenya Legislative Council objected to the principle of the Bill as in the attempt to prevent wasteful competition between the railways and other forms of transport in Kenya, they felt that the considerable interests of Indians in the transport industry would be affected adversely. The other main objections were directed against the composition of the Transport Licensing Board and the provision relating to the grant of exclusive licences. The Bill has now become law and an Indian has been appointed to the Transport Licensing Board.

(3) **Fiji and British Guiana.**—Emigration to Fiji was stopped in 1917, under Rule 16 (B) of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules in pursuance of the general policy of stopping recruitment under the indentured system of emigration. With a view to secure, if possible, a renewal of emigration to the Colony, an unofficial mission composed of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr. Rankine, Receiver-General to the Fiji Government, arrived in India in December 1919, and submitted a scheme of colonisation, which was referred to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on 4th February, 1920. To secure a favourable reception for the mission the Fiji Government cancelled all outstanding indentures of East Indian labourers from 2nd January, 1920, and also announced their intention to take early measures to provide for the representation of the Indian community on the Legislative Council on an elective basis by two members. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee the Government of India informed the mission in March, 1920, that they would be willing to send a Committee to Fiji provided that the Government of Fiji and the Secretary of State for the Colonies would guarantee that "the position of the emigrants in their new home will in all respects be equal to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident in Fiji." In July, 1920, the Government of Fiji informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies of their willingness to give the pledge, subject to his approval. Arrangements with regard to the contemplated deputation, however, were postponed until January 1921, owing to the announcement of Lord Milner's policy in regard to Indians in Kenya, and the desirability of consulting the new Legislature in India. After consultation with the Fiji Government as to the terms of reference and personnel of the deputation, an announcement was made on the 27th June, 1921. But owing to the inability of the two Indian members Messrs. Srinivasa Sastri and Hridaynath Kunzru, who had been nominated to join the Committee which as finally constituted consisted of Messrs. Venkatapati Raju, G. L. Corbett, Govind Sahai Sharma, and Lieutenant S. Hissam-ud-din Khan did not reach Fiji until the end of January 1922.

The labour troubles in Fiji in the years 1920-21 had produced an unexpected result in India. The Government of Fiji cancelled the indentures of Indian labourers, as from January 1920, while

arrangements were made for the early repatriation of such of them as desired to return to their own country. In consequence, large numbers left Fiji. Many arrived in India comparatively destitute; while others, who were colonial born or whose long residence in the colonies had rendered them unfit for the old social conditions, found themselves utterly out of place—indeed foreigners—in their own country. Returned emigrants from other colonies also, being in difficulties owing to the unfavourable economic situation in India, strongly desired to return to the territories from which they had come. During the early part of 1921, from all parts of India there was a steady drift of destitute and distressed labourers in the direction of Calcutta where they hoped to find ships to take them back to the colonies in which they were certain of work and livelihood. At the earnest representation of the Fiji Government, and after full consultation with representative public men, arrangements were made to relax the emigration restriction in favour of those Indians who were born and had property in any colony, as well as of such near relations as they desired to take with them. Admirable work was done among these distressed persons by the Emigrants' Friendly Service Committee which had been formed primarily to deal with the applications of repatriated Indians desirous of returning to Fiji. The Government of India gave discretion to this Committee to permit persons who could prove that they had been in Fiji to return there if they so desired. The local labour conditions stimulated the return of these unfortunate people by giving them assisted passages. The Legislative Assembly had made a grant of £1,000 for the maintenance of these labourers, until such time as they were able to find work and settle down in India. The deputation from India left Fiji on the 3rd April, 1922, and submitted its report to the Government of India. It has not been published.

In February, 1929, Letters Patent under which the constitution of the Fiji Legislative Council was revised were issued. Provision was made, *inter alia*, for the election of three Indian members on a communal basis. On the 5th November, 1929, one of the Indian members moved a resolution recommending the adoption of a common electoral roll in place of the existing communal one. The resolution was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council including the elected European and nominated Fijian members. As a protest against this vote, all three Indian members resigned their seats and, no Indian having subsequently offered himself for election, the seats remained unfilled throughout the life of the Council. A fresh election was held during 1932 and as a result two Indian constituencies returned their representatives to the Council, but no candidate offered himself for election from the third constituency.

In 1935, the elected Indian members of the Legislative Council advocated a system of nomination in place of the system of election and the proposal was opposed by the local Indian Association. European opinion was divided. The Government of India supported the principle of election and made representations to His Majesty's Government. The decision of His

Majesty's Government is contained in the despatch dated the 20th July, 1936, addressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of Fiji. The main points of the decision were:—

(a) the Fijian representatives should be selected as heretofore, *viz.*, by the Governor from a panel submitted by the Great Council of Native Chiefs;

(b) some of the European and Indian members should be elected and the others nominated;

(c) the circumstances were such as to make it impossible to arrange for representation of the three sections of the population by means of a general franchise. The Legislative Council should consist of the Governor, 16 official members, 5 European members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated), 5 Fijian members (all to be selected as at present) and 5 Indian members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated).

The Legislative Council as newly constituted met in September 1937.

Another important matter which is attracting attention is that of land tenure. Indians experience a number of practical difficulties connected with the leases of land and the administration of the land law and they have been brought to the notice of His Majesty's Government by the Government of India. In September, 1936, the Council of Chiefs of Fiji agreed that all lands (including leases) not required for the maintenance of the Fijian owners should be opened for settlement; that to further this end a Committee should be appointed to inquire into and to determine the amount of land needed for proper development by the Native owners; and that all land (including leased) not so required should be handed over to the Government to lease on behalf of the Fijians. The Fiji Government has not so far appointed the Committee asked for by the Council of Chiefs and the position in regard to Indian land tenure is unchanged.

British Guiana.—The Indian population in this colony belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their grievances are mainly economic. Towards the end of 1919, a deputation consisting of the Hon'ble Dr. J. J. Numan, Attorney-General, and Mr. J. A. Luckhoo, a prominent Indian who was a member of the combined court, visited India to put forward a scheme for the colonisation of British Guiana by means of emigration from India. This was examined by a Committee of the Indian Legislature, which advised that a deputation be sent from India to investigate conditions on the spot. Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances it was not found possible to proceed with the proposal until 1922, when a deputation consisting of Messrs. Pillai, Keatinge and Tivary visited British Guiana. Mr. Keatinge was a former member of the Indian Civil Service who had retired from the post of Director of Agriculture, Bombay; Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai

was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council of which he was also Vice-President; and Mr. Tivary was a member of the Servants of India Society who had done considerable amount of Social Welfare Work among the Depressed Classes in the United Provinces. The two reports of the deputation were published on the 21st of January, 1924. Towards the end of the month a deputation from the Colony of British Guiana, consisting of Sir Joseph Numan, Kt., and the Hon. Mr. J. C. Luckhoo, K.C., arrived in India for further discussions. The Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature eventually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the colonization scheme put forward by the deputation, they would, before making any definite recommendation, like the Government of India to depute an officer to British Guiana to report on certain matters. Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M.A., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, was deputed for this purpose. He proceeded to that Colony in September 1925. His report was received on February 1st, 1926, and published. He made certain criticisms and suggestions and the whole matter was thus satisfactorily settled. The colonisation scheme has not yet come into operation as the Colonial Government are not in a position at present to afford the cost which it involves.

In March, 1928, following special inquiries by the Colonial Office, reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons empowering His Majesty's Government to alter the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council. The changes eventually introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution) Order in Council 1928, did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony.

Nothing important about the Indian community in that colony was heard till September-October 1935, when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates. A Commission was appointed by the Governor to enquire into and report on (a) the causes which led up to the disturbances and (b), *inter alia*, the condition of labour on sugar estates; and to advise on the measures necessary to obviate the recurrence of similar disputes. From the report of the Commission, which was published in December 1936, it would appear that the disturbances were primarily of an economic character and were inspired grievances and disabilities which the Commission found to be genuine and which were common to both African and Indian labourers, whether resident or non-resident. There is reason to suspect that the position of the Indian labourer has somewhat deteriorated in the last few years. The abolition of the indentured system was no doubt most desirable and constitutes a theoretical advance, but as things are at present the Indian labourer no longer enjoys the measure of security provided by the Immigration Ordinance in regard to pay, hours of work and other benefits and the supervision of the Immi-

gration officers in his relation with the plantation authorities. In order to remedy this state of affairs, the Commission has recommended.

(i) the creation by Government of some authority with such powers as are considered necessary for the efficient safeguarding of the interests of both employed and employer; and

(ii) the revision of the provision of the Employers and Servants Ordinance in the light of more modern conceptions of the relations between employer and employed. As a result, the British Guiana Government has appointed a Commissioner of Labour and the other recommendations are, it is understood, still under consideration.

(4) OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

Ceylon and Malaya.—The Government of India maintain their own agents in Ceylon and Malaya.

The question of the fixation of a standard minimum wage for India estate labourers in Ceylon and Malaya has been the subject of negotiations between the Government of India and the Colonial Governments ever since the emigration of Indian labour to the Colonies for the purpose of unskilled work was declared lawful in 1923 under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1923.

Ceylon.—A satisfactory settlement regarding the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of labourers was arrived at in 1927 and the legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council in December, 1927 as the 'Indian Labour Ordinance No. 27 of 1927.' The standard rates of wages agreed upon were introduced with effect from the 1st January, 1929. In view of the considerable fall in the cost of living and the precarious condition of the rubber and tea industries during the slump, the rates of wages in mid and low country estates were reduced early in 1932, those in up-country being left intact. A further reduction in wages took place in 1933 in view of the deterioration in the position of the rubber and tea industries. While agreeing to these proposals, the Government of India stipulated that the reductions should be treated as strictly temporary and emergent and revision of rates on the upward grade should be considered as soon as the industries revived.

As soon as there was a revival of these industries towards the middle of 1933, the Government of India pressed for the restoration of wage cuts and the rates in force prior to the reductions of 1933 were restored with effect from the 1st June, 1934.

In 1936, as a result of a resolution passed in the State Council, the Ceylon Government appointed an Immigration Commission to consider and report upon the problem of non-Ceylonese workers in Ceylon, particularly with a view to the restriction and effective control of immigration into Ceylon of workers from other countries, including assisted estate labourers. Indians form the majority of the immigrants in Ceylon and they presented a memorandum to the Immi-

tion Commissioner. The report of the Commissioner had not been published at the close of the year.

Another piece of legislation affecting Indians in Ceylon was the Village Communities (Amendment) Ordinance. The amendment sought to enfranchise all persons of either sex other than Indian estate labourers thereby giving the vote to Europeans and Burghers who were previously excluded. This discrimination against Indians roused protest both in India and in Ceylon. With the object of removing the charge of obvious racial discrimination, the Standing Committee of the State Council made an amendment to the proposed Bill which had the effect of extending the franchise to those members of exempted classes, i.e., (Europeans, Indians and Burghers), who pay land tax, and possess a specified area of land (5 acres). The practical effect of this would be to enfranchise the great majority of Europeans and Burghers and leave practically the entire Indian estate labour population without the vote. A further protest was made to the Ceylon Government by the Government of India, who decided to stop the recruitment of labour for Ceylon until this question was satisfactorily settled. No such settlement has been reached. The Bill was passed by the State Council but has been reserved by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and the impasse continues.

Malaya.—In Malaya, standard wage rates which were considered suitable by both the Indian and Malayan Governments were introduced in certain 'Key' areas in 1928. The rates fixed, however, were reduced by 20 per cent with effect from the 5th October, 1930, owing to the acute depression in the rubber industry. The Government of India accepted the proposals for the reduction in the wages but they represented to the Malayan Governments that all Indian labourers who wished to be repatriated, either because they were thrown out of employment, or because they were unwilling to work on wages lower than the standard rates, should be repatriated free of cost. As a result of this suggestion, nearly 73,000 Indians obtained free repatriation between August and December, 1930. All recruitment of labour from India to Malaya, moreover, was stopped and only such persons were assisted to emigrate to Malaya as had left their families there. The depression in the rubber industry continued throughout 1931 and 1932, but towards the end of 1932 there was an upward trend in rubber prices. The figures of repatriation showed a steady decrease and it was felt that there might be a shortage of labour if prices continued to rise. The Malayan Governments accordingly requested the Government of India to permit the reopening of voluntary assisted emigration from South India to Malaya which was stopped in 1930. Assisted emigration was resumed in May, 1934 and was regulated by a "quota" system subject to certain safeguards. This system was continued in 1934 and 1935 and was stopped from 1936 when voluntary assisted emigration was allowed without a quota. In 1936 the Government of India sent a deputation consisting of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., with Mr. G. S. Bozman, I.C.S., as his adviser, to Malaya to examine the condition of

Indian labourers in Malaya with special reference to the rates of wages. During the visit of the Deputation, the Malayan Governments decided to restore half the cut which had been imposed in 1930 in so far as labour employed by them was concerned. The estates immediately followed suit and the standard rates in force on the estates were fixed at 45 cents for men and 36 for women. There was widespread labour unrest towards the end of 1936. The Chinese labour on estates and mines struck work and as a result secured revision of wage rates. Over 12,000 Indian labourers employed by the Singapore Municipality also struck work in November, 1936, and the Municipality decided to give a minimum basic wage of 52 cents a day to unskilled labourers, with free quarters and corresponding increases in the idler rates of wages of all labourers with effect from the 1st March, 1937. The Deputation returned to India in January, 1937, and recommended the immediate restoration of the wages of Indian labourers to the 1928 level. As a result of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Malayan Governments the latter restored the rates of 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women with effect from the 1st April 1937.

Zanzibar.—The small Protectorate of Zanzibar, consisting of the two islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, has an Indian community of nearly 15,000 out of a total population of 235,000. These Indians are mostly traders, and the trade in cloves—of which Zanzibar furnishes more than 80 per cent of the world's supply—is largely in their hands. No problems of any magnitude faced this community until July 1934, when a group of Decrees regulating the trade in cloves and prohibiting the free alienation of land by Africans and Arabs to others was passed by the Legislative Council of Zanzibar and received the assent of H.H. the Sultan.

2. So great was the apprehension of the Indian community in regard to these measures that, after an unsuccessful attempt to have their operation postponed, the Government of India deputed Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., to visit Zanzibar and examine the effect of the Decrees on Indian interests. Mr. Menon expressed the opinion that (i) the clove legislation, i.e., the Clove Growers' Association Decree and Clove Exporters' Decree, and (ii) the Land Alienation Decree, were objectionable from the point of view of the Indian community. In regard to (i) he stated in his Report, which was published in January 1935, that its effect would be to drive from the market most exporters of cloves and also middlemen in the internal market, who as already explained were almost entirely Indians.

3. After consideration of Mr. Menon's recommendations and the comments of the late Resident of Zanzibar thereon, detailed comments on the Decrees were communicated to His Majesty's Government by the Government of India. Eventually, as a result of their representations, His Majesty's Government deputed Mr. B. H. Binder, a Chartered Accountant, to Zanzibar in April 1936 to review the position of the Zanzibar clove industry. With the concurrence of His Majesty's Government the Government of India deputed Mr. G. S. Bozman, I.C.S. to act as an observer in connection with the enquiry.

4. Mr. Binder's Report was published in November 1936 and he made the following recommendation for the control of the clove trade with the object of securing a fair price to the producer and preventing wide fluctuations of prices.

(i) **Internal marketing.**—The purchase of cloves should be restricted to licensed buyers, a sole licence to buy and receive deposits of cloves being in the first instance granted to the Clove Growers' Association. The Association should fix purchase prices according to quality from time to time, if possible for each season, and in so doing should take into account the profit or loss on each year's working. The Association should have the power to appoint district representatives and local agents for purchasing cloves from the growers, to be selected from existing local dealers and shopkeepers irrespective of nationality.

(ii) **Export trade.**—No sales should be made by the Association except for export and to licensed exporters. The Association should not export direct unless overseas buyers desire to buy direct or other circumstances arise which necessitate this course. The right to limit the number of licensed exporters should remain but the licence fee should be reduced to a sum which would be within the means of the small exporter and the levy on the export of cloves should be abolished.

(iii) **Advisory Committee.**—Mr. Binder recommended the establishment of an Advisory Committee, to consist of two representatives of growers, one for Zanzibar and one for Pemba, two representatives of exporters and one of the C.G.A. to confer from time to time with the Board of the Association and to discuss the purchase and sale prices to be fixed.

5. Mr. Binder's recommendations were opposed both by the Indian community in Zanzibar and public opinion in India. Legislation which substantially gave effect to these recommendations was, however, passed in the shape of the Clove (Purchase and Exportation) Decree, and came into force on the 1st August 1937. As a result of representations by the Government of India, safeguards were provided in the form of

(i) an assurance that all Indians previously engaged in the internal trade who applied for them would be given buying agent's licences and
(ii) Indian representation on the Board of Management of the C.G.A. to the extent of a total membership of seven, and on the Advisory Committee to the extent of two members out of six. These modifications, however, did not satisfy the Zanzibar Indian community, who refused to nominate their representatives, and organised an almost complete boycott of the clove trade, both in the internal market and on the export side. Their sympathisers in India also organised an equally effective boycott of imports of Zanzibar cloves into this country; in this connection it must be remembered that over 26 per cent of the cloves exported from Zanzibar normally come into this country, and that India is almost the sole market for cloves of the best quality.

6. The new Resident is understood to have re-examined the whole question of the control of the clove trade in the light of the boycott,

and at the close of the period under review a revised scheme of control is understood to have been under consideration.

7. Closely allied with the control of the clove trade were the problems of indebtedness and the restrictions on the alienation of land. The land alienation Decree passed in 1934, besides restricting the passing of land out of the hands of the Arab and African plantation owners into those of Indians, established, for one year in the first instance, a moratorium on debts secured on land mortgage. This moratorium was later extended from time to time, pending a settlement of the whole problem of indebtedness. Mr. Menou's inquiries in regard to these questions also discussed a position unsatisfactory from the Indian point of view. After consideration of his recommendations the Government of India suggested to the Government of Zanzibar that the position was such as to require review. The latter agreed to make a fuller investigation of the indebtedness question, and appointed a Commission for the purpose. This Commission, which included one Indian member (Mr. Tayabali Rajahalli), produced a report which on the whole supported the position taken up by the Indian community in this respect. The Government of Zanzibar, however, found themselves unable to accept the report as it stood and formulated alternative proposals.

8. Representations were made by the Government of India and after considerable discussion, a Bill drafted by the Attorney General of Zanzibar in consultation with Sir Ernest Dowson was passed into law as the Land Protection (Debt Settlement) Decree which came into force on the 1st December 1937. The principal features of the scheme embodied in the Bill are:—

(a) Adjudication of the debt with a view to ascertaining the actual amount lent (or value of goods delivered on credit) and allowing a fair rate of interest thereon.

(b) Valuation, by an officer appointed by Government for the purpose, of both mortgaged lands and lands sought to be attached by unsecured creditors.

(c) The Government to pay off the creditor to the extent of the value of the land threatened, and to assume the position of mortgagee, in respect of the amount paid.

(d) Where the value of the land as estimated by the officer appointed to value it is insufficient to satisfy the debt, the creditor will be free to challenge the valuation either by instituting a suit for foreclosure or sale or by applying for an order for sale or attachment.

(e) On any such proceeding being taken, the Court will in the first instance proceed to value the property in such manner as it considers proper, unrestricted by the rules contained in the Bill which govern the actual valuation.

(f) The Court's valuation must not be less than the official valuation. If it is greater the Government must give effect to it, unless the debtor himself prefers that the proceedings

against his land which have commenced shall take their ordinary course.

(g) Repayment by the debtor of the amount advanced by the Government on his behalf and interest thereon to be effected by suitable instalments having due regard to the necessity of leaving means at his disposal to provide for the proper husbandry of the land and for the livelihood of himself and his family.

The moratorium imposed by the Land Alienation Decrees of 1934 was lifted at the same time. The new scheme has, on the whole, met with a favourable reception from all communities in the Protectorate.

Mauritius.—In April 1924, the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a further period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation. The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an Officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities; and in December, 1924, an Indian Officer of Government, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, left India to conduct the necessary inquiry.

Kunwar (now Sir) Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August 1925. The various recommendations made in the report were commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February, 1926, the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Maharaj Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, *viz.*, that no more unskilled Indian labour should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future. With regard to Kunwar Maharaj Singh's suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population now resident in the Island, the Colonial Government expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them.

The condition of Indians in this Colony continued to remain satisfactory till last year when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates employing Indian labour. The Colonial Government has appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the disturbances and its report is awaited.

Canada and Australia.—The present position of Indians in the Dominions is that under the Canadian Dominion Election Act, Indians domiciled in Canada enjoy the federal franchise in eight out of the nine provinces. In the province of British Columbia, Indians do not enjoy the provincial or the Dominion franchise and efforts so far made to remove this disability have not been successful. In New Zealand, Indians enjoy the franchise on the same footing as all other British subjects. In Australia, sub-section (5) of section 39 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1918-24, was amended in 1925, by adding after the word "Asia" the words, "except British India." This measure gives the Commonwealth franchise to subjects of British India at present domiciled in Australia and is the fruition of the hopes held out by the Commonwealth Government to Mr. Sastri on the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1922. As a result of the representations made in London in 1920 informally by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi at the instance of the Government of India to the Prime Minister of Australia, the electoral law of Queensland has also been revised to enfranchise the British Indians resident in that State. It was, therefore, in Western Australia alone that Indians did not enjoy the suffrage in respect of election for the Lower House. This disability was also removed at the end of 1934. By Acts which have recently been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, British Indians in Australia have been admitted to the benefits of Invalid and Old Age Pensions and Maternity allowances from which they were hitherto excluded as Asiatics. Old Age Pension is payable to men above 65 years of age, or above 60 years, provided such persons are of good character and have resided continuously for at least 20 years. An Invalid Pension is obtainable by persons, who, being above 16 years of age and not in receipt of an Old Age Pension, have whilst in Australia, become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of being an invalid or blind, provided they have resided continuously in Australia for at least five years.

Maternity allowance to the amount of 25 is given to a woman of every child to which she gives birth in Australia, provided the child is born alive and the woman is an inhabitant on the Commonwealth or intends to settle there. This Legislation removes the last grievance of the Indian community in Australia which was remediable by the Federal Government.

Indians in Great Britain.

Some seventy years have gone by since the Parsee community, in the persons of the late Dadabhai Naoroji and other members of the firm of Cama & Co., led the way in the sojourn of Indians in England for business purposes. This lead it has since maintained, though there are both Hindu and Mahomedan business men firmly established there. Nor are the professions unrepresented, for there are in London and elsewhere practising barristers, solicitors and medical men of Indian birth. The number of the latter, especially Parsees, is considerable. Three Indians (all belonging to the Parsee community) have sat in the House of Commons. Since 1910 four Indians—the late Mr. Ameer Ali, the first Lord Sinha, the late Sir Bhabha Mitter and Sir Dinsha Mulji—have served on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Three Indians are on the Secretary of State's Council. In 1919, the late Lord Sinha was the first Indian to be raised to the peerage and to be appointed a member of the Home Government.

High Commissioner for India.—This post was first established in 1920 and its various permanent incumbents have been:—

Sir Wm. Meyer, K.C.S. (Retd.), 1920-22. Sir Dadiba Morwanjee Dalal, 1923-24. Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, 1925-31. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, 1931-36. Sir Firozkhan Noon, 1936.

India House.

In March, 1930, the office of the High Commissioner for India was transferred from the inadequate premises in Grosvenor Gardens to the new India House in Aldwych, erected and furnished at a cost of £324,000. The design of this noble building, which has a frontage of about 130 ft. opposite the Waldorf Hotel, was the work of Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., with Dr. Oscar Faber as consulting engineer. Although expression of the Indian character of the building is mainly found in the interior, the architect has given to the details of the external elevation, by means of carving, heraldry, and symbolism an individuality that proclaims it the London house of India. Including basement and mezzanine floors, there are twelve floors in all, the available space for clerical work alone being between 50,000 and 60,000 ft. The total height from the lower level in the courtyard on the Strand side to the roof is about 100 ft.

On the ground floor there is a great hall for exhibits of the products and art wares of India. This hall is carried up two floors, the upper floor being represented by a wide gallery, and on either side of the exhibition hall there are recesses after the style of an Indian hazaar for special exhibits. From the octagonal entrance hall a great public staircase leads to a

gallery round the octagonal hall on the first floor. This gallery in its turn leads to a high vaulted library and reception rooms, and the central portion of the library provides accommodation for large receptions on special occasions.

The staircase, exhibition hall, octagonal hall and library markedly express the Indian character of the building. The walls of the staircase and the halls are of red stone similar in appearance to the Agra and Delhi sandstone, carved and pierced in the geometrical patterns of the *jali* in Indian architecture. Such of the carving as could be completely separated from the structure was actually worked at New Delhi by Indian workmen from Makara marble. The use throughout of Indian hardwoods, chiefly gurgan, for flooring obviates the need for any floor covering. From basement to roof scarcely any wood of non-Indian origin was employed. For panelling and decorative purposes in all parts of the great building silver gray, koko, laurel and the beautiful dark red padouk have been used. The domes and vaults of the building have been embellished by mural paintings, the work of specially selected Indian artists. The water supply is entirely independent of municipal service, being obtained from two artesian wells sunk some 400 ft. below the basement, where the central heating apparatus is installed.

The Indian Trade Commissioner and his staff are at India House, with all other departments of the Office of the High Commissioner excepting the Stores Department which is at the depot off the Thames at Bevedere Road, Lambeth.

The Students.

Under normal conditions it is the student community which constitutes the greatly preponderating Indian element and creates a constant problem. Its numbers multiplied ten or twelve fold in the quarter of a century before the war. After a very considerable temporary check caused by the Great War the number rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure on college accommodation. In addition to the ordinary graduate or under-graduate student, there are some youths of good family, including heirs of Indian States, admitted into the public schools, such as Eton and Harrow. There are some 500 Indians at the Inns of Court. Since the war there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial student. Altogether including technical and medical students, there are fully 2,000 young Indians (some five per cent. of them women) in London, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and a few other centres. London absorbs about half the total.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON CONNECTED WITH INDIA

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, LONDON.—Established in 1905 to promote the interests and welfare of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European communities wherever resident by such means as may be deemed by the Council to be desirable. Anglo-Indians and Europeans, whether domiciled in India or not, are eligible. *Hon. Sec.* H. M. C. Harris, M.B.E. 1, Peterborough Gardens, Ilford, Essex.

BRITISH INDIAN UNION.—Founded in 1923. Promotes friendship and understanding between the two races. *President:* H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. *Hon. Joint Secretaries and Treasurer:* Sir James McKenna and R. S. Nehra. 43, Chalkhill Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

CENTRAL HINDU SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Founded for the exposition of Hindu philosophy; to provide facilities for social intercourse between followers of different religions to create and strengthen better mutual understanding; to assist members in every reasonable way. *President:* R. S. Nehra. 43, Chalkhill Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

CENTRAL INDIAN COLONIAL ASSOCIATION, LONDON.—Established to represent the Colonial Indians' cause to the Colonial Office, India Office, and other proper authorities; to protect, strengthen and enhance the interests, political, social, commercial and religious, of Colonial Indians in all parts of the World; to provide a central platform and meeting place for Colonial Indians in London; to promote, encourage and strengthen friendship and amity between Colonial Indians and other races; to assist in the achievement of fair and equal treatment to Indians in the Colonies by all constitutional means. *President:* R. S. Nehra. *Hon. Sec.,* N. D. Tangri.

CHIEF PUNJAB ASSOCIATION.—Founded 1925 to achieve for India a position of honour in the British Commonwealth of Nations; to promote better understanding between India and Great Britain; to bring about unity between the sister Communities of India; and to raise the standard of living of the people of India. *President:* Sirdar Hardit Singh. *Secretary:* M. H. Rashid, 445, Strand, W. C. 2.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—Its object is to promote, by all legitimate means, the welfare of the inhabitants of India generally. The objects and policy of the Association are promoted—(1) by providing opportunities for the free public discussion, in a loyal and temperate spirit, of important questions affecting India; (2) by promoting friendly social contact between Indians and English men interested in India, through the medium of social gatherings and of private meetings of members to exchange views on current Indian questions; (3) by lectures and the publication of papers or leaflets correcting erroneous or misleading statements about India and its administration; and (4) generally by the promulgation of sound and trustworthy information regarding the many weighty problems which confront the Administrations

in India, so that the public may be able to obtain in a cheap and popular form a correct knowledge of Indian affairs. Subscription, entitling a member to the free supply of the quarterly *Asiatic Review*, £1-5-0 per annum. *President:* Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.O.I.E. *Chairman:* Sir Malcolm Seton, K.C.B. *Hon. Secretary:* Sir Frank Brown, Kt., C.I.E., 3, Victoria Street, S. W. 1.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—25, Line Street, London, E. C. 3.

INDIAN EMPIRE SOCIETY.—Reorganised since the passing of the India Act to collect and disseminate information as to events in India. *President:* Lord Middleton. *Chairman of Committee:* Field-Marshal Sir Claude Jacob. *Hon. Secretary:* Sir Louis Stuart, C.I.E., 48, Broadway, S.W. 1.

INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB LTD.—Thornbury Avenue, Osterley, Middlesex. Object: To provide facilities for sports, games and social intercourse for Indians, particularly students, in Great Britain. The Club owns 16 acres of well-situated freehold sports ground with a recently erected fine Pavilion, at Osterley. Annual Subscription: £1-1-0. Ladies: 10/6d. *Hon. Secretary:* Mr. David S. Brulcar, "Africa House", 44/46, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. 3.

INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICE GROUP.—36, Well Walk, Hampstead, N. W. 3.

THE INDIA SOCIETY (ART AND LETTERS).—Founded in 1910 to promote the study and appreciation of India art and literature, in India and also in those countries which have been influenced by it have influenced India especially Java, Siam, Indo-China, Afghanistan, Iran and the middle East. Lectures at which papers are read by leading British, Indian and Continental specialists have become a regular feature of the Society's activities. In order that the members resident abroad may be able to share in the benefit of these lectures, papers and proceedings are published bi-annually in "*Indian Art and Letters*" which is issued free to members. In addition members receive free in return for their annual subscription (£1-11-6) volumes, as issued, on some subject connected with Indian art or literature published by the Society. Visits to private collections of Oriental Art are arranged from time to time. Exhibitions of Indian art are another feature of the Society's activities. *President:* The Marquis of Zetland, G.O.I.E. *Chairman of Council:* Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. *Vice-Chairman:* John de la Valette. *Hon. Treasurer:* Sir Frank Brown, C.I.E. *Hon. Secretary:* F. J. P. Richter, M.A., 3, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

INDIAN STUDENTS UNION AND HOSTEL.—112, Gower Street, W. C. 1. *Chairman:* Sir Ewart Greaves. *Warden:* T. D. Santwan, B.Sc.

THE INDIA LEAGUE.—(Formerly The Commonwealth of India League) to support the claim of India for Swaraj (Self-Rule). Publishes Weekly Press Service, "Notes on India" (monthly); Indian Information Bulletin

(monthly). Sends speakers. *Address* :—165, Strand, W. C. 2. *Chairman* : Bertrand Russell. *Secretaries* : James Marley and V. K. Krishna Menon.

INDIAN CONCILIATION GROUP.—(Meeting at Friends House, Euston Road, N. W. 1). *Chairman* : Carl Heath. *Hon. Secretary* : Agatha Harrison, 2 Cranbourne Court, Albert Bridge Road, S. W. 11.

INDIAN VILLAGE WELFARE ASSOCIATION.—Its objects are:—(1) the collection and dissemination of information on rural activities in India; (2) the furtherance of schemes and experiments to promote rural welfare which are approved at a meeting of the Executive Committee; (3) the holding of Schools and other educational activities to arouse interest in the needs of rural India. *Chairman* : Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I. *Hon. Secretary* : Miss A. R. Caton, 4, Great Smith St., London, S. W. 1.

MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Formed to safeguard and to maintain the interests of Islam and Islamic Institutions. *President* : T. W. Salim Babunan. *Secretary* : Ahmed Bennett, Headquarters, 451, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION in aid of social progress and Education in India.—Founded by Miss Mary Carpenter in 1870. Objects of the Association:—To extend a knowledge of India, in England, and an interest in the people of that country; to co-operate with all efforts made for advancing education and social reform in India; to promote friendly intercourse between British people and the people of India. *President* : Lord Launton. *Chairman of the Committee* : Sir Selwyn H. Fremantle, Cheema House, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.

NEW BURMA CLUB.—101, Great Russell Street, W. C. 1.

NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.—Makes grants to deservicing Indian students. *Hon. Secretary* : Pe Chiehgar, Imperial Institute, S. Kensington.

THE OXFORD MAJLIS.—Formerly known as the Navaratnam Club, and later as the Oxford United Club. The Oriental Club was incorporated with it in 1918. Its attitude towards Indian problems has been progressively Left. Full membership is restricted to Indians. Meets on Sundays during term. Officers elected each term. *Address* : President, The Oxford Majlis, c/o Union Society, Oxford.

BUDDHIST.—THE BRITISH MAHA BOHDI SOCIETY.—41, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N. W. 1 (Chalk Farm).

CHRISTIAN.—Churches in every district of London.

GAUDIYA MISSION SOCIETY.—(Gloucester House, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. 7 (Gloucester Road)).

HINDU.—HINDU ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE.—30, Belsize Park, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (Belsize Park).

MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—18, Eccleston Square, Victoria, S.W. 1 (Victoria).

PARSER ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE INCORPORATED—Zoroastrian House, 11, Russell Road, Kensington, London, W. 14.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Established 1823, obtained Royal Charter 1824. "for the investigation of subjects connected with and for the encouragement of Science, Literature, and the Arts in relation to Asia". *Secretary* : Col. D. M. F. Hoysted, C.B.R., D.S.O., 74, Grosvenor Street, London, W. 1.

ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY.—*President* : The Rt. Hon. Lord Lloyd, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O. *Chairman* : Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, Bt. G.C.B., O.M. *Hon. Secretaries* : Brig-General Sir Percy Sykes, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G. and R. M. Gull, Esq., 77, Grosvenor Street, London, W. 1.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.—Formerly Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2. *Secretary* : R. E. H. Baily, C.B.E.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS has an Indian section before which lectures are delivered on every phase of Indian life, 18, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. *Secretary* : K. W. Luckhurst, M.A. *Secretary* : Indian Section:—F. R. Lewis, M.A., D. Phil.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, Chatham House, 10, St. James's Square S. W. 1. *Secretary* : Ivion S. Macadam C.B.E., M.V.O.

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF RELIGIONS.—*President* : The Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.W. *Chairman of Executive Committee* : Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., P.H.D. *Hon. Secretary* : P. J. Payne, 33, John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—*Secretary* : R. C. Mackie, Annandale, North End Road, Golders Green, N. W. 11.

VICTORIA LEAGUE.—81, Cromwell Road, S.W. 7. *Secretary* : Miss Gertrude Drayton, C.B.E.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION London Committee.—*Hon. Secretary* : Miss Avabai Mehta, LL.B. (London), Barrister-at-Law, 171, Adelaide Road, N.W. 3.

WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS (Continuation Movement).—Organised to promote a spirit of fellowship among mankind through religion. *International President* : H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. *Chairman* : Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E. *Secretary* : Arthur Jackman, 36, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

INDIAN RELIGIOUS PLACES OF WORSHIP.

BUDDHIST.—THE BRITISH MAHA BOHDI SOCIETY.—41, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N. W. 1 (Chalk Farm).

CHRISTIAN.—Churches in every district of London.

GAUDIYA MISSION SOCIETY.—(Gloucester House, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. 7 (Gloucester Road)).

HINDU.—HINDU ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE.—30, Belsize Park, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (Belsize Park).

MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—18, Eccleston Square, Victoria, S.W. 1 (Victoria).

MUSLIM.—THE LONDON MOSQUE.—53, Melrose Road, S.W. 18 (Southfields, S.R.).

PARSER ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE.—11, Russell Road, Kensington, W. 14 (Addison Road).

RAM KRISHNA VIVEKANANDA VEDANTA SOCIETY.—51, Lancaster Gate, W. 2 (Lancaster Gate).

SHAH JEHAN MOSQUE.—Woking, Surrey (Woking, S. R.).

SIKH.—BHUPENDRA DHARMASALA.—79, Sinclair Road, W. 14 (Addison Road).

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND.—50 Gloucester Place, W. 1 (Baker Street).

Sport, like everything else in India, continues to progress and the year under review shows that the Indian is rapidly becoming more sport-minded. Everywhere organisation is tightening up and the standard is improving with a rapidity which leads to the hope that the day is not far distant when Indians will be able to hold their own in International competition in other games besides hockey.

Interest in sport was given a flip by the tours in this country of foreign teams and players and everywhere they played, no matter what the game was, big crowds turned out to watch the competition between the tourists and the local players.

During the year India was introduced to All-India wrestling and it quickly caught on. A number of European wrestlers toured India and matches were staged in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras attracting thousands nightly and as a result a movement has started to bring Indian Style wrestling more into line with the sport as understood in other parts of the world. While India has many fine grapplers it became obvious that they are greatly handicapped when meeting foreigners under international rules and signs are that the Indian wrestling pit of soft earth will give way to a mat.

Football.

The unfortunate squabble between the Indian Football Association of Bengal and the rest of the provinces was finally settled through the intervention of the Army Sport Control Board and Indian Football is now united under the All-India Football Federation. For the first year in its history, the final of the Rovers Cup in Bombay, — one of India's premier tournaments — saw two Indian civilian teams in opposition, and that in spite of a strong military entry, and the cup eventually went to Bangalore.

The visit of Islington Corinthians, a strong English amateur side, proved that the standard of the play of the Indian is rapidly improving and the visit will undoubtedly do a lot of good. In spite of a heavy programme the Englishmen were only beaten once, and then by the narrowest of margins.

Two of the three biggest tournaments were won by Indian sides, the Indian entry in the other, the Durand Cup, not being representative of Indian civilian football.

Cricket.

The biggest thing in the cricket world during the year was the opening of the Brabourne Stadium, by Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, on the Back Bay Reclamation at Bombay, on December 7, giving India what is probably the finest covered cricket Stadium in the world. It is a magnificent enclosure, with its huge stands and splendid club house and pavilions, swimming pool, tennis and squash courts, the playing area being larger than Lord's and a wicket which in time will compare with any elsewhere. The Cricket Club of India, who own it, experienced financial difficulties but these were tackled and today the Club is in a sound position.

At present the game is controlled by the Board of Control for Cricket in India but a move is afoot for the amalgamation of the two bodies which, if it materialises, will place the Cricket Club in the same position as regards cricket in India as the M.C.C. is in England. The completion of this big scheme has inspired the rest of India to do like-

wise and in several centres plans are being discussed for the building of similar stadia.

The visit of Lord Tennyson's team was the highlight of the season, the inclusion of a number of players of Test Match status in the old England captain's team, being a big attraction. Five unofficial Test Matches against the visitors were played, but the rubber went to the tourists by the odd game in five, a deciding match being played on the Brabourne Stadium. The tour resulted in the discovery of a young Indian all-rounder who promises to develop into a cricketer who will make his mark in the world of Test cricket. He is Vinoo Mankad, a young man from Nawanagar State, who shone with bat and ball. A number of promising youngsters were tried against the tourists but only one real discovery can be said to have been made.

The Bombay Pentangular tournament was marred by the absence of the Hindus, who were concerned in a dispute with the Cricket Club and would not play on the Brabourne Stadium, but that has since been satisfactorily settled and the Hindus will again take their place in the tournament in 1938.

Racing.

The Sport of Kings is still as popular as ever. The big Turf Clubs were generous with their stakes and further encouragement was given to Indian bred animals. This move is likely to continue and ways and means of furthering the interest of the Indian breeder and owner, and the Indian Bred race-horse are being explored.

Tennis.

The visit of the "Tilden Troupe," consisting of Cochet, Ramillon, Burke and Tilden was the event of the Tennis year. Everywhere they played they attracted large galleries and it was unfortunate that the present strict rules prevented some of India's best amateurs playing exhibition matches with them.

D. N. Kapoor won the Indian Singles title and Miss Leela Row the women's, though Leela was beaten by Mrs. Boland (the former Miss Jenny Sandison) in the East India championships. Mrs. Boland however, does not play much competition tennis these days though she is still India's best player.

Golf.

W. Hagen and J. Krikwood, the well-known professionals paid India a visit and great interest was taken in their matches. It was unfortunate that they could not play in any Indian tournaments but their exhibition games always had a large following. T. S. Prosser won the Indian Amateur Championship, Miss Whatron being woman champion.

Athletics.

The Indian Olympic Games, held this year in Calcutta, proved that the standard of athletics in this country is getting better but it is still a long way behind that of European countries and others such as America and Japan. The lack of good training tracks is severely felt, and the need for expert coaches was again emphasised.

Hockey.

Hockey continues to be one of the principal team games in the country, the chief tournaments attracting huge crowds. The effect of the better organisation is now beginning to be felt and there seems little prospect of India losing the position she holds in the hockey world, for many years to come.

Racing.

Bangalore.

H. H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mr. K. T. Sampat's Taj Shamama (8st. 13lbs.), Selby 1

Mr. Ahmedbhoj's Kanda (8st. 4lbs.), Evans 2

Mr. A. J. Kolah's Forat (9st. 4lbs.), Roberts, 3

Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's Prosperity (8st. 10lbs.), Balfour 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time.—2 mins. 43 1-5 secs.

Apollo Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Messrs. A. M. Jaffar and S. G. Subbarao's True Man (9st. 4lbs.), Brace 1

Mrs. M. Clarke's Quicksilver (7st. 3lbs.), Raffaele 2

Mrs. M. Alston's Knight at Arms (8st. 1lb.), S. Black 3

Mrs. M. Tyrell's Catalan (8st. 2lbs.), Roberts 4

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 1 length. Time.—1 min. 43 2-5 secs.

Maharaja of Mysore's Gold Cup (Div. I). Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mr. S. R. Varma's The Pauper (8st. 3lbs.), Roberts 1

The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Etessam (8st. 12lbs.), Selby 2

Mr. A. Svanvur's Heritage (8st. 10lbs.), Evans 3

Mr. S. K. Bhattar's Baden's Lady (8st. 2lbs.), Meekings 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—2 mins. 11 secs.

Maharaja of Mysore's Gold Cup (Div. II). Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mr. Edgar's Winstan (9st.), Brace 1

Mr. J. H. Sorabjee's Cybo (8st. 6lbs.), Rylands 2

The Earl of Shannon's Duratire (8st. 2lbs.), Roberts 3

The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mr. Pip (9st. 2lbs.), Selby 4

Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—2 mins. 26 1-4 secs.

Stewards' Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Starlight (9st. 7lbs.), Brace 1

Dr. J. J. Naegaumvala's Sagban Pasha (7st. 12lbs.), Marrable 2

Mr. F. H. Mehta's Fata Kashaf (8st. 2lbs.), Selby 3

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Zohal (8st. 5lbs.), Rylands 4

Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—2 mins. 26 1-4 secs.

R. C. T. C. Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

The Maharaja of Mysore's Bunny Smith (8st. 10 lbs.), Meekings 1

Mr. N. R. Raymond's The Grove (9st. 5lbs.), Braze 2

Lt.-Col. A. V. Pope's King Wallace (9st. 2lbs.), Rylands 3

Mr. N. Hickie's Golinda (7st. 6lbs.), Billett, 4

Won by 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—2 mins. 31 secs.

Bangalore Cup (Div. I). Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus' Winsarp (8st. 6lbs.), Obald 1

Mr. S. R. Varma's The Pauper (8st. 2lbs.), Burn 2

Capt. J. W. Goldsmith's Flare (8st. 6lbs.), Marrable 3

Mr. Reginald Foster's Isore (8st. 6lbs.), Evans 4

Won by 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, neck. Time.—1 min. 41 secs.

Bangalore Cup (Div. II). Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. W. M. Somasudram's Smoky Sea (8st. 4lbs.), B. McQuade 1

The Raja of Bobbili's Pursuivant (8st.), Meekings 2

Brig. R. O. R. Hill and Messrs. Johnstone and Tosh's Titch (8st. 2lbs.), S. Black .. 3

Mr. E. F. Nelson's Bastion (9st. 4lbs.), Selby 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—1 min. 43 1-5 secs.

Bombay.

Ganeshkhind Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (9st. 4lbs.), Obald 1

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Argo's Heir (7st. 7lbs.), J. O'Neale 2

Messrs. A. Higgins and S. Bagree's Synagogue (9st. 4lbs.), Munro 3

Mr. Diamond's Titanium (8st. 9lbs.), Maxwell 4

Won by shorthood, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—1 min. 13 4-5 secs.

Wellington Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—

The Maharaja of Idar's His Lordship (8st. 9lbs.), Burn 1

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Argo's Heir (7st. 10lbs.), Bromley 2

The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bouldnor (7st. 4lbs.), Whiteside 3

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Gay Lover (9st.), Maxwell 4

Won by neck, 3 lengths, neck. Time.—1 min. 27 secs.

Wavertree Handicap. Distance 1½ miles.—

Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. M. Khairaz's Garter Princess (8st. 5lbs.), Britt .. 1

Mr. N. E. Raymond's Ecclesiastic, (8st.), Brace .. 2

Sir Walter Craddock and Sir William Lamond's Ringsend (7st. 12lbs.), Bromley .. 3

Begun Ferooza Dulhan's Corey (8st. 12lbs.), Burn .. 4

Won by head, 2½ lengths, 8 lengths. Time.—2 mins. 8 3-5 secs.

Cheveley Handicap. Distance 1 mile.—

The Maharaja of Idar's His Lordship (9st. 4 lbs.), Burn .. 1

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Field Marshall (7st. 11lbs.), Britt .. 2

Mr. Eve's Irongrey (8st. 5lbs.), Brace .. 3

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Barra Sahib (8st. 7lbs.), Maxwell .. 4

Won by ½ length, 6 lengths, ½ length. Time.—1 min. 39 3-5 secs.

Durdans Plate. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—

The Maharaja of Idar's His Lordship (9st. 9lbs.), Burn .. 1

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Barra Sahib (8st. 2lbs.), Maxwell .. 2

The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bouldnor (7st. 9lbs.), Selby .. 3

Mr. Eve's Irongrey (8st. 2lbs.), Brace .. 4

Dead-heat, neck, 3 lengths. Time.—1 min. 53 1-5 secs.

Windsor Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mrs. M. Clarke's Lyon's Mail (7st. 6lbs.), Whiteside .. 1

The Maharani of Baroda's Dignitary (7st. 7lbs.), J. O'Neale .. 2

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Ghanely (7st. 9lbs.), Bromley .. 3

Mr. Diamond's Titanium (8st. 11lbs.), Maxwell .. 4

Won by 3 lengths, dead-heat, 3 lengths. Time.—1 min. 26 secs.

Mentmore Handicap. Distance 1½ miles.—

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji The Great (8st. 12lbs.), Britt .. 1

The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Romney (8st. 10lbs.), Selby .. 2

The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bouldnor (9st.) Rook .. 3

The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Carioca (8st. 3lbs.), B. McQuade .. 4

Won by head, 3 lengths, ½ length. Time.—2 mins. 7 4-5 secs.

Idar Gold Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Advance (8st. 4lbs.), Maxwell .. 1

H. E. Sir Roger Lumley's Sappho (8st. 4lbs.) Selby .. 2

Nawabzada Fakrilmulk of Bhopal's Cherie (8st. 4lbs.), Whiteside .. 3

The Maharaja of Idar's Vandyke (8st. 4lbs.), Burn .. 4

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths, 2 lengths. Time.—1 min. 28 3-5 secs.

Steward's Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

The Raja of Akalkot's Gay Bachelor (8st. 2lbs.), Burn .. 1

Mrs. A. Svamvur's Dynamite (7st. 7lbs.), Bromley .. 2

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Ashvaraj (8st. 9lbs.), Maxwell .. 3

Nawabzada Fakrilmulk of Bhopal's Jubilee Essex (7st. 7lbs.), Whiteside .. 4

Won by shorthead, 1 length, 1½ lengths. Time.—2 mins. 8 2-5 secs.

Western India Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Romney (7st. 11lbs.), Selby .. 1

Messrs. Kay and J. E. Bain's House of Lords (8st.), Meekings .. 2

Mrs. M. Clarke's Lyon's Mail (8st.), Whiteside .. 3

Mr. Osman Chotani's Light Sussex (7st.), Raukin .. 4

Won by neck, ½ length, 1 length. Time.—1 min. 39 2-5 secs.

Aga Shamsuddin Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Argo's Heir (7st. 9lbs.), Meekings .. 1

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Ghanely (7st. 9lbs.), Bromley .. 2

Mr. Diamond's Titanium (8st. 9lbs.), Maxwell .. 3

Messrs. Kay and J. E. Bain's House of Lords (8st. 2lbs.), Brace .. 4

Won by head, ½ length, ½ length. Time.—1 min. 13 2-5 secs.

Aga Khan's Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk (8st. 4lbs.), Harding .. 1

The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Carioca (8st. 4lbs.), Burn .. 2

The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Romney (9st. 2lbs.), Selby .. 3

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Field Marshall (9st.), Britt .. 4

Won by shorthead, ½ length, 1½ lengths. Time.—2 mins. 38 3-5 secs.

Danbury Handicap. Distance 1 mile.—

Mrs. M. Clarke's Gipsy Jack (8st.), W. Sibbritt .. 1

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji the Great (8st. 7lbs.), Obaid .. 2

Mrs. Marbeth's Manclare (9st. 2lbs.), Marrable .. 3

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Ghanely (8st. 7lbs.), Maxwell .. 4

Won by 1½ lengths, neck, short head. Time.—1 min. 40 1-5 secs.

Newbury Plate. Distance 1½ miles.—

H.H. The Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior's Finalist (9st. 12lbs.), Evans ..	1
Mr. A. Svanmur's Why (8st. 4lbs.) Jones ..	2
Mr. Sultan Chinoy's Talk (7st. 11lbs.), Harding ..	3
H.H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Inflation (7st. 11lbs.), Selby ..	4
Won by 2 lengths, shorthhead, neck. Time.—2 mins. 6 1-5 secs.	

Victory Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mrs. M. Clarke's Motky (7st. 7lbs.), Sibbritt ..	1
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Caricoa (8st. 9lbs.), Selby ..	2
Begum Feroza Dulhan's Corey (7st. 5lbs.), Bromley ..	3
H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shivaji The Great (9st. 4lbs.), Obaid ..	4
Won by 2½ lengths, neck, 3 lengths. Time.—2 mins. 38 secs.	

General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr. K. T. Saupat's Al Muqbil (9st.), Burn ..	1
Mr. Diamond's Fadhilat al Hawa (8st. 7lbs.), Maxwell ..	2
Mr. T. A. Khan's Tohalla (7st. 7lbs.), B. McQuade ..	3
Mr. Sultan Chinoy's Al Hamil (9st.), G. Hoyt ..	4
Won by neck, ¾ length, neck. Time.—2 mins. 17 4-5 secs.	

Grand Western Handicap. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr. P. D. Bolton's Martara (8st. 4lbs.), Bromley ..	1
The Maharaja of Parakkhmed's Gay Lover (9st. 6lbs.), Sibbritt ..	2
H.H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Inflation (7st. 7lbs.), J. O. Neale ..	3
H.H. The Maharaja of Idar's His Lordship (9st. 4lbs.), Burn ..	4
Won by 1½ lengths, shorthhead, shorthhead. Time.—2 mins. 7 2-5 secs.	

Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate. Distance 7 Furlongs.—

Mrs. Marbeth's Manclare (8st. 7lbs.), Marrable ..	1
Messrs. N. D. and K. D. Bagree's Flying Glance (9st. 5lbs.), Munro ..	2
Mr. A. Svanmur's Why (7st. 12lbs.), Britt ..	3
Mr. Kay's House of Lords (8st.), Sibbritt ..	4
Won by 1 length, 1 length, ¾ length. Time.—1 min. 23 2-5 secs.	

Jammu Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mr. Osman Chotani's Maharaja's Choice (9st. 12lbs.), Britt ..	1
Mr. A. Svanmur's Pomme D'Or (9st. 9lbs.), B. McQuade ..	2

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Resolve (9st.), Obaid ..	3
Sir Hooni Mehta and Sir Jamsetjee Duggan's Vanity Fair (9st. 5lbs.), Selby ..	4
Won by 2 lengths, head, 3 lengths. Time.—1 min. 14 4-5 secs.	

Bombay Arab Derby. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr. Gem's Nassiwan (9st. 2lbs.), Sibbritt ..	1
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosain's Legion (7st. 8lbs.), Whiteside ..	2
Mr. Diamond's Fadhilat al Hawa (8st. 5lbs.), Bromley ..	3
Nawabzada Fakrudinuk of Bhopal's Jahan Ara (9st. 6lbs.), Jones ..	4
Won by shorthhead, 1½ lengths, 1 length. Time.—2 mins. 54 1-5 secs.	

Willingdon Plate. Distance 1 mile.—

Mrs. Marbeth's Manclare (9st.), Marrable ..	1
Mrs. M. Clarke's Gipsy Jack (8st.), Rickaby ..	2
H.H. The Maharaja of Idar's His Lordship (9st. 2lbs.), Burn ..	3
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Romney (7st. 12lbs.), Selby ..	4
Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, neck. Time.—1 min. 38 2-5 secs.	

Cambridgeshire Stakes. Distance 1 mile, furlong.—

Mr. S. K. Bhatler's Grand March (9st.), Munro ..	1
Mr. N.E. Raymond's Ecclesiastic (8st. 7lbs.), Flynn ..	2
Mr. Osman Chotani's Light Sussex (8st. 12lbs.), Britt ..	3
H.H. the Maharani of Baroda's Digultery (9st.), Rook ..	4
Won by 1½ lengths, head, shorthhead. Time.—1 min. 53 secs.	

Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. Osman Chotani's Maharaja's Choice (8st. 5lbs.), Britt ..	1
H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's Quicksilver (8st. 11lbs.), Burn ..	2
H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's Vandyko (8st. 5lbs.), R. Bell ..	3
Messrs. Kay and G. Subbarow's True Man (9st. 7lbs.), Munro ..	4
Won by 2½ lengths, 4 lengths, 20 lengths. Time.—1 min. 41 2-5 secs.	

Hughes Memorial Plate. Distance 1½ miles.—

H.H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's Finalist (9st.), Evans ..	1
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st.), G. Hoyt ..	2
H.H. the Maharani of Baroda's Mistral (8st. 7lbs.), Selby ..	3
Messrs. S. Bagree and Edgar's Synagogue (9st.), Munro ..	4
Won by ¾ length, shorthhead, 3 lengths. Time.—2 mins. 8 2-5 secs.	

Druids Lodge Handicap. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Messrs. N. D. Bagree, B. Choubey and H. Ezekiel's Desert Night (7st. 7lbs.), Simpson 1

Mr. Diamond's Titanium (8st. 2lbs.) .. 2

Mr. E. Esmond's Tetrazone (8st. 13lbs.) .. 3

Mrs. Marbeth's Manclare (9st. 7lbs.), Marrahle .. 4

Won by head, 5 lengths, 1 length. Time.—1 min. 26 1-5 secs.

C. N. Wadia Gold Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr. E. Esmond's Fastnet (9st. 6lbs.), Rickaby .. 1

H.H. the Maharani of Baroda's Mistral (8st. 8lbs.), Selby .. 2

H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's Heritage II (9st.), Obaid .. 3

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Carloca (8st. 8lbs.), Meekings .. 4

Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, 1 length. Time.—2 mins. 40 secs.

Colaba Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. M. N. Bilimoria's My Billy (8st.), Harding .. 1

Mr. F. H. Mehta's Tlcanto (8st. 9 lbs.), Selby .. 2

Mr. A. Svamvur's Who's Who (8 st.), R. Bell .. 3

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Bachelor's Bard (8 st. 9 lbs.), Evans .. 4

Won by head, 2½ lengths, neck. Time.—1 min. 38 2-5 secs.

Rajpipla Gold Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mrs. Marbeth's Manclare (9st. 6 lbs.), Marrahle .. 1

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's One I Love (7st. 11lbs.), Sibbritt .. 2

Mr. Diamond's Titanium (8st. 7lbs.), Maxwell .. 3

Nawabzada Fakrilmulk of Bhopal's Zuyder Zee (9st. 6lbs.), Jones .. 4

Won by shorthed, neck, neck. Time.—1 min. 37 secs.

Turf Club Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Fiery Face (8st.), Simons .. 1

Nawabzada Fakrilmulk of Bhopal's Jahan Ara (9st.), Jones .. 2

Mr. Sultan Chinoy's Al Hamill (8st. 11 lbs.), Obaid .. 3

Mr. Gem's Nasserwan (9st.), Sibbritt .. 4

Won by neck, shorthed, neck. Time.—3 min. 20 secs.

Mansfield Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mr. A. C. Ardeslir's Argo's Heir (7st. 9lbs.), Bromley .. 1

The Raja of Bobbili's Multissimo (8st. 10lb.) Munro .. 2

Mr. Diamond's Titanium (8st. 10lbs.), Maxwell .. 3

Mr. E. Esmond's Tetrazone (9st. 2lbs.), Sibbritt .. 4

Won by 1½ lengths, ¾ length, neck. Time.—1 min. 13 2-5 secs.

Byculla Club Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bouldnor (7st. 5lbs.), Graham .. 1

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Carloca (7st. 8lbs.), Meekings .. 2

Mrs. M. Clarke's Motky (7st. 5lbs.), Sibbritt .. 3

Mr. Sultan Chinoy's Talk (7st. 10lbs.), Harding .. 4

Won by ¾ length, neck, neck. Time.—3 mins. 4 4-5 secs.

Lloyd Plate. Distance 1 mile.—

Mrs. Marbeth's Manclare (9st. 1lb.), Marrahle .. 1

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's One I Love (7st. 13lbs.), Sibbritt .. 2

H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's His Lordship (8st. 5lbs.), Burn .. 3

Nawabzada Fakrilmulk of Bhopal's Zuyder Zee (9st. 1lb.), Jones .. 4

Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, shorthed. Time.—1 min. 38 4-5 secs.

Queensberry Handicap, Distance 7 furlongs.—

Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's Flying Orders (8st. 12lbs.), Gethin .. 1

H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (7st. 4lbs.), Whiteside .. 2

Mrs. A. Svamvur's Who's Who (8st. 2lbs.), R. Bell .. 3

Won by ¾ length, 2 lengths, 1 length. Time.—1 min. 26 secs.

Aga Khan's Spring Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

H.H. the Maharani of Baroda's Dignitary (8st. 2lbs.), Rook .. 1

Mr. M. N. Bilimoria's My Billy (8st.), Harding .. 2

Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's Flying Orders (8st. 4lbs.), Meekings .. 3

Mr. S. K. Bhattar's Grand March (8st. 9lbs.), Bromley .. 4

Won by shorthed, 2 lengths, 1 length. Time.—2 mins. 4 2-5 secs.

Northumberland Plate. Distance 2 miles.—

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Carloca (9st. 5lbs.), Selby .. 1

Mr. Diamond's Auto Buz (9st. 12lbs.), Munro .. 2

Mr. J. P. Avasia's Tressex (7st. 4lbs.), Whiteside .. 3

Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Corey (7st. 11lbs.), B. McQuade .. 4

Won by ¾ length, 1 length, head. Time.—3 mins. 32 3-5 secs.

Eclipse Stakes of India. Distance 1½ Miles.—
 Mr. A. Svaminur's Why (9st.) E. Britt .. 1
 H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's
 Finalist (9st.) C. Hoyt .. 2
 Mr. E. Esmond's Fastnet (9st. 7lbs.)
 Rickaby .. 3
 Messrs. N. D. & K. D. Bagree's Flying
 Glance (9st. 7lbs.), Munro .. 4
 Won by neck, head, 1 length. Time.—2 mins.
 8 secs.

Calcutta.

Monsoon Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—
 Messrs. N. D. Bagree and Edgar's Grianeog
 (9st. 6lbs.), Simpson .. 1
 Lt.-Col. A. V. Pope's King Wallace (7st.
 9lbs.), S. Black .. 2
 Mr. H. P. Poddar's Lucky Girl (7st. 7lbs.),
 Flynn .. 3
 Mrs. H. M. Thaddeus' Beautiful Shot (7st.
 9lbs.), Alford .. 4
 Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.
 Time.—2 mins. 24 secs.

August Cup (Div. I). Distance 1 mile, 3 fur-
 longs.—

Mr. K. Charan's Boy's Hurrah (8st.), Stead .. 1
 Mr. S. K. Bhattar's Tampico (8st. 7lbs.),
 Oakley .. 2
 Mr. A. Jiyadnur's Ten Cents (9 st.), Perry .. 3
 Mr. and Mrs. Gonnadi's Scotch Kale (8st.
 3lbs.), Raffaele .. 4
 Time.—2 mins. 27 secs.

August Cup (Div. II). Distance 1 mile, 3
 furlongs.—

Messrs. T. L. Martin and J. N. Mookerjee's
 Matousha (8st. 7lbs.), Lott .. 1
 Mr. S. K. Bhattar's Queen of Hearts (8st.
 1lb.), Ermer .. 2
 Mr. A. H. C. Rostron's King Evans (9st.
 7lbs.), Marland .. 3
 Mr. N. D. Bagree's Empress (9st. 4lbs.),
 Simpson .. 4

1. Billiard Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st. 7lbs.), G.
 Hoyt .. 1
 Nawabzada Yemimulmulk of Bhopal's
 Mas d'Antiles (9st. 7lbs.), Scarlett .. 2
 Messrs. Bagree and Higgin's Synagogue
 (9st. 7lbs.), Munro .. 3
 The Maharaja of Kashmir's Loeh Ness
 (8st. 9lbs.), Sibbritt .. 4
 Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths, 2 lengths.
 Time.—1 min. 27 2-5 secs.

King-Emperor's Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Messrs. N. D. and K. D. Bagree's Flying
 Glance (9st. 3lbs.), Munro .. 1
 Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st. 3lbs.), C.
 Hoyt .. 2

The Raja of Bobbili's Multissimo (9st. 3lbs.),
 Marland .. 3
 The Maharaja of Paralakimedi's Gay Lower
 (9st. 3lbs.), Morris .. 4
 Won by ¾ length, head, 1½ lengths. Time.—
 1 min. 39 3-5 secs.

Merchants' Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Dr. O'Connor's Clamecy (7st. 11lbs.),
 Foy .. 1
 Rao Bahadur D. A. Sruve's Devastate
 (8st. 1lb.), Flynn .. 2
 Sir David Ezra's Spencer (8st. 3lbs.),
 Rickaley .. 3
 Mr. J. F. D'Souza's Gaul (8st. 5lbs.), Scarlett .. 4
 Won by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths, 1 length.
 Time.—2 mins. 34 2-5 secs.

Coronation Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

The Maharaja of Paralakimedi's Gay Lover
 (9st. 1lb.), Sibbritt .. 1
 Messrs. B. K. and H. P. Poddar's Filter
 (8st.), Ermer .. 2
 Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Goolash (7st. 9lbs.), Flynn .. 3
 Messrs. Chamria and Higgin's Kahapa (7st.
 11lbs.), Stead .. 4
 Won by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths, neck.—
 Time.—1 min. 39 1-5 secs.

The Metropolitan. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mrs. E. J. Booth's Gabarnae (7st. 4lbs.),
 Christie .. 1
 Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's Black
 Peril (7st. 8lbs.), Raffaele .. 2
 Mrs. C. H. Northmore's Shell Ont (7st.
 10lbs.), Stead .. 3
 Mrs. L. Musry's Teller (7st. 13lbs.), Tomlinson .. 4
 Won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths.
 Time.—1 min. 18 secs.

Viceroy's Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr. Edward Esmond's Fastnet (9st.),
 Rickaby .. 1
 Nawabzada Yemimulmulk of Bhopal's Mas
 d'Antiles (9st. 3lbs.), Jones .. 2
 Messrs. Chamria and A. Higgin's Kahapa
 (9st. 3lbs.), Morris .. 3
 Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st. 3lbs.),
 C. Hoyt .. 4
 Won by 1½ lengths, ¾ length, ½ length.
 Time.—3 mins. 2 4-5 secs.

New Year Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mrs. E. J. Booth's Gabarnae (9st. 4lbs.),
 Clarke .. 1
 Messrs. Bagree and Choubey's Desert Night
 (8st. 2lbs.), Simpson .. 2
 Mr. A. H. C. Rostron's Vasiloff (8st. 13lbs.),
 Sibbritt .. 3
 Mr. A. Higgin's Tel Asur (8st. 5 lbs.),
 Morris .. 4
 Won by ¾ length, shorthhead, 2½ length.
 Time.—1 min. 12 4-5 secs.

Kashmir Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Nawabzada Fakruhnul's Zuyder Zee (9st. 4lbs.), Jones	1
Mr. Edward Esmond's Tetrazone. Dead heat, (9st. 1lb.), Rickaby	2
Lord Brabourne (7st. 12lbs.), Raffaele	3
Mrs. C. H. Northmore's Shell Out (7st. 10lbs.), Stead	4
Won by head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length. Time.—1 min. 26 secs.	

Cooch-Behar Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Sir David Ezra's Pride of Birth (8st. 10lbs.), Sibbritt	1
Dr. O'Connor's Clamecy (7st. 5lbs.), Ermer	2
Messrs. Higgins and Bhatler's Grand March (9st. 3lbs.), Morris	3
Lady Benthall's Adonis (8st. 7lbs.), Raffaele	4
Won by head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{4}$ lengths. Time.—2 min. 19 4-5 secs.	

Carmichael Cup. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st. 7lbs.), C. Hoyt	1
Mr. G. N. Musry's Auto Buz (8st. 12lbs.), Munro	2
Messrs. Chauria and Higgins's Kahapa (8st.), Morris	3
Mr. A. Higgins's Synagogue (8st. 7lbs.), Simpson	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—2 mins. 7 1-5 secs.	

Beresford Plate. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—

Mr. F. Collingwood's Poet's Walk (8st. 10lbs.), Jones	1
Mr. Edgar's Wonston (9st. 5lbs.), Jockey	2
Mr. N. Hickie's Cumrew (8st. 3lbs.), Foy	3
Mr. E. G. Abbot's Bona Fide (8st. 3lbs.), Stead	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time.—3 mins. 1 2-5 secs.	

Ronaldshay Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Messrs. Bagree and Choubey's Desert Night (8st. 4lbs.), Simpson	1
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Goolash (8st. 12lbs.), Flynn	2
Mrs. L. Musry's Teller (8st. 13lbs.), Morris	3
Mrs. E. J. Booth's Gabarnac (9st. 4lbs.), Clarke	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, head, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time.—1 min. 28 secs.	

Governor's Cup. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—

Messrs. A. Higgins and Chamoria's Kahapa (9st. 7lbs.), Munro	1
Dr. O'Connor's Clamecy (7st. 13lbs.), Ermer	2
Hon. Lady Benthall's Adonis (7st. 8lbs.), Smith	3
Mr. J. F. D'Souza's Gaul (7st. 6lbs.), Stead	4
Won by neck, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time.—3 mins. 1 2-5 secs.	

Mayfowl Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Dr. O'Connor and Mr. Gemmel's Lucian (8st. 1lb.), Ermer	1
Mr. Alex. A. Apear's Greek Abbot (7st. 6lbs.), Carr	2
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Goolash (8st. 9lbs.), Flynn	3
Sir David Ezra's Pride of Birth (8st. 11lb.), Raffaele	4
Won by head, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time.—1 min. 40 secs.	

Macpherson Cup. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—

Mr. R. Foster's Steeplehurst (7st. 7lbs.), Stead	1
Mr. S. K. Bhatler's Grand March (9st. 4lbs.), Morris	2
Mr. S. R. Varma's The Pauper (7st. 7lbs.), Christie	3
Mr. D. K. Bhatler's Loyalot (7st. 7lbs.), Carr	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, head, neck. Time.—2 mins. 32 3-5 secs.	

Karachi.

Governor's Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mr. R. G. Saulez's Last Post (9st. 10lbs.), E. Roxburgh	1
Lt.-Col. Gakelly and Capt. L. B. Poer's Had Again (8st. 2lbs.), Field	2
Mr. S. C. Woodward's Papeword (9st. 7lbs.), Balfour	3
Mr. M. Wemyss's Flamcoe (8st. 11lb.), Harding	4
Won by head, 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—1 min. 29 secs.	

Stewards' Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mr. S. C. Woodward's Hi-ho (9st.), Balfour	1
Mr. H. Haslam's Vivandiere (7st. 9lbs.), Harding	2
Mr. Moosa Issa's Kutch Mandvi (7st.), Purtoosingh	3
Mr. H. M. Mohamed's Black Eagle (7st.), Faiz Mohd.	4
Won by shorthead, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, neck. Time.—1 min. 15 4-5 secs.	

Club Cup. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—

Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan's Darbis (8st.), Rylands	1
Mr. H. Y. Samma's Grand Prince (7st. 2lbs.), Faiz Mohd.	2
Mr. K. T. Sampat's Munir al Iraq (9st.), Selby	3
Mr. S. H. A. Kadar's Tofan Beg (8st. 5lbs.), Jabbar	4
Won by 3 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, shorthead. Time.—2 mins. 56 1-5 secs.	

Khan Bahadur Abdul Sattar Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan's Darbis (8st. 4lbs.), Rylands	1
Mr. S. Mehdi's Mushkoor (9st. 12lbs.), H. McQuade	2
Mrs. J. Grimshaw and Mrs. M. B. Grimshaw's Hyder Beg (7st.), Mendoza	3
Mr. D. M. Shaw's Young Chayna (7st. 11lbs.), Fletcher	4
Won by shorthead, 1 length, 2½ lengths. Time.—1 min. 39 4-5 secs.	

Kolhapur.

Shri Yuvraj of Dewas Cup. Distance 5 furlongs.—

Messrs. N. D. Bagree and Edgar's Grimage (8st. 6lbs.), Marrable	1
Mrs. A. Higgins' Tatyoon (9st. 4lbs.), Brace	2
The Akkasaheb Maharaj's Comte de Grasse (8st. 4lbs.), F. Black	3
Won by ½ length, 5 lengths.	

Shri Shivaji Maharaja Commemoration Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. H. Latchford's Freestep (8st. 11lbs.), Burn	1
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (9st. 4lbs.), Obaid	2
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayamala (8st. 4lbs.), Shamrao	3
Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Saloon (7st. 7lbs.), S. Black	4
Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, 2 lengths. Time.—1 min. 48 secs.	

R. R. S. Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. Kapilraj Mehta's Knight's Adventure (9st. 6lbs.), C. Hoyt	1
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Castletol (8st. 12lbs.), Obaid	2
Mr. G. McElligott's Grease Spot (8st. 6lbs.), Burn	3
Mr. A. Higgins' Parsces (8st. 2lbs.), J. O'Neale	4
Won by shorthead, 1 length, 2 lengths.	

Shri Shahu Maharaja Memorial Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Soltero (7st. 10lbs.), J. O'Neale	1
Messrs. N. D. Bagree and Edgar's Grianeog (9st. 2lbs.), Marrable	2
Mr. M. C. Patel's Kilfinane (9st. 7lbs.), C. Hoyt	3
Mrs. A. Higgins' Tatyoon (9st. 12lbs.), B. McQuade	4
Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, 1½ lengths. Time.—1 min. 46 secs.	

W. I. T. C. Plate. Distance 5 furlongs.—

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bani Tamim (8st. 9lbs.), Obaid	1
Mr. M. Jamoor's Khalil (8st. 2lbs.), S. Black	2
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Dome (9st. 7lbs.), Forsyth	3
Mr. M. Lahori's Artighril (8st. 6lbs.), Thompson	4
Won by ¾ length, ¾ length, neck. Time.—1 minute 10 seconds.	

S. S. Anisabeh Maharaj Cup. Distance 1½ mile.—

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gay Life (8st. 5lbs.), Shamrao	1
The Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Ghafiah (9st. 2lbs.), F. Black	2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Gold Mine (8st.), B. McQuade	3
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Saif Antar (8st. 4lbs.), Jadhav	4
Won by ¾ length, ¾ length, 1 length. Time.—2 mins. 27 secs.	

Stewards Plate. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. H. Rorer's Mademoiselle Eileen (8st. 3lbs.), Burn	1
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Pratap Sinha (9st. 4lbs.), Forsyth	2
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Greek Gem (9st. 2lbs.), Obaid	3
Mr. S. K. Bhattar's Sanker (8st. 13lbs.), Marrable	4
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths. Time.—1 min. 47 1-5 secs.	

Sir Leslie Wilson Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Safradon Beg (8st. 8lbs.), Obaid	1
Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Virkumar (8st. 4lbs.), Jadhav	2
Mr. M. H. Najeh's Arab King (8st. 7lbs.), R. Vithal	3
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' Lucky Son (8st. 6lbs.), B. McQuade	4
Won by ¾ length, ¾ length, ¾ length. Time.—2 mins. 29 4-5 secs.	

Maharaja Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr. N. D. Bagree's Lucan (8st. 6lbs.), Marrable	1
Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Black Prince (8st.), Shamrao	2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. Kapilraj Mehta's Knight's Adventure (7st. 12lbs.), Thompson	3
Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Soltero (8st. 7lbs.), Obaid	4

Madras.

Balmoral Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—	
Messrs. Narsaria and Poddar's Barbarian (7st. 8lbs.), Black	1
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayamala H. McQuade	2
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (8st. 11lbs.), Marrs	3
Mr. Kishenda's Brutus (7st. 10lbs.), Packham	4
Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length. Time.—1 min. 18 2-5 secs.	
Travancore Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—	
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Red Dawn (8st. 6lbs.), H. McQuade	1
Messrs. Hill, Johnstone and Tosh's Purple Heron (8st. 13 lbs.), Bowley	2
Mr. Gasson's Song of Six Pence (8st. 11lbs.), Wing	3
Mr. McElligot's Quarley Hill (8st. 3lbs.), Packham	4
Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, ½ length. Time.—1 min. 18 1-5 secs.	
Coronation Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—	
Lady Marjorie Erskine and Major Kelly's Old Fogey (8st. 3lbs.), Bezant	1
Mr. Bhagwandas' Curfew III (8st. 4lbs.), Marrs	2
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Black Prince (8st. 4lbs.), H. McQuade	3
Mr. Somasunderam's Smoky Sea (7st. 9lbs.), Orme	4
Won by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths. Time.—2 mins. 15 1-5 secs.	
Steward's Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—	
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's First Impression (8st. 5lbs.), Marrs	1
Mr. Desraj Ur's Eyelid (7st. 12lbs.), Orme	2
Brigadier Hill and Messrs. Johnstone and Tosh's King's Lead (9st. 4lbs.), Bowley ..	3
Mrs. Johnstone's Honorine (8st. 7lbs.), Roberts	4
Won by neck, 2 lengths, ½ length. Time.—1 min. 17-1-5 secs.	
Khallikhote Cup. Distance 1 mile.—	
Lady Marjorie Erskine and Major Kelly's Tiger Tim (9st. 3lbs.), Bezant	1
Mrs. D'Arcy's Albury (9st.), H. Black	2
Mr. Bhagwanda's Come Awa' (8st. 10lbs.), Orme	3
Messrs. Hill, Johnstone and Tosh's Purple Heron (9st. 4lbs.) Bowley	4
Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 1½ lengths. Time.—1 min. 44 4-5 secs.	
Nizam's Cup. Distance 1 mile.—	
Mr. Hallen's Tetramarte (7st. 5lbs.), Roberts	1

Mr. Somasunderam's Smoky Sea (7st. 8lbs.), Orme		2
The Maharani of Venkatagiri's Laden La (8st. 8lbs.), Bezant		3
Messrs. Hill, Johnstone and Tosh's Titch (7st. 11lbs.), Packham		4
Won by ¾ length, shorthcad, 1½ lengths. Time.—1 min. 40 1-5 secs.		
Sivaganga Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—		
Mrs. Tyrell's Catalan (8st. 8lbs.), Bowley ..	1	
Mr. Latchford's Freestep (7st. 7lbs.), Roberts	2	
Mr. Kishenda's Brutus (7st. 8lbs.), Packham	3	
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (8st.), Marrs	4	
Won by 2½ lengths, ¾ length, ¾ length. Time.—1 min. 29 secs.		
Parlakimedl Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—		
Mr. Sampat's Darbis (9st. 1lb.), Marrs ..	1	
The Maharaja of Mysore's Torpedo (8st. 1lb.), Orme	2	
Mr. Rajagopal's Nickel (8st.), Watson ..	3	
Mr. Moosajee's Young Kajid (9st. 4lbs.), Bezant	4	
Won by shorthcad, 2 lengths, shorthcad. Time.—2 mins. 24 3-5 secs.		
Governor's Cup. R. C. and distance.—		
Mrs. D'Arcy's Albury (7st. 6lbs.), Watson ..	1	
Messrs. Hill, Johnstone and Tosh's Titch (7st. 11lbs.), Packham	2	
The Raja of Akalkot's Gay Bachelor (7st. 5lbs.), B. McQuade	3	
The Maharaja of Mysore's Bunny Smith (7st. 9lbs.), Meekings	4	
Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, ½ length. Time.—2 mins. 54 2-5 secs.		
Kirlampudi Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—		
Mr. Desraj Urs's Eyelid (8st. 11lbs.), Wells ..	1	
Mrs. Johnstone's Honorine (8st. 5lbs.), Roberts	2	
The Raja of Venkatagiri's Gaitetra (9st. 2lbs.), Bezant	3	
Brigadier Hill and Messrs. Johnstone and Tosh's King's Lead (9st. 4lbs.), Bowley ..	4	
Won by shorthcad, 1½ lengths, head. Time.—1 min. 15 1-5 secs.		
Trades Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—		
Capt. D'Arcy's Angels (9st. 1lb.), Marrs ..	1	
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Date Tree (8st. 8lbs.), Foster	2	
Mr. Bhatler's Violet Ray (7st. 4lbs.), J. Britt	3	
Brigadier Hill and Messrs. Johnstone and Tosh's Romance (8st. 12lbs.) Bowley ..	4	
Won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths, neck. Time 2 mins. 10 3-5 secs.		

Maharaja of Venkatagiri Memorial Cup.

Distance 6 furlongs.—	
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ajid (8st. 5lbs.), Marrs	1
Mr. Syed Fatah's Desert Prince (8st. 12lbs.), Bezant	2
Mr. Kolah's Mahmood Beg (8st. 12lbs.), Watson	3
Mr. Kolah's Full Moon (7st. 11lbs.), Warren	4
Won by 1 length, $\frac{3}{4}$ length, $\frac{3}{4}$ length. Time.—1 min. 25 secs.	

Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. H. Latchford's Freestep (7st. 9lbs.), Roberts	1
Mrs. Tyrell's Catalan (9st. 4lbs.), Bowley	2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayamah (8st. 6lbs.), Marrs	3
Mr. Kishendas's Brutus (7st. 9lbs.), Paekham	4
Won by 3 lengths, $\frac{3}{4}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—1 min. 45 secs.	

Lalithgow Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shelley (9st. 4lbs.), Marrs	1
Mr. M. Oomer's Golden Yew (8st.), Foster	2
Brigadier Hill and Messrs. Johnstone and Toshi's Titch (8st. 10lbs.), Bowley	3
Capt. D'Arcy's Snow Leopard (8st.), Watson	4
Won by $\frac{3}{4}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{3}{4}$ length. Time.—2 min. 41 1-5 secs.	

R. C. T. C. Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

The Earl of Shannon's Duratire (8st. 13lbs.), Roberts	1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Greek Gem (7st. 5lbs.), H. Black	2
Brigadier Hill and Messrs. Johnstone and Toshi's Gold Period (8st. 8lbs.), Paekham	3
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's Bunny Smith (7st. 7lbs.), H. McQuade	4
Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, $\frac{3}{4}$ length. Time.—2 min. 9 3-5 secs.	

Bobbili Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. Sampat's Darbis (9st. 3lbs.), Marrs	1
Mr. McQuade's Rustom (7st. 12 lbs.), Paekham	2
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's Torpedo (7st. 9lbs.), Orme	3
Mr. Thakoredas's Sonia (7st. 6lbs.), Thompson	4
Won by a neck, shorthad, $\frac{3}{4}$ length. Time.—1 min. 55 2-5 secs.	

Merchants' Cup. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shelly (9st. 4lbs.), Marrs	1
Mr. Somasundaram's Smoky Sea (7st. 12lbs.), H. McQuade	2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Greek Gem (8st. 5lbs.), Foster	3

The Raja of Bobbili's Bull Fight (8st. 11lbs.), H. Black	4
Won by a head, shorthad, shorthad. Time.—1 min. 57 4-5 secs.	

Ceylon Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. Bhatler's Skylight (9st. 4lbs.), Warren	1
Mr. Bhatler's Violet Ray (7st. 4lbs.), Britt	2
Mrs. D'Arcy's Dobson's Choice (8st. 5lbs.), Watson	3
Lady Erskine and Major Kelly's Pressure (9st.), Bezant	4
Won by $\frac{3}{4}$ length, $\frac{3}{4}$ length, 1 length.	

Bangalore Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Lady Marjorie Erskine and Major Kelly's Tiger Tim (7st. 12lbs.), Roberts	1
Brigadier Hill and Messrs. Johnstone and Toshi's Titch (8st.), Hill	2
Mr. Somasundaram's Smoky Sea (7st. 11lbs.), Watson	3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shelley (9st. 4lbs.), Marrs	4
Won by 4 lengths, shorthad, 2 lengths. Time.—2 min. 11 3-5 secs.	

Willington Plate. Distance 1½ miles.—

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Safradon Beg (7st. 4lbs.), Britt	1
Messrs. Nanganna and Chetty's Prosperity (9st. 4lbs.), Marrs	2
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Sobhan Pasha (7st. 9lbs.), Orme	3
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's Torpedo (8st. 3lbs.), H. McQuade	4
Won by $\frac{3}{4}$ length, 2 lengths, head. Time.—3 mins. 35 3-5 secs.	

Cochin Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr. Shamngam's Jimmy (7st. 4lbs.), H. Black	1
Mr. Khan's Kaimursz (7st. 12lbs.), H. McQuade	2
Mr. Chetty's Sabih Pasha (7st. 12lbs.), Watson	3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Samah (8st. 10lbs.), Marrs	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths.	

Mysore.

Desaraj Urs Memorial Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mrs. L. Svamvur's Who's Who (8st. 13lbs.), Burn	1
The Maharaja of Mysore's Suintosh (7st. 6lbs.), Roberts	2
The Raja of Bobbili's Gold Galoon (8st. 2lbs.), Meekings	3
The Hon. Sir M. C. Chidambaram Chettiar's Novia (7st. 11 lbs.), Evans	4
Won by neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—1 min. 16 1-5 secs.	

H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mrs. M. Alston's Knight at Arms (8st.),	
S. Black	1
Capt. M. V. Milbank's Sappho (7st. 3lbs.),	
H. Black	2
Messrs. A. M. Jaffar and G. Subbarao's	
True Man (9st. 8lbs.), Brace	3
Messrs. A. M. Jaffar and G. Subbarao's	
Rathlorn (8st. 12lbs.), Selby	4
Won by head, head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—	
1 min. 43 secs.	

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore Gold Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

The Maharaja of Rajpipla's Etessam (9st. 3lbs.), Selby	1
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shelley (8st. 9lbs.), Obaid	2
Mr. S. K. Bhatther's Baden's Lady (8st. 3lbs.), Meekings	3
Mr. R. Foster's Isore (9st.), Burn	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time.—	
2 mins. 23 1-5 secs.	

Bobbili Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mr. A. J. Kolah's Forat (9st.), Balfour	1
Chief of Miraj's Mahboobat Tariq (7st. 2lbs.), H. Black	2
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ace of Hearts (7st. 13lbs.), H. McQuade	3
The Maharaja of Mysore's Torpedo (7st. 9lbs.), Meekings	4
Won by head, 1 length, 1 length. Time.—	
2 mins. 40 secs.	

R. C. T. C. Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mrs. M. A. D'Arcy's Albury (7st. 6lbs.),	
Meekings	1
Mr. S. K. Bhatther's Tampico (8st. 8lbs.),	
Brace	2
Mr. N. Hickie's Golinda (7st. 10lbs.),	
Raffae	3
Begum Peeroza Dulhan's Williewin (7st. 1lb.), B. McQuade	4
Won by 2 lengths, shorthed, 2 lengths.	
Time.—2 mins. 25 secs.	

Sirdar M. Lakshminikantaraj Urs Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.

Mr. P. N. Mehtha's Fata Kashaf (9st. 4lbs.),	
Selby	1
Mr. Shakhir's Tharwath (8st. 6lbs.),	
Meekings	2
Mr. Shakhir's Dhiyab (8st. 1lb.), Thompson. 3	
Dr. J. J. Naegaumwala's Sagban Pasha (9st. 2lbs.), S. Black	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 4 lengths, neck. Time.—	
2 mins. 42 4-5 secs.	

Stewards' Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mr. S. K. Bhatther's Baden's Lady (8st. 5lbs.),	
Brace	1
Brig. R. C. R. Hill and Messrs. A. A. John-	
stone and D. W. Tosh's King's Lead	
(9st. 2lbs.), S. Black	2
Rajkumar C. Desaraj Urs' Eyelid (7st. 11lbs.), H. Black	3
The Maharaja of Mysore's Eyelid (7st. 5lbs.),	
B. McQuade	4
Won by 1 length, 1 length, neck. Time.—	
1 min. 30 secs.	

Ootacamund.

Sivaganga Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Messrs. B. K. and H. P. Poddar's Right	
Dress (9st. 6lbs.), Lott	1
Mr. Ali Asker's Spionogue (7st. 7lbs.),	
Meekings	2
Rajkumar Desaraj Urs' Palantha (8st. 7lbs.), Evans	3
Mr. Somasundaram's Fors Abbey (7st. 12lbs.), Clarke	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.	
Time.—1 min. 46 secs.	

Governor's Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mr. Bhatther's Baden's Lady (8st. 7lbs.),	
Meekings	1
Mr. Mohan Rao's Aquila (7st. 6lbs.), B.	
McQuade	2
Mr. Botlia van Ingen's Nalini (9st. 7lbs.)	
Evans	3
Mr. Somasundaram's Fors Abbey (7st. 8lbs.),	
Clarke	4
Won by 4 lengths, neck, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Time.—	
2 mins. 23 3-5 secs.	

Coronation Cup. Distance 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs.—

Messrs. Hormasji and Rangachari's It	
(7st. 13lbs.), Clarke	1
Mr. Goenka's Falloch (8st. 11lbs.), Lott	2
Mr. Ali Asker's Spionogue (7st. 10lbs.),	
Meekings	3
Mr. Govindaraj's Rahinderry (7st. 6lbs.)	
Roberts	4
Won by 1 length, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.	
Time.—1 min. 38 secs.	

Madras Race Club Cup. Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—

Mr. Dharamsey's Prosperity (8st. 10lbs.),	
Balfour	1
Mr. S. M. K. Durani's Amristsar (8st. 11lbs.), Roberts	2
Mr. Ahmedbhoys' Kanda (8st. 13lbs.),	
Evans	3
Mr. Subhan's Chayna (7st. 11lbs.), Meekings. 4	
Won by 8 lengths, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.	
Time.—2 mins. 25 4-5 secs.	

Poona.

Dunstable Handicap. Distance 1½ miles.—
 Begum Feroza Dulhan's Corey (8st. 9lbs.),
 Hutchins 1
 Mrs. M. Clarke's Lyon's Mail (8st. 12lbs.),
 Rylands 2
 Mr. N. E. Raymond's Ecclesiastic (8st. 5lbs.),
 Brace 3
 The Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time (9st.
 2lbs.), Selby 4
 Won by head, 5 lengths, 6 lengths. Time.—
 2 mins. 10 1/5 secs.

Poona Arab Stakes. Distance 1½ miles.—
 Mr. Shakhri's Tharwath (7st. 9lbs.), H.
 McQuade 1
 Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Tajal Nasser (8st.
 7 lbs.), Evans 2
 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gay Life (9st.
 2lbs.), Obald 3
 Mr. H. R. Fadloo's Salim Pasha (8st. 6lbs.),
 Brace 4
 Won by head, 4 lengths, 12 lengths. Time.—
 2 mins. 58 secs. 7 furlongs.—

All-India Produce Stakes. Distance
 Messrs. Kay and G. Subbarow's True Man
 (9st. 8lbs.), Munro 1
 Mr. Eve's School for Scandal (8st. 7lbs.),
 Brace 2
 Sir Homi Mehta and Sir Jamsetjee Dug-
 gan's Vanity Fair (7st. 5lbs.), Bromley .. 3
 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayamala
 (8st. 7lbs.), E. Britt 4
 Won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths, 1 length.
 Time.—1 min. 30 secs.

The Criterion. Distance 6 furlongs.—
 Mr. Diamond's Titanium (7st. 13lbs.),
 Maxwell 1
 Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's
 Cercello (7st. 7lbs.), Bromley 2
 Messrs. A. Higgins and S. Bagree's Syna-
 gogue (9st. 3lbs.) Munro 3
 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond
 Shower (8st. 12lbs.), Obald 4
 Won by neck, 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths.
 Time.—1 min. 13 secs.

H. H. The First Aga Khan's Commemoration
 Plate. Distance 1½ miles.—
 Mr. Slon F. Nessim's Starlight (7st. 5lbs.),
 Bromley 1
 Mr. A. K. Hamad's Taj Subhan (7st. 5lbs.),
 E. Britt 2
 Mr. F. H. Mehta's Fata Kashaf (8st.), Selby .. 3
 Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Taj al Nasser (7st.
 12lbs.), Evans 4
 Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 8 lengths.
 Time.—2 mins. 25 1/5 secs.

The Trial Plate. Distance 1 mile.—

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Gay Lover
 (7st. 13lbs.), Maxwell 1
 Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's
 Cercello (7st. 11lbs.), Simpson 2
 Mrs. Marbeth's Cardinal (8st. 7lbs.),
 Hutchins 3
 Nawabzada Yemul-ul-mulk of Bhopal's
 Mas D'Antibes (9st. 2lbs.), Jones 4
 Won by 4 lengths, ½ length, 1 length,
 Time.—1 min. 42 1/5 secs.

Indian Breeders' Stakes. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. Gemini's School for Scandal (8st. 5 lbs.),
 Kasim Hassan 1
 Sir Homi Mehta and Sir Jamsetjee Dug-
 gan's Vanity Fair (7st. 4 lbs.), E. Britt .. 2
 Messrs. Kay and G. Subbarow's True Man
 (9st. 6lbs.), Munro 3
 Mr. Gemini's Rising Sun (8st. 5lbs.),
 Selby 4
 Won by 1½ lengths, 3½ lengths, 12 lengths.
 Time.—1 min. 47 2/5 secs.

Poona Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond
 Shower (8st. 11lbs.), E. Britt 1
 Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st. 4lbs.),
 H. McQuade 2
 Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's
 Cercello. (8st. 2lbs.), Simpson 3
 Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's
 Cartoon (7st. 2lbs.), J. Rosen 4
 Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, head. Time.—
 1 min. 26 4/5 secs.

Dullingham Handicap. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mr. Gemini's Garden Warbler (8st. 8lbs.),
 Selby 1
 Mrs. S. J. Gubbay's Paper Boy (9st. 7lbs.),
 Brace 2
 Mr. Gem's Grecian Orb (8st. 2lbs.), H.
 McQuade 3
 Mr. M. C. Patel and Dr. J. J. Naegaumvala's
 Havana II (7st. 7lbs.), E. Britt 4
 Won by 1½ lengths, 3 lengths, head.
 Time.—1 min. 13 secs.

Caledonian Selling Handicap. Distance 1 mile.—

The Raja of Akalkot's Wait-a-bit (9st.),
 Brace 1
 Mr. Gem's Wagon Hill (8st. 3lbs.), Evans. 2
 Mr. O. Randall's Cryptogram (8st. 3lbs.),
 B. McQuade 3
 Mr. B. M. Goculdas' Fairstitch (7st. 10lbs.),
 Netto 4
 Won by neck, 3 lengths, 2 lengths. Time.—
 1 min. 42 1/5 secs.

Willington Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr. G. McElligott's Quicksilver (7st. 9lbs.), Simpson	1
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon (9st. 7 lbs.), Munro	2
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (9st. 7lbs.), Jones	3
Won by 1 length, 20 lengths. Time.—2 mins. 7 3-5 secs.	

Ebor Handicap. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's Royal Prince (7st. 5lbs.) E. Britt	1
Mr. S. Bagree's Casino (7st. 12lbs.), Simpson	2
The Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time (7st. 12lbs.), Selby	3
Mr. Diamond's Argyll (7st. 7 lbs.), Bromley	4
Won by head, 6 lengths, ¾ length. Time.—2 mins. 7 2-5 secs.	

Secunderabad.

Shah Yar Jung Memorial Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Miss F. J. Mashal's Marina (9st. 4 lbs.), Evans	1
Brig. R. C. R. Hill and Mr. Johnstone's Purple Heron (8st. 8lbs.), H. Black	2
The Raja Saheb of Akalkot's Grease Spot (8st. 8lbs.), Burn	3
Mrs. E. C. Swarie's Wrist Watch (8st. 1lb.), Rosen	4
Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths. Time.—1 min. 14 secs.	

Raja Khaja Pershad Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Mr. M. H. Najeh's Arab King (7st. 12lbs.), Burn	1
Mr. Ahmedbhoy's Kanda (9st.), Evans	2
Mr. Shahkir's Tharwath (7st. 12lbs.), Roberts	3
Mr. J. McQuade's Rustom (8st. 6lbs.), B. McQuade	4
Won by neck, ¾ length, 1½ lengths. Time.—2 mins. 25 secs.	

R. C. T. C. Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Miss F. J. Mashal's Marina (8st. 4lbs.), Evans	1
Mr. Gemini's Mad Hatter (9st. 9lbs.), Selby	2
Mr. D. M. Shaw's Moti Koh (7st. 1lb.), B. McQuade	3
Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's Garraveen (7st.), Rosen	4
Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, 5 lengths. Time.—1 min. 16 secs.	

Moin-ud-Dowlah Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mrs. J. E. Malone's Black Fashion (8st. 2lbs.), Burn	1
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Mrs. K. Lakshmibai Amma's Boston Mall (8st. 2lbs.), McQuade	2
Major R. Tyrell's Roster (8st. 8lbs.), S. Black	3
Mr. J. H. Sorabji's Fanciful (9st. 12lbs.), Selby	4
Won by 3 lengths, head, 2 lengths. Time.—1 min. 18 secs.	

Hill Fort Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. Shahkir's Dhiyah (7st. 9lbs.), Roberts	1
Messrs. M. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Saif-al-Iraq (9st. 9lbs.), Evans	2
Mr. Shahkir's Tharwath (8st. 3lbs.), Selby	3
Mr. M. H. Najeh's Arab King (8st. 7lbs.), Burn	4
Won by 2 lengths, neck, head. Time.—1 min. 54 4-5 secs.	

Stewards' Cup.—

Mr. F. R. Grenyer's Tetramarte (7st. 4lbs.), Rosen	1
Mr. Gemini's Havana II (8st. 6lbs.), Selby	2
Mr. D. M. Shaw's Moti Koh (7st.), McQuade	3
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Skavala (7st. 3lbs.), Roberts	4
Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths. Time.—1 min. 29 secs.	

Prince Mukarram Jah's Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mr. A. J. Kolah's Soledin (8st. 4lbs.), Roberts	1
Raja Saheb of Akalkot's Grease Spot (9st.), Burn	2
Brig. R. C. R. Hill and Messrs. Johnstone and Tosh's Romance (8st. 3lbs.), S. Black	3
Mr. V. J. Mohan Rao's Pumpkin Pie (9st. 6lbs.), Evans	4
Won by 4 lengths, ¾ length, 2 lengths. Time.—1 min. 28 1-5 secs.	

Nizam's Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—

Brig. R. C. R. Hill and Messrs. Johnstone and Tosh's Titch (8st. 1lb.), H. Black	1
Mr. J. H. Sorabji's Cybo (9st. 4lbs.), Selby	2
Brig. R. C. R. Hill and Messrs. Johnstone and Tosh's Pest (8st. 7lbs.), S. Black	3
Mr. F. R. Grenyer's Tetramarte (8st. 3lbs.), Rosen	4
Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, Short head. Time.—2 mins. 8 2-5 secs.	

Heir-Apparent's Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Saif al-Iraq (8st. 11lbs.), Evans	1
Dr. S. K. Pillay's Fair Play (9st. 10lbs.), Selby	2
Mr. J. McQuade's Rustom (8st.), Burn	3
Mr. E. Hazamy's Silver Jubilee (8st. 1lb.), B. McQuade	4
Won by 2 lengths, neck, 4 lengths. Time.—1 min. 51 4-5 secs.	

CRICKET.

Bombay.

Cricket Championship of India final :—

Hyderabad beat Nawanagar by one wicket.
Nawanagar 152 and 270. Hyderabad 113
and 310 for 9 wickets.

Bombay Pentangular :—

Muslims beat Parsis by 8 wickets. Parsis
178 and 104. Muslims 201 and 104 for
2 wickets.

Semi-final :—Muslims beat The Rest by
33 runs. Muslims 240 and 225. The Rest
199 and 233.

Semi-final :—Europeans w.o. Hindus.

Final :—Muslims beat Europeans by an innings
and 91 runs. Europeans 64 and 84, Muslims
239.

Jubbulpore.

Jubbulpore Quadrangular Final :—

Hindus beat Anglo-Indians by 6 runs. Hindus
242 and 124, Anglo-Indians 173 and 187.

Karachi.

Sind Pentangular :—

Hindus beat Europeans by an innings and 102
runs. (Hindus 310, Europeans 71 and 137).

Hindus beat Parsis on the result of the first
innings. (Hindus 249 and 104 for one
wicket, Parsis 209 and 6 for 1 wicket).

Final—Hindus drew with Muslims. (Hindus
399 for 9 declared and 34 for 5 declared,
Muslims 298 and 74 for 1.)

Secunderabad.

Moin-ud-Dowlah Gold Cup Cricket Tournament
Final :—

Hyderabad State XI won by 159 runs.
Hyderabad State XI 157 and 383, Hydrabad
Cricket Association 150 and 231.

Tennyson's Tour.

At Baroda—Match drawn :—Tennyson's XI
399 and 51 for 1 wk., Baroda 177.

At Karachi—Match drawn :—Sind 348 and
83, Tennyson's XI 303 and 58 for no loss.

At Peshawar—Tennyson's XI won by 8
wickets—North-West Frontier Province 80
and 167, Tennyson's XI 225 and 23 for
2 wickets.

At Lahore—Match drawn :—Tennyson's XI
376 for 8 wickets declared and 108 for 4
wickets, Universities XI 139.

At Lahore—Tennyson's XI won the first
unofficial Test by 9 wickets—India XI 121
and 199, Tennyson's XI 207 and 114 for
1 wicket.

At Ajmer—Rajputana and Districts XI beat
Tennyson's XI by 2 wickets—Tennyson's
XI 212 and 112, Rajputana and Districts
XI 237 and 99 for 8 wickets.

At Ahmedabad—Match drawn :—Tennyson's
XI 420, Combined Gujerat and Western
India States Cricket Assn. XI 211 and 228
for 9 wickets.

At Jamnagar—Nawanagar beat Tennyson's XI
by 34 runs :—Nawanagar 206 and 223 for
7 wickets declared, Tennyson's XI 126 and
269.

At Bombay—Match drawn :—Tennyson's XI
367, Cricket Club of India XI 189 and 297
for 5 wickets.

At Bombay—Tennyson's XI beat India in the
second unofficial Test by 6 wickets—India
XI 153 and 208, Tennyson's XI 191 and
171 for 4 wickets.

At Poona—Match drawn :—Tennyson's XI
319 and 42 for 2 wickets, Maharashtra 273.

At Lucknow—Match drawn :—Tennyson's XI
145 and 201 for 7 wickets declared, United
Provinces 154 and 67 for 1 wicket.

At Indore—Match drawn :—Central India
191 and 182 for 9 wickets declared, Tenny-
son's XI 192 and 126 for 4 wickets.

At Jamshedpur—Tennyson's XI won by
4 wickets. Bihar 84, Tennyson's XI 211
for 6 wickets.

At Calcutta—India won the third unofficial
Test by 93 runs. India XI 350 and 192.
Tennyson's XI 257 and 192.

At Calcutta—Tennyson's XI won by 187 runs.
Tennyson's XI 316 and 121 for one wicket
declared. Cooch-Behar 167 and 83.

At Patiala—Match drawn :—Patiala 142 and
264 for 5 wickets. Tennyson's XI 445 for 9
wickets declared.

At Delhi—Match drawn :—Tennyson's XI 353
for 6 wickets declared. Delhi & Districts
XI 305 for 8 wickets.

At Nagpur—Tennyson's XI won by 8 wickets.
C. P. & Berar XI 76 and 112, Tennyson's XI
151 for 9 wickets declared and 39 for 2
wickets.

At Madras—Match drawn :—Tennyson's XI
448 for 8 wickets declared and 324 for 5
wickets. Madras 305.

At Hyderabad—Nawab Moin-ud-Dowlah's XI
won by 6 wickets. Tennyson's XI 148 and
293. Nawab Moin-ud-Dowlah's XI 317
for 4 wickets and 127.

At Bangalore—Tennyson's XI won by an
innings and 81 runs. Mysore State XI 83
and 141, Tennyson's XI 305 for 6 wickets
declared.

At Madras—India won the fourth unofficial
Test by an innings and 6 runs. India XI
263, Tennyson's XI 94 and 103.

At Bombay—Tennyson's XI won the fifth
unofficial Test by 156 runs and the rubber
for the series. Tennyson's XI 130 and 288.
India XI 131 and 131.

TENNIS.

Allahabad.

The All-India Lawn Tennis Championships.—

Men's Singles (Final):—D. N. Kapoor beat Islam Ahmad, 8-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Women's Singles (Final):—Miss Leela Row beat Miss Dubash, 6-1, 6-2.

Men's Doubles (Final):—Yudhister Singh and J. M. Mehta beat D. N. Kapoor and R. K. De, 7-9, 6-4, 6-8, 8-10, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles (Final):—Mrs. Footit and J. M. Mehta beat Miss Woodbridge and R. K. De, 6-1, 6-1.

Allahabad Plate (Final):—N. S. Bhatnagar beat S. N. Agarwal, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

Bombay.

Bombay Presidency Open Lawn Tennis Tournament:—

Men's Singles (Final):—E. V. Bobb beat B. T. Blake, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

Women's Singles (Final):—Mrs. J. E. Tew beat Mrs. R. Genge, 6-2, 6-0.

Men's Doubles (Final):—J. E. Tew and G. L. Mytton beat B. T. Blake and B. Rachappa, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Women's Doubles (Final):—Mrs. J. E. Tew and Mrs. W. H. Bell beat Miss T. Dias and Miss P. deLima, 6-3, 10-8.

Mixed Doubles (Final):—Mrs. J. E. Tew and J. E. Tew beat Mrs. R. Genge and N. Rama Rao, 9-7, 6-2.

The Western India Lawn Tennis Championships:—

Men's Singles (final):—S. L. R. Sawhney beat B. T. Blake, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.

Women's Singles (final):—Mrs. Footit beat Mrs. E. H. Edney, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

Men's Doubles (final):—S. Narayan Rao and N. Rama Rao beat J. E. Tew and G. L. Mytton, 6-2, 2-6, 6-3.

Women's Doubles (final):—Miss L. Woodbridge and Mrs. Footit beat Miss M. Woodcock and Miss Homan, 6-0, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles (final):—S. L. R. Sawhney and Miss M. Woodcock beat S. Narayan Rao and Mrs. E. H. Edney, 6-3, 6-3.

Calcutta.

East India Lawn Tennis Championships.—

Men's Singles (Final):—Ghaus Mahomed (Lucknow) beat S. L. R. Sawhney (Lahore), 6-2, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3.

Women's Singles (Final):—Mrs. Boland beat Miss Leela Row, 6-4, 6-4.

Men's Doubles (Final):—S. L. R. Sawhney and H. L. Soni beat N. Krishnaswamy and S. C. Beatty, 6-1, 6-3, 7-5.

Women's Doubles (Final):—Mrs. Boland and Mrs. Edney beat Mrs. Stork and Mrs. Lakeman, 6-3, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles (Final):—Mrs. Footit and J. M. Mehta beat Miss Leela Row and Ghaus Mahomed, 6-2, 6-3.

Professional Doubles (Final):—Murad Khana and Tamas Khan beat Mustaq Ahmed and Nawab Din, 4-6, 6-6, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3.

Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships.—

Men's Singles—(Final):—Yudhister Singh beat Madan Mohan, 7-5, 6-3, 1-6, 6-0.

Mixed Doubles—(Final):—J. M. Mehta and Mrs. Footit beat S. C. Beatty and Mrs. Edney, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3.

Women's Singles—(Final):—Mrs. Boland beat Mrs. Footit, 6-2, 6-3.

Men's Doubles—(Final):—Ghaus Mahomed and Yudhister Singh beat S. C. Beatty and J. M. Mehta, 1-6, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

Women's Doubles—(Final):—Mrs. Boland and Miss Harvey Johnston beat Mrs. Footit and Miss Homan, 6-3, 1-6, 6-2.

Lahore.

Northern India Lawn Tennis Championships.—

Men's Singles—(Final):—Ghaus Mohd. beat S. L. R. Sawhney, 2-6, 6-3, 5-5, (Sawhney retired hurt).

Women's Doubles—(Final):—Mrs. Hutehins and Miss Dubash beat Lady Addison and Mrs. Crouch, 6-3, 6-4.

Professional Singles—(Final):—Sirajul Haq beat Allah Buksh, 7-5, 7-5, 6-2.

Veteran's Doubles—(Final):—Sleem and Dalip Singh beat Y. M. Khan and Mahajan, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Madras.

The South India Lawn Tennis Championships:—

Men's Singles (final):—T. K. Ramanathan beat Balachandra Rao, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

Men's Doubles (final):—S. Narayan Rao and M. Rama Rao beat T. K. Ramanathan and Chennakesaveni, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles (final):—Mrs. Pollard and M. V. Bobji beat Mrs. C. V. N. Sastry and N. Krishnaswami, 6-2, 6-3.

Tilden's Tour.

CALCUTTA—

Tilden beat Burke, 6-3, 6-2.

Cochet beat Ramillon, 6-2, 6-3.

Tilden and Ramillon beat Cochet and Burke, 6-3, 10-8, 7-5.

Cochet beat Tilden, 6-2, 4-6, 9-7, 6-2.

Ramillon beat Burke, 6-0, 6-3.

Ramillon and Burke vs. Tilden and Cochet, 8-6, 4-2 (unfinished).

PATNA—

Ramillon beat Burke, 6-0, 6-2.

Cochet beat Tilden, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke, 6-1, 9-7.

ALLAHABAD—

Ramillon beat Burke, 6-0, 7-5.
Tilden beat Cochet, 6-3, 6-3.
Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke,
7-5, 7-5.

LUCKNOW—

Ramillon beat Burke, 6-2, 6-3.
Tilden beat Cochet, 6-1, 6-4.
Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke,
3-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4.

NEW DELHI—

Tilden beat Cochet, 6-0, 6-0.
Ramillon beat Burke, 6-1, 6-4.
Tilden and Burke beat Cochet and Ramillon,
7-5, 5-7, 6-4.

LAHORE—

Cochet beat Burke, 6-3, 6-1.
Tilden beat Ramillon, 10-8, 6-4.
Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke,
4-6, 6-4, 6-1.
Cochet beat Tilden, 6-4, 7-5.
Ramillon beat Burke, 6-1, 6-2.
Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke,
6-1, 6-3.

KARACHI—

Ramillon beat Burke, 6-4, 6-1.
Tilden beat Cochet, 7-5, 7-5.
Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke,

AJMER—

Ramillon beat Burke, 6-1, 6-3.
Tilden beat Cochet, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.
Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke,
7-5, 6-2.

AHMEDABAD—

Ramillon beat Burke, 6-3, 6-4.
Tilden beat Cochet, 6-4, 6-1.
Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke,
6-2, 6-2.

BARODA—

Ramillon beat Burke, 6-2, 6-2.
Tilden beat Cochet, 6-2, 7-5.
Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke,
9-7, 6-4.

BOMBAY—

Cochet beat Burke, 6-4, 10-8.
Tilden beat Ramillon, 6-3, 6-3.
Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke,
6-1, 6-2.
Ramillon beat Burke, 6-3, 6-8, 6-0.
Cochet beat Tilden, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.
Ramillon and Tilden beat Cochet and Burke,
3-6, 6-3, 6-2.
Hindu Gynikhana—Tilden beat Burke, 6-3,
6-0.
Cochet beat Ramillon, 7-5, 13-11.
Cochet and Ramillon beat Tilden and Burke,
6-4, 7-5.

DHARWAR—

Cochet beat Tilden, 4-6, 6-0, 6-0.
Cochet and Burke beat Tilden and a local
player, 7-5, 7-5.

POONA—

Tilden beat Cochet, 2-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 8-6.

TABLE TENNIS.

Bombay.

Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Tournament
at Byenla:—

Mixed Doubles—Final:—K. H. Kapadia
and Miss Madon beat J. Boyce and Miss
Shellim, 21-7, 23-21.

Men's Doubles—Final:—H. M. Barafwala
and Parelwala beat K. H. Kapadia and
Kumari, 21-17, 22-20, 15-21, 23-21.

Men's Singles—Final:—K. H. Kapadia beat
H. M. Barafwala, 13-21, 21-15, 20-22,
7-21, 21-15.

Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Champion-
ships:—

Men's Singles—Final:—K. H. Kapadia beat
Sukhtankar, 21-13, 21-19, 21-16.

Women's Singles—Final:—Miss P. D'Lima
beat Miss Darnwala, 21-19, 21-14.

Mixed Doubles—Final:—K. H. Kapadia
and Miss P. F. Madon beat I. N. Laljee and
Miss P. D. Lima, 10-21, 21-11, 21-18.

Men's Doubles—Final:—K. H. Kapadia and
H. M. Barafwala beat I. N. Laljee and G. N.
Laljee, 21-8, 21-19.

HOCKEY.

Bombay.

Killedar Cup Women's Tournament:—

Bombay City 1 goal.
Vincent Club Nil.

Women's Hockey League:—

Bombay City Winners.

Aga Khan Tournament:—

Lahore Y.M.C.A. 1 goal
Bangalore Indians Nil.

Bombay League:—

Provincial Hockey Championship Final:—

Bombay Customs 1 goal.
St. Xavier's College Nil.

Bombay Hockey League.—

Lusitanians "A"	Winners
Bombay Customs	Runners-up.

Aga Khan Tournament Final:—

Blagwant Club	3 goals.
Kirkee United	Nil.

Calcutta.**Beighton Cup Tournament:**—

Bengal-Nagpur Railway	1 goal.
Bhopal Wanderers	Nil.

Lakshmbilas Cup:—

Jhansi Heroes	3 goals.
Kayastha Pathshala College	Nil.

Exhibition Match:—

All-India Olympic team	3 goals.
Rest of India	2 goals.

New Delhi.**Inter-Railway Tournament:**—

B. B. & C. I. Railway	2 goals.
G. I. P. Railway	1 goal.

Poona.**Islam Tournament (Kirkee):**—

Kirkee Ordnance "A"	2 goals.
Kirkee United "A"	Nil.

Kirkee Sportsmen Tournament:—

Kirkee Ordnance "A"	3 goals.
Kirkee United	1 goal.

FOOTBALL.**Bombay.****Rovers Cup Final:**—

Bangalore Muslims	1 goal.
Mohammedan Sporting	Nil.

Indian Football League.—

Mahim Sports Club	Winners.
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Meakin Cup.—

Royal Warwickshire Regiment	1 goal.
Cheshire Regiment	Nil.

Harwood League.—

Division I—Cheshire Regiment	Winners.
Royal Artillery	Runners-up.
Division II—Caltex Club	Winners.
B. E. S. T.	Runners-up.

Junior Rovers' Cup.—

B. E. S. T.	3 goals.
St. Mary's High School	Nil.

Hindusthan Cup.—

Caltex Club	2 goals.
B. E. S. T.	1 goal.

Nadkarni Cup.—

Young Goans "A"	1 goal.
Dewjee's Kanara XI	Nil.

International Match.—

Europeans	3 goals.
Indians	Nil.

Cowasji Jehangir Cup.—

St. Mary's High School "A"	3 goals.
Barnes' High School	1 goal.

University League.—

Grant Medical College	Winners.
St. Xavier's College	Runners-up.

Georgian Cup Final.—

Georgian Sporting Club	1 goal.
Transit Section	Nil.

Calcutta.**Football League (Div. I).**—

Mohammedan Sporting	Winners.
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I. F. A. Shield.—

6th Field Brigade (Mhow)	4 goals.
Calcutta Police	1 goal.

Simla.**The Durand Cup.**—

2nd Bn. Border Regiment	3 goals.
2nd Bn. Royal Scots	1 goal.

Corinthians' Tour Results.**ISLINGTON CORINTHIANS' TOUR.**—

Nov. 13—Drew with Mohammedan Sporting, 0-0.
Nov. 16—Beat Mohun Bagan, 1-0.
Nov. 17—Drew with I. F. A. XI, 1-1.
Nov. 20—Beat I. F. A. XI, 2-0.
Nov. 21—Lost to Dacca Sporting Association, 0-1.
Nov. 24—Beat Mymensingh, 6-0.
Dec. 4—Beat Bengal Nagpur Railway, 3-1.
Dec. 5—Beat Indian Football Association, 1-0.
Dec. 6—Drew with I. F. A. XI, 0-0.
Dec. 13—Beat Delhi Selected, 2-0.
Dec. 14—Beat Ajmer Football Association, 3-1.
Dec. 20—Drew with North-West Indian Football Association, 0-0.

RUGBY.

Bombay.

Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament :—
 Bombay Gymkhana (1 goal, 1 try). 8 points.
 Royal Air Force (1 dropped goal). 4 points.

Calcutta.

International match :—
 England (1 goal, 2 tries.) 11 points.
 Scotland (1 goal, 1 try) 8 points.

Bengal Presidency and Assam District Rugby Tournament for the Bethell Cup :—
 Duke of Wellington's Regiment
 (West Ridings) (1 goal, 1 penalty goal, 4 tries.) 20 points.
 Calcutta Scottish (1 try) 3 points.
 All-India Rugby Tournament :—
 Calcutta and The Duke of Wellington's Regiment drew, each side obtaining a penalty goal. . . . 3 points.

GOLF.

Bombay.

Merchants' Cup Golf Competition Final.—

The Times of India, represented by S. F. Bettison (—11) and G. R. Montgomery (—4) beat Burmah Shell, represented by W. D. Bacon (—5) and D. H. Thomas (—12) by 5 and 3.

Ladies' Golf Championship :—

Final :—Mrs. J. N. Kerr (—5) beat Mrs. H. E. Cox (—4) by 3 and 2.

Bombay Golf Championship :—

Final :—R. Marsden beat L. B. Andrew 7 and 5.

Calcutta.

Amateur Golf Championship of India (36 holes) :—

T. S. Prosser beat D. Archer 3 and 2.

Women's Golf Championship of India :—

Miss A. Wharton beat Miss E. Homan 5 and 4.

Merchants' Cup.

Merchants' Cup—Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot's representative. C. Williamson, returned 87 and thus secured a well-deserved win for his firm with a total of 516.

The following are the leading scores and team positions :—

Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., 516.
 Place, Siddons & Gough, 526.
 Kilburn & Co., "A" 529.
 Jardine Skinner & Co., "A" 540.
 Burmah Shell Oil Co., Ltd., 540.
 Jas Finlay & Co., Ltd., "A" 543.
 Thos. Duff & Co., Ltd., "A" 545
 Shaw Wallace & Co., 548.

Hagen's Tour.

Exhibition Matches :—

T. S. Prosser and L. S. Foster beat W. Hagen and R. J. Gibson by one hole.

T. S. Prosser and R. J. Gibson beat W. Hagen and E. L. Watts on the last green.

W. Hagen, partnered by R. J. Gibson, finished all square with R. J. Borrowman, J. K. Hill and G. D. Forrester in a 5-ball match.

W. Hagen and J. Kirkwood beat L. S. Foster and D. Archer on the 16th green.

W. Hagen, partnered by Miss E. Homan, beat R. J. Gibson and Miss A. Wharton in a Canadian foursome.

W. Hagen beat J. Kirkwood on the 18th green. Scores :—Hagen 35, 36. Kirkwood 38, 35.

Nasik.

Western India Golf Championship :—

Final—R. N. Marsden (Ahmedabad) beat Brig.-Gen. L. Smith (Ahmednagar) 5 and 4.

Captain's Cup—Final :—A. H. Fido (Bombay) beat J. E. Waddle (Bombay) at the 19th.

Bombay Bangle—Final :—Mrs. Kerr beat Mrs. Rowell.

Club Cup—Final :—H. R. Rowan (Bombay) beat N. P. A. Smith (Bombay) at the 21st.

Coronation Cup (best eclectic score on handicap), Bombay Gymkhana Cup and the President's Cup won by A. D. Gourlay (Bombay) with 68-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ =69 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Advani Cup won by G. A. Benson (8) with a nett 223.

Nasik Gymkhana Cup won by Sausma (Nasik) 72. Runner-up—A. Gourlay (Bombay) 74.

Ootacamund.

Amateur Golf Championship of Southern India :—

W. G. Raw beat Major T. H. Anderson 2 and 1

Calcutta Challenge Cup :—

R. B. Price beat H. A. Haynes.

POLO.

Bombay.

Kashmir Cup Polo Tournament :—			
Kashmir ($\frac{3}{4}$ goal handicap)	..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	goals.
Golconda	..	6	goals.
Western India Polo Championship :—			
Jaipur Pilgrims	..	13	goals.
Golconda	..	8	goals.

Calcutta.

Indian Polo Championship :—			
Jaipur	..	4	goals.
Bhopal	..	3	goals.
Carmichael Cup Polo Tournament :—			
Darbhanga	..	3	goals.
Cameronians	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	goals.

Ezra Cup Polo Tournament :—

Darbhanga	..	3	goals.
17/21st Lancers (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ goals handicap)	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	goals.

Delhi.

Prince of Wales Polo Tournament Final.—			
Bhopal	..	9	goals.
Jaipur	..	4	goals.

Lahore.

Hodson's Horse Challenge Cup Polo Tournament :—			
6th D. C. O. Lancers	..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	goals.
2nd Lancers' Subalterns	..	2	goals.

WATER POLO.

Bombay.

Vast Tournament :—			
Cathedral Old Boys "A"	..	3	goals.
Bombay Ducks	..	2	goals.

Bombay Quadrangular (Final) :—

Parsis	..	9	goals.
Zionists	..	1	goal.

BOXING.

Bombay.

Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Championships :—
 Flyweight :—Final—L. Harumant beat M. Dilwash on points.
 Bantamweight :—Final—L/Cpl. Job beat Pte. Goodwin on points.
 Featherweight :—Final—K. C. Sidhwa beat Pte. Fixter on points.
 Lightweight :—Final—M. Adams beat J. Pithawalla on points.
 Welterweight :—Final—Cpl. Spencer beat Pte. Scott, Knocking him out in the first round.
 Middleweight :—Final—Pte. O'Malley beat Dmr. Hamon, knocking him out in the second round.
 Light-Heavyweight :—Final—L/Cpl. Walte beat Saul Hyeen on points.
 Heavyweight :—Final—Pte. Dickson beat Joe Hayeen on points.

Calcutta.

In the final of the Army and Royal Air Force Inter-Unit Team Boxing Championships, the Cameronians, from Barrackpore, beat the Gloucestershire Regiment, from Wellington by 19 points to 14. The following are the results :—
 Lightweight (third string) :—L/Cpl. Garrick (Cameronians) beat Pte. Small on points.

Welterweight (third string) :—Pte. George (Gloucesters) beat Rfm. Cross on points.
 Lightweight (second string) :—Piper Boardman (Cameronians) beat Bds. Fudge on points.
 Welterweight (second string) :—Sgt. Brushneen (Gloucesters) beat C. S. M. Pickles on points.
 Middleweight (second string) :—Flm. Scanlon (Cameronians) knocked out Cpl. Metcalfe in the first round.
 Bantamweight :—Rfm. Grewer (Cameronians) beat L/Cpl. Edwards on points.
 Featherweight :—Rfm. Lawrie (Cameronians) beat Cpl. Horton on points.
 Lightweight (first string) :—Rfm. Ewing (Cameronians) beat Pte. Fitzsimmons on points.
 Middleweight (first string) :—Sgt. Craggs (Cameronians) beat Pte. McKenzie on points.
 Heavyweight :—Sgt. Wallis (Cameronians) knocked out L/Cpl. Jurgenson in the first round.
 Welterweight (first round) :—Cpl. Rees (Gloucesters) beat Rfm. Crowe on points.

ATHLETICS.

Agra.

The United Provinces Olympic Champion) ships resulted as follows:—

110 Metres High Hurdles.—1, Muneer Ahmad (Lucknow). Time—15.6 seconds; 2, Syed Murtuza (Aligarh); 3, Pte. Williams (84-Agra).

800 Metres:—Final—1, G. A. Haig (Lucknow) Time—2 minutes, 12.5 seconds; 2, H. M. Khan (Lucknow); 3, L/Cpl. Howse (Lucknow).

200 Metres:—1, K. P. Chaud (Lucknow). Time—23 secs.; 2, E. J. Chapman (Lucknow); 3, Partab Bahadur Kapoor (Agra).

200 Metres Dash (Women's):—1, Eleni Michael (Allahabad). Time—33 secs.; 2, Clarice Michael (Allahabad).

Shot Put:—1, R. M. Hanson (Lucknow). Distance—36 feet, 4 inches; 2, R. N. Bannerji (Allahabad); 3, C. Sgt. Woodfine (Agra).

Shot Putt (Women's):—1, Doris Barlow (Allahabad). Distance—21 feet, 4 inches; 2, Ivy Pratt (Allahabad); 3, Raj Dulari Kaul (Allahabad).

5,000 Metres Race:—1, Zaher (Aligarh). Time—16 minutes, 45 seconds; 2, K. D. Tripathi (Pilibhit); 3, Cpl. Fuller (Lucknow).

Javelin Throw:—1, O. H. Charles (Allahabad). Distance—169 feet, 5 inches; 2, W. S. Gould (Allahabad); 3, Wahab Beg (Aligarh).

10,000 Metres Cycle Race:—1, Naunihal Singh. Time—20 minutes, 42.4-5 seconds; 2, J. F. Teasdale (Lucknow); 3, G. H. Teasdale (Lucknow).

Discus Throw:—1, Gnr. G. N. Armstrong (Agra). Distance—136 feet, 24 inches; 2, R. M. Hanson (Lucknow); 3, Pte. Haslok (Cawnpore).

100 Metres (Women's):—1, E. Michael (Allahabad); 2, C. Michael (Allahabad).

Hop-Step and Jump:—1, M. M. Ahmed (Lucknow). Distance—41 feet, 9 inches; 2, Sultan Sikander (Lucknow); 3, E. P. Donald (Lucknow).

400 Metres:—1, Ducas (Lucknow). Time—53 seconds; 2, M. H. Khan (Lucknow); 3, Pte. Williams (84) Agra.

High Jump (Ladies):—1, E. Michael (Allahabad). Height—3 feet, 11½ inches; 2, C. Michael (Allahabad).

50 Yds. Dash (Ladies):—1, E. Michael (Allahabad). Time—7 seconds; 2, C. Michael (Allahabad).

Hammer Throw:—1 Pte. Hasluck (Cawnpore). Distance—138 feet, 4½ inches; 2, Pte. Hill (Lucknow); 3, L/Cpl. Harris (Agra).

400 Metres Low Hurdles:—1, S. M. Ahmad (Lucknow). Time—1 minute 2 seconds; 2, L. W. John (Lucknow); 3, M. M. Ahmad (Lucknow).

1,600 Metres:—1, C. A. Haig (Lucknow). Time—4 minutes 37.4-5 seconds; 2, Zaher (Aligarh); 3, L/Cpl. Howse (Lucknow).

100 Metres:—1, E. J. Chapman (Lucknow). Time—104.5 seconds; 2, E. F. Ducas (Lucknow); 3, Hasan Amir (Allahabad).

Volleyball (Ladies):—1, Lucknow; 2, Allahabad.

Basketball (Ladies):—Lucknow.

3,000 Metres Cycle Race:—1, Eduljee (Lucknow). Time—5 minutes, 39 seconds; 2, G. H. Teasdale (Lucknow); 3, Naunihal Singh (Allahabad).

High Jump:—1, Syed Murtuza (Aligarh). Height—5 feet, 8½ inches; 2, Muneer Ahmad (Lucknow); 3, Lt. Kennedy (Agra).

Long Jump (Ladies):—1, E. Michael (Allahabad). Distance—13 feet, 5 inches; 2, C. Michael (Allahabad).

Marathon (5 miles):—1, R. D. Tripathi (Pilibhit). Time—20 minutes, 13 seconds; 2, Ramesh Prasad (Lucknow); 3, Cpl. Fuller (Lucknow).

Long Jump:—1, Sultan Sikander (Lucknow). Distance—20 feet, 7 inches; 2, B. V. Paul (Cawnpore); 3, S. W. Boaz (Cawnpore).

Pole Vault:—1, L/Cpl. Ridley (Lucknow); Height—11 feet; 2, K. P. Chaud (Lucknow); 3, L/Cpl. John (Agra) and Syed Murtuza (Aligarh).

Relay Race 4 × 110 Yds:—1, Lucknow. Time—47 seconds; 2, Aligarh; 3, Cawnpore.

Kabaddi:—1, Lucknow; 2, Oral; 3, Banda.

Volleyball:—Pilibhit defeated Allahabad.

Bangalore.

The Mysore State Olympic Championships resulted as follows:—

100 Metres—Archer 1. T. Syme 2. Time—11 seconds.

200 Metres—Baburaju 1. Nanjundiah 2. Time—242/5 seconds.

400 Metres—Ponnuramam 1.1 Varadarajan 2. Time—461/5 seconds.

800 Metres—Ponnuramam 1.1 Tompson 2. Time—2 minutes 82/5 seconds.

1,500 Metres—Ponnuramam 1. Krishnaswamy 2.

5,000 Metres—Hobli 1. Kuttappa 2. Time—16 minutes, 28 seconds.

10,000 Metres—Hobli 1. Kondandarama 2. Time—34 minutes, 10 seconds.

Hop, Step and Jump—A. H. Priestley 1. Subbarao 2. Distance 38 feet, 10 inches.

Shot Put—A. H. Priestley 1. Archer 2. Distance—38 feet, 1 inch.

100 Metres swimming—Swamirao 1. Lakshinipathiyer 2. Time—1 minute, 16-2/5 seconds.

400 Metres Swimming—Lakshminipathiyer 1. Swaminath 2. Time—6 minutes, 28-2/5 seconds.

Pole Vault—Veerabhadraiah 1. R. G. Wilks 2. Height—10 feet, 1½ inches.

Discus Throw—A. S. Priestley 1. G. H. Simoes 2. Distance 112 feet, 3½ inches.

Hammer Throw—Baburaju 1. Priestley 2. Distance 82 feet, 10 inches.

Javelin Throw—A. S. Priestley 1. Simoes 2. Distance 185 feet, 7 inches.

800 Metres Relay—Y. M. C. A. 1. Wiltshire and Mysore Infantry 2.

Bombay.

The Fourth Bombay Presidency Olympic games resulted as follows:—

400 metres hurdles (men):—B. G. Gardner (B. E. S. & T. Co.) 1. R. D. Moolchand (Bombay University) 2. Time—1 minute 7-4/5 seconds. (Gardner was disqualified for knocking more than two hurdles).

100 metres (women):—Miss Molly Michael (Christ Church High School) 1. Miss H. J. Godwin (Bombay City Police Sports Club) 2. Miss J. Dias (St. Xavier's College) 3. Time—14 seconds.

Pole vault (men):—J. J. Jameson (Bombay City Police) 1. D. B. Putluran (Kanara Athletic Club) 2. Cpl. Goodwin (Cheshire Regiment) 3. Height 10 feet 0 inch.

80 metres hurdles (women):—Miss Molly Michael (Christ Church High School) 1. Miss G. Wallace (St. Andrew's High School) 2. Miss A. Miranda (Christ Church High School) 3. Time—15-2/5 seconds. (A new Bombay record).

Throwing the discus (men):—L. Cpl. Barnes (Cheshires) 1. M. H. Pearce (G. I. P. Rly.) 2. Cpl. Auty (Cheshires) 3. Distance—116 feet 7 inches. (A new Bombay record).

Throwing the Javelin (men):—Dmr. Chamber (Cheshires) 1. J. J. Jameson (City Police) 2. L. Britto (St. Xavier's) 3. Distance—138 feet 7 inches.

800 metres (men):—R. N. Uthill (Kanara Athletic) 1. D. Thompson (United Services Gymkhana, Nasik) 2. R. Davis (G. I. P. Rly.) 3. Time—2 minutes 2-4/5 seconds. (A new Bombay record).

Broad Jump (men):—J. J. Jameson (City Police) 1. S. Lissenberg (St. Xavier's) 2. S. Thompson (B. B. & C. I. Railway) 3. Distance—21 feet 2½ inches.

Broad jump (women):—Miss H. J. Godwin (City Police Sports Club) 1. Miss J. Dias (St. Xavier's) 2. Miss M. Fernandez (St. Andrew's) 3. Distance—13 feet 4 inches.

Putting the shot (men):—N. C. Rebelro (G. I. P. Railway) 1. Bdm. Payne (Cheshires) 2. Dmr. Doughty (Cheshires) 3. Distance—35 feet 3 inches.

Throwing the hammer (men):—L. Cpl. Bayley (Cheshires) 1. M. H. Pearce (G. I. P. Railway) 2. Distance—114 feet 6 inches.

400 metres (men):—Lt. Moore (Cheshires) 1. G. Balaji (City Police) 2. Syed Baboo (City Police) 3. Time—52 seconds.

400 metres relay (women):—St. Andrew's High School "A" 1. St. Andrew's High School "B" 2. Time—1 minute 7 seconds.

Throwing the javelin (women):—Miss D. H. Aff (Nagpada Neighbourhood House) 1. Miss C. Fernandez (St. Andrew's) 2. Distance—54 feet 6½ inches.

Throwing the discus (women):—Miss D. H. Aff (Nagpada N. House) 1. Miss G. Wallace (St. Andrew's) 2. Distance 49 feet 9½ inches.

100 metres (boys):—F. Crasto (Kanara Athletic Club) 1. A. Moraes (St. Andrew's) 2. L. Dias (Kanara Athletic) 3. Time—12-3/5 seconds.

3,000 metres cycle race (men):—R. J. Mistry (Malcolm C. C.) 1. A. Havelia (Malcolm C. C.) 2. E. J. Nariman (B. P. C. Union) 3. Time—5 minutes 27 seconds.

High jump (women):—Miss J. Dias (St. Xavier's) 1. Miss R. Nobre (St. Andrew's) 2. Miss J. D'Cunha (St. Andrew's) 3. Height—3 feet 11 inches.

Broad jump (boys):—P. Fernandez (St. Andrew's) 1. A. Moraes (St. Andrew's) 2. Distance—15 feet 9½ inches.

100 metres hurdles (men):—J. J. Jameson (City Police) 1. A. U. Khan (Grant Medical) 2. St. Sands (Cheshires) 3. Time—15-4/5 seconds. (A new Bombay record).

Putting the shot (women):—Miss D. Hajiaff (Nagpada) 1. Miss G. Wallace (St. Andrew's) 2. Miss M. Fernandez (St. Andrew's) 3. Distance—22 feet 3½ inches.

High jump (men):—J. J. Jameson (City Police) 1. S. Oliveira (St. Xavier's) 2. R. N. Uthill (K. A. C.) 3. Height—5 feet 8½ inches. (A new Bombay record).

100 metres (men):—Sig. Arathoon (Cheshires) 1. Lt. Moore (Cheshires) 2. V. Lazarus (City Police) 3. Time—11 seconds. (Equals Bombay record).

1,500 metres cycle run (women):—Race declared void due to competitors exceeding time limit.

4 × 400 metres relay (men):—Bombay City Police 1. United Services Gymkhana, Nasik 2. Cheshire Regiment 3. Time—3 minutes 34 4/5 seconds. (A new Bombay and Indian record).

Hop, step and jump (men):—C. Rozario (St. Xavier's) 1. S. Lissenberg (St. Xavier's) 2. J. J. Jameson (City Police) 3. Distance—40 feet 11 inches.

200 metres (men):—Sig. Arathoon (Cheshires) 1. S. Lissenberg (St. Xavier's) 2. Lt. Moore (Cheshires) 3. Time—22-2/5 seconds (A new Bombay record, and equals Indian record).

1,500 metres run (men):—L. C. Traynor (Cheshires) 1. L. C. Nicholson (Cheshires) 2. T. V. R. Rao (B. A. C.) 3. Time—4 minutes 28 seconds (A new Bombay record).

10,000 metres cycle run (men):—B. Malcolm (B. E. S. T. Co.) 1. J. F. Amin (Malcolm C. C.) 2. A. Havevala (Malcolm C. C.) 3. Time—21 minutes 2-3/5 seconds.

Pole vault (boys):—J. Slon (St. Andrew's) 1. L. Mahadjo (David Sassoon I. School) 2. R. Mukerji (St. Andrew's) 3. Height—7 feet.

4 × 100 metres relay (men):—Cheshires 1. St. Xavier's 2. Bombay Customs 3. Time—45-3/5 second. (New Bombay record.)

12,500 metres cross country run:—C. S. A. Swami (The Times of India) 1; J. Vaz (St. Mary's H. School) 2; H. O. Michael (G.I.P.) 3. Time 57 minutes 56 seconds. (Bombay record.)

15,000 metres road race:—C. S. A. Swami (The Times of India) 1; H. O. Michael (G.I.P.) 2. Time 58 minutes 16.4 seconds. (Bombay Record.)

10,000 metres walk:—G. B. Michael (Nagpada N. House) 1; J. Saul (Y.M.C.A.) 2. Time 58 minutes 40.2 seconds. (Bombay record.)

20,000 metres road race:—C. S. A. Swami (The Times of India) 1; J. Vaz (Y.M.C.A.) 2. Time 1 hour 10 minutes. (Bombay record.)

100 kilometres cycle run—time trial:—R. J. Mistry (Malcolm Cycling Club) 1; A. S. Mahe (Bombay Stars) 2. Time 3 hours, 18 minutes 57 seconds. (Bombay and Indian record.)

100 kilometres cycle run—mass start:—E. J. Narayan (Bombay Presidency Chylists Union) 1; A. R. Havevala (Malcolm Cycling Club) 2. Time 3 hours 32 minutes 42 seconds.

25,000 metres road race:—C. S. A. Swami (Times of India) 1; H. O. Michael (G.I.P.) 2. Time 1 hour 43 minutes 15 seconds.

30,000 metres road race:—R. G. Michael (Christ Church and Barnes) 1; C. S. A. Swami (The Times of India) 2. Time 2 hours 13 minutes 58 seconds.

Marathon Race:—R. G. Michael (Christ Church and Barnes) 1; Ghatkar (The Times of India) 2. Time 3 hours 9 minutes 51-6 seconds. (Bombay and Indian record.)

50 Kilometres walk:—J. Saul (Y.M.C.A.) 1; R. A. Kanger (Kanara Athletic) 2. Time 6 hours 15 minutes. (Bombay and Indian record.)

Calcutta.

The 15th Bengal Olympic Championships resulted as follows:—

200 Metres (Pentathlon):—L. Sookias (Bengal Harriers), 1; D. B. King (Bengal Harriers), 2. Time—25-3/5 seconds.

High Jump:—B. N. Bose (Presidency College), 1; S. K. Chowdhury (I. A. Camp), 2; K. Mukerjee (I. A. Camp), 3. Height—5 feet 7 3/4 inches.

Shot Put:—N. Kiernander (Bengal Harriers), 1; Sepoy Gul Mohamed (1-15th Punjab Regiment), 2; K. Perrett (B. B. Railway), 3. Distance—38 feet 7 1/2 inches.

1,500 Metres (Pentathlon):—S. M. Chakrabatty (I. A. Camp), 1; L. Sookias (Bengal Harriers), 2; D. B. King (Bengal Harriers), 3. Time—5 minutes.

800 Metres:—L. Benham (E. B. Railway), 1; Sepoy J. Xham (1-15th Punjab Regiment), 2; Sepoy H. Ram (1-15th Punjab Regiment), 3. Time—2 minutes 2-2/5 seconds.

10,000 Metres Cycle Race (final):—J. N. Ghose (I. A. Camp), 1; R. K. Mehra (Sasaneswar Sporting), 2; M. Nundy (Mercury Cycling Club), 3. Time—10 minutes 33-3/5 seconds.

400 Metres Hurdles:—S. K. Ghosh (Centzal Association), 1; G. H. Wilde (St. Xavier's), 2; B. Bhattacharjee (I. A. Camp), 3. Time—1 minute 1-2/5 seconds.

100 Metres:—K. Ghosh (E. B. Railway), 1; J. Fawls (E. B. Railway), 2; K. P. Sirkar (Ghosh's College), 3. Time—11-2/5 seconds.

100 Metres Run (Women):—Miss Barbara Edwards (Victoria Dow Hill), 1; Miss Dorothy Fritchard (Bengal Harriers), 2; Miss A. La Valle (Wanderers A. C.), 3. Time—13 seconds (record equalled).

110 Metres Hurdles:—E. A. Davis (E. B. Railway), 1; S. Bose (Scottish Church College), 2. Time—16-2/5 seconds.

80 Metres Hurdles (Women):—Miss Barbara Edwards (Victoria Dow Hill), 1; Miss Bery Rembold (Wanderers), 2. Time—14-4/5 seconds.

200 Metres:—F. Gantzer (Bengal Harriers), 1; K. Ghosh (E. B. Railway), 2; J. Fawls (E. B. Railway), 3. Time—22-4/5 seconds.

Pole Vault:—A. K. Mukerjee (I. A. Camp), 1; H. K. Mukerjee (I. A. Camp), 2; N. B. Chatterjee (E. B. Railway), 3. Height—10 feet 9 inches (3.28 metres; record).

Javelin Throw:—L. Sookias (Bengal Harriers), 1; S. Ghosh (I. A. Camp), 2; S. K. Basu (I. A. Camp), 3. Distance—47.66 metres.

400 Metres:—F. Gantzer (Bengal Harriers), 1; Sepoy M. Singh (1-15th Punjab Regiment), 2; S. Mukerjee (Ghosh's College), 3. Time—51-1/5 seconds.

1,500 Metres:—L. Benham (E. B. Railway), 1; L. Naik Sura Singh (1-15th Punjab Regiment), 2; L. Sookias (Bengal Harriers), 3. Time—4 minutes 31 seconds.

4 × 100 Metres Relay:—Bengal Harriers, 1; I. A. Camp, 2; E. B. Railway, 3. The winners were represented by L. Hay, L. Strong, J. M. Y. Khan and F. Gantzer. Time—45-3/5 seconds.

Individual Championship:—R. K. Mehra (Sasaneswar S. P.) with 31 points.

Team Championship:—Bengal Harriers.

Indian Games.

The Indian Olympic Games at Tallah Park, Calcutta, resulted as follows:—

400 Metres Hurdles:—Munir Ahmed (U.P.) 1; A. H. Bajwa (Punjab) 2; B. C. Gardner (Bombay) 3. Time—57-4/5 secs. (Equals All-India record).

100 Metres.—Z. H. Khan (Bengal) 1; Saleem Ullah (Punjab) 2; Rodrigues (Madras) 3. Time—11 secs.

400 Metres.—F. H. Gantzer (Bengal) 1; B. M. Rai (Punjab) 2; Gurbhajan Singh (Punjab) 3. Time—49-4/5 secs. (All-India record beaten).

5,000 Metres.—Raoan Singh (Patiala) 1; Chand Singh (Patiala) 2; Badan Singh (Punjab) 3; L. Lep. Gaston (Bengal) 4. Time—15 minutes 27-4/5 seconds.

110 Metres Hurdles.—Sundar Singh (Punjab) 1; Munir Ahmed (U.P.) 2; L. Jennings (Punjab) 3. Time—15-4/5 seconds.

100 Metres (Women).—Miss Barbara Edwards (Bengal) 1; Miss D. Pritchard (Bengal) 2; Miss D. Forrest (Punjab) 3. Time—12-4/5 seconds.

200 Metres.—F. H. Gantzer (Bengal) 1; Saleem Ullah (Punjab) 2; Rodrigues (Madras) 3. Time—22-2/5 seconds. (Equals All-India record).

1,500 Metres (Pentathlon).—L. Sookias (Bengal) 1; R. P. Donald (U.P.) 2; Rakha Singh (Patiala) 3. Won easily. Time—4 minutes 26-2/5 seconds.

80 Metres Hurdles (Women).—Miss D. Forrest (Punjab) 1; Miss B. Edwards (Bengal) 2. Time—17-3/5 seconds.

3,000 Metres (Cyclo).—B. W. Malcolm (Bombay) 1; R. Mehra (Bengal) 2; M. Nundy (Bengal) 3. Time—5 minutes 48 seconds.

1,500 Metres.—Hazura Singh (Patiala) 1; Gnr. Warner (Central Provinces) 2; Ali Zahir (U.P.) 3. Time—4 minutes 10-2/5 seconds.

Pole Vault.—Amar Singh (Patiala) 1; A. K. Mukerji (Bengal) 2; H. K. Mukerji (Bengal) 3. Height—11 feet 5 1/2 inches.

Discus (Pentathlon).—A. H. Priestly (Mysore) 1; D. B. King (Bengal) 2; Lal Din (Punjab) 3. Distance—104 feet 11 1/2 inches.

Discus (Women).—Miss P. McIntyre (Bengal) 1; Miss M. Stevens (Punjab) 2; Miss U. Duke (Punjab) 3. Distance—78 feet 2 1/2 inches.

4 × 100 Metres Relay.—1. Punjab: 2. Bengal. Time not taken. Bombay finished first, but were disqualified for taking the baton over from out of the sector.

Hop, Step and Jump.—Boosey (Madras) 1; Naranjan Singh (Patiala) 2; Mehr Chand (Punjab) 3. Distance—40 feet 9 1/2 inches.

Javelin Throw.—Lal Din (Punjab) 1; Mehr Chand (Punjab) 2; A. H. Priestly (Mysore) 3. Distance—167 feet 11 1/2 inches.

Pentathlon 200 Metres.—L. Sookias (Bengal). G. Haig of the U.P., former holder of the 800 metres record, did not run in the race won by Hazura Singh on Saturday. Haig was No. 82 on the official programme and No. 82 was in the race, but it turned out later that another competitor had taken Haig's number.

Marathon race.—Amar Singh (Patiala) 1; P. V. Chandra (Bengal) 2; R. Hor (Bengal) 3. Time 2 hours, 59 minutes and 17 3/5 seconds

Delhi.

The North-Western Railway retained the Inter-Railway Athletic Championships. Altogether seven Railway records were shattered and one All-India record, namely, the 200 metres, equalled. Gantzer (E. I. R.) finishing first, with P. E. Rodrigues a close second.

Throwing the hammer (final).—K. W. Perrett (E. B. Railway) 1; M. Ishag (N. W. R.) 2. Distance: 121 feet 6 inches. This beat the previous Indian Railways record of 112 feet 1/2 inch held by M. Pearce (G.I.P.).

High jump (final).—M. Sadique (N. W. R.) 1; A. C. Smith (S. I. R.) 2; C. Christiansa (E. B. R.) 3. Height: 5 feet 10 1/2 inches which beat the previous Indian Railways record of 5 feet, 9 inches held by A. C. Smith of the S. I. Railway.

Javelin throw (final).—Lal Din (N. W. R.) 1; O. E. Bird (M. and S. M.) 2; E. W. Rodrigues (S.I.R.) 3. Distance: 163 feet 6 inches.

800 metres (final).—A. R. Mallik (N. W. R.) 1; Gnanamutlu (M. and S. M.) 2; R. Davis (G. I. P.) 3. Time: 2 minutes and 1-1/5 seconds, beating the previous record of 2 minutes 5 seconds held by L. Benham (E.B.R.).

Long jump (final).—M. Sadique (N. W. R.) 1; N. Singh (E. B. R.) 2. Distance: 21 feet 3 1/2 inches.

Discus throw (final).—D. Phillip (N. W. R.) 1; M. Bellet (S.I.R.) 2. Distance: 117 feet 1 1/2 inches.

100 Metres (final).—P. E. Rodrigues (S.I.R.) 1; V. G. Allen (G. I. P.) 2. Time: 11 seconds.

Hop, Step and Jump (final).—N. Singh (E. B. R.) 1; Evans (N. W. R.) 2. Distance: 43 feet 1/2 inch.

1,500 Metres (final).—Vedi Velu (M. and S. M.) 1; L. Benham (E. B. R.) 2. Time: 22.4 seconds. (All-India record equalled).

Pole Vault (final).—Fagirla (N. W. R.) 1; M. Bellet (S. I. R.) 2. Height: 10 feet, 2 inches. Later Fagirla cleared 10 feet 10 inches.

400 Metres (final).—Gantzer (E. I. R.) 1; C. Rozario (S. I. R.) 2. Time: 52.4 seconds.

Shot Put (final).—D. Phillip (N. W. R.) 1; K. W. Perrett (E. B. R.) 2. Distance: 39 feet, 8 inches.

1,600 Metres Medley Relay.—Won by the N. W. R., with the E. B. R. second. Time: 3 minutes, 42 seconds.

Lahore.

The 15th Punjab Olympic Athletic Championships resulted as follows:—

Men's Senior Finals.

400 Metres Hurdles.—A. H. Bajwa 1. E. Evans 2. Time—59.9 seconds.

Pole Vault.—Amarsingh 1. Faqir Mahomed 2. Height—11 feet 3 1/2 inches.

Discus Throw.—Zahur Ahmed 1. Nazar Mahomed 2. Distance—116 feet, 3 1/2 inches.

100 Metres.—Qazi Saleemullah 1. Jennings 2. Time—11.2 seconds.

5,000 Metres:—Chanan Singh 1. Kehrsingh 2. Time—15 minutes 35.6 seconds.
 Hammer Throw:—Somnath 1. Ishaq 2. Distance—110 feet, 7½ inches.
 200 Metres:—Qazi Saleemullah 1. Anwar Hussain 2. Time—22.9 seconds.
 Hop, Step and Jump:—Meher Chand Dhawan 1. Mahomed Sadique 2. Distance 46 feet, 6½ inches.
 110 Metres Hurdles:—Sunder Singh 1. Jennings 2. Time—15.8 seconds.
 400 Metres:—Gurbhajan Singh 1. B. M. Rai 2. Time—51.3 seconds.
 1,500 Metres:—Abdur Rahman 1. A. R. Malik 2. Time—4 minutes, 15.7 seconds.
 400 Metres Relay (by 100):—Islamia Club 1. N. W. Railway 2. Time—45.5 seconds.

Juniors' Finals.

100 Metres:—Fazal Rahman 1. Vishwanath 2. Time—12.1 seconds.
 Javelin Throw:—Amir Shahidullah 1. Amannullah 2. Distance: 141 feet 0 inches.
 Long Jump:—Vishwanath 1. Arthur Newby 2. Distance: 17 feet, 10½ inches.

Women Seniors' Finals.

100 Metres:—Miss D. Forest 1. Miss M. Jennings 2. Time—14.1 seconds.
 80 Metres Hurdles:—Miss D. Forest 1. Miss F. Hayes 2. Time—15.5 seconds.
 Javelin Throw:—Miss U. Duke 1. Distance—84 feet, 11½ inches.

Women Juniors' Finals.

100 Metres:—1. Greyhurst 1. Savitri Mehra 2. Time—15 seconds.
 50 Metres:—Miss P. Greyhurst 1. Miss Gurcharan 2. Time—7.0 seconds.
 High Jump:—Mohd. Sadique 1. Franklin Lazarus 2. Height—5 feet 10-½ inches.
 Shot Put:—Nazar Mohd. 1. Zahoor Ahmed Khan 2. Distance—44 feet, 4½ inches and 44 feet 2½ inches respectively.
 Long Jump and Pentathlon:—Mohd. Sadique 1. Ahmed Khan 2. Distance—12 feet 2½ inches.
 800 Metres:—A. R. Mallik 1. A. Raman 2. Time—2 minutes, 0.4 seconds (new Punjab record).
 3,000 Metres Steeplechase:—Nazir Din 1. Sarfaraz Khan 2. Time—12 minutes, 3/6 seconds.

Junior Finals.

50 Metres:—Fazal Rahman 1. Badardin 2. Time—6.3 seconds.
 400 Metres:—Amannullah Khan 1. Abdul Wahid 2. Time—56.6 seconds.

Women's Senior Finals.

High Jump:—M. Beeby 1. D. Phannmar 2. Distance—4 feet, 1½ inches.
 Shot Put:—U. Duke 1. M. Stevens 2. Distance—22 feet, 2½ inches.

50 Metres:—D. Forest 1. M. Jennings 2. Time—7.2 seconds.

Discus Throw:—M. Stevens 1. U. Duke 2. Distance—60 feet 9½ inches.

10,000 Metres (senior final):—Badan Singh (State Forces Nabha) 1. Chanan Singh (State Forces Nabha) 2. Time—32 minutes, 31.7 seconds (new Punjab record). The old record was 33 minutes 30.4 seconds.

Poona.

ANNUAL POLICE SPORTS.

Final Results.—

The Lord Lloyd Cup —Bombay City.
 The Pogson Memorial Cup (Senior Hockey) —Belgaum beat Ahmedabad.
 The Gulder Cup (Junior Hockey) —G. I. P. Railway beat Bombay Suburban District.
 The Kennedy Cup (Tug-of-War) —Sholapur.
 The Sir Maurice Hayward Cup (runners-up in Tug-of-War) —Ratnagiri.
 The Rushton Cup (Team Shooting) —Ratnagiri beat Satara.
 The Sir Francis Griffith Cup (Cross-Country) —Belgaum.
 The Rao Bahadur Kokje Cup (Wrestling):—Sakharam Ganpat of Satara beat Alhabux Khadir of Bijapur.
 The Lord Brabourne Cup (Physical Training) —Kanara 1; Belgaum 2.
 The Sir Leslie Wilson Cup —Ganpat Balaji of Bombay City Police.
 The Down Challenge Shield—Belgaum.

Individual Prizes.—

100 Yards:—Ganpat Balaji (Bombay City) 1; Sub-Inspector G. K. Bhopatkar (Satara) 2; Sub-Inspector M. H. Jhala (Khasra) 3.
 440 Yards:—Sub-Inspector G. K. Bhopatkar (Satara) 1; Ganpat Balaji (Bombay City) 2; Kasha Dasrat (W. Khandesh) 3.
 Half Mile:—Yeshwant Dasrat (W. Khandesh) 1; Kasha Dasrat (West Khandesh) 2; Shiva Ganpat (Bombay City) 3.
 Rao Sahab B. E. Rane Challenge Cup (Head-Quarters, Sub-Inspector's Race):—Rajaram K. Latkar of the P. T. School 1; Jamul Ismail Hujwar (Dharwar) and M. H. Jhala (Katra) 2.

Sack Race:—Basappa Magarjunnappa (Sholapur) 1; Rasundaram Sam (D. B. and C. I. Rly.) 2; Ghulam Dastgir (Bombay Suburban District) 3.

Relay Race:—Bombay City 1; Belgaum 2.

WRESTLING.

Bombay.

Harbans Singh and Edmund von Kraemer drew under catch-as-catch-can rules.

Gunga beat Hamedia under Indian rules, the latter being disqualified.

Edmund von Kraemer beat Santa Singh under all-in rules on a submission fall in the 23rd minute.

Harbans Singh beat Wong Bock Cheung in the fourth round of an all-in bout for the Championship of the Orient, the Chinaman falling through the ropes and being knocked unconscious.

PIGSTICKING.

Meerut.

Squadron Leader Sinclair's Miss Fire, ridden by Mr. Keighley, of the 10th K. G. O. Lancers,

won the Kadir Cup from Capt. Tuck's Squeaker.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Meerut.

The annual central meeting of the Army Rifle Association resulted as follows:—

Revolver Thirty:—Tpr. Harris (17/21st Lancers) 102 points, 1. Havildar Gurdas Singh (2/15th Punjab Regiment) 159 points, 2. Subedar Dewan Chand (3/17th Dogras) 158 points, 3. Lieut. Perreau (1st Bn. the Staffordshire Regiment) 156 points, 4.

Roupeil Cup Competition:—Havildar Harkabir Gurung (1/5th Gurkha Rifles) 130 points, 1. Tpr. Harris (17/21st Lancers) 130 points, 2. Havildar Gurung (2/2nd Gurkha Rifles) 129 points, 3. Dauladar Madho Singh (Jodhpur Sardar Risala) 129 points, 4.

Northern Command Cup (19 entries):—2/15th Punjab Regiment (Hvr. Mohd. Anwar and Hvr. Gurdas Singh) 276 points, 1. 1st East Yorkshire Regiment (Sgt. S. H. Williams and Sgt. S. Pullen) 276 points, 2. Small Arms School (Jemadar Mian Khan and S/I Thomas) 254 points, 3.

Eastern Command Cup (34 entries):—1st Patiala Infantry (Sepoys Sadhu Singh and Indar Singh) 274 points, 1. 2/15th Punjab Regiment (L/N. Arjan Singh and Sepoy Gurmukh Singh) 266 points, 2. 1st East Yorkshire Regiment (Ptes. C. Gordon and T. Young) 254 points, 3.

Southern Command Cup (16 entries):—2/15th Punjab Regiment, 348 points, 1. Small Arms School, 335 points, 2. 1/9th Jat Regiment, 331 points, 3. 1st Yorkshire Regiment, 321 points, 4.

Aperture Sight Competition (Central):—Trooper Harris (17/21st Lancers) 136 points, 1. Lieut. M. G. Owen (2/10th Baluch Regiment), 135 points, 2. Sgt. G. S. Cole (Simla Rifles), 135 points, 3. Hvr. Gurdas Singh (2/15th Punjab Regiment), 131 points, 4. Hvr. Instr. Ganes Bahadur (Small Arms School), 130 points, 5.

Loveclock Cup:—Sgt. W. Palmer (1st Bn. the Royal Norfolk Regiment) 126 points, 1. Sgt. S. Pullen (1st Bn. the East Yorkshire

Regiment) 122 points, 2. Jemdr. Sher Khan (2/10th Baluch Regiment) 120 points, 3. Nalik Pareed Gurung (1/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles) 118 points, 4.

Army Hundred (India) Cup:—1. Pte. Archer (2nd Suffolk Regiment) scored 172. 2. Lt. Foster (1st East Yorkshires) scored 169. 3. Lt. Bahadur Singh (Jodhpur Sardar Infantry) scored 168.

Inter-Service Match:—1. British Army with a score of 1,246. 2. Gurkha Brigade with a score of 1,188. 3. Indian State Forces with a score of 1,166.

88th Carnatic Infantry British Officers' Memorial Gold Cup:—1. 1st Bn. the East Yorkshire Regiment with a score of 110. 2. Beds and Herts with a score of 107. 3. 2/15 Punjab Regiment with a score of 103.

British Service:—1. Sergt. Pullen (East Yorkshire Regiment) 397. 2. Sergt. Palmer (1st Royal Norfolk Regiment) 396. 3. Lt. Foster (1st Yorkshire Regiment) 395.

Indian Army:—1. Hvr. Harkabir Gurung (1/5th Gurkha Rifles) 404. 2. Nk. Prasad Gurung (1/5th Gurkha Rifles) 388. 3. Hvr. Gopal Gurung (2/2 Gurkha Rifles) 387.

Indian State Force:—1. Dfr. Natha Singh (Patiala Lancers) 386. Lt. Bahadur Singh (Jodhpur Sardar Infantry) 374. 3. Dfr. Mahadeo Singh (Jodhpur Risala) 373.

Havildar Harkabir Gurung (1/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles) won the King's Medal this year.

Hav. Harkabir (Gurung (1/5th Gurkha Rifles) scoring 404, won the Priestly Memorial Medal.

The 1/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles scoring 1,332 won the Birdwood Vase for the fifth year in succession. 1st East Yorkshire Regiment scoring 1,274 were second and won Chetwood Cup. The Jodhpur Sardar Infantry scoring 1,264 were third.

Poona.

The Poona Contingent, A. F. I., Annual rifle meeting at Wanowrie range resulted as follows:—

- Leslie Wilson Cup:—Capt. Windsor (22 points) 1, B. S. M. Trecham (21 points) 2.
 Ballard Cup:—L./Cpl. Moore (15 points) 1, Sergt. Phillips (10 points) 2.
 Billimoria Cup:—L./Cpl. Moore (21 points) 1, Reservists Anklesaria (20 points) 2.
 Walker Cup:—Rfm. M. Nazareth and Lieut. D. Clayton tied for first place. On the re-fire Nazareth won.

Patel Bowl:—Capt. Windsor (17 points) 1. No second prize.

Seudamore Cup:—L./Cpl. Bdr. Port and L./Cpl. Dady both secured 22 points.

Westropp Cup:—Rfm. Dady (18 points) 1, Reservist Sgt. Patel (18 points) 2.

Inter-Platoon team rifle competitions:—

The Maxwell Cup was won by the 15th Kirkee Field Battery Royal Artillery, A.F.I.

The Wanowrie Cup was won by No. 3 Platoon. The Meakin Shield was won by No. 4 Platoon. The Irani Bowl was won by No. 2 Platoon.

DOG SHOW.**Bangalore.**

The Fifth Championship Dog Show organised by the Mysore Kennel Club on June 12 and 13, was the best show held in South India in recent years. The 200 dogs in 33 breeds gave Mr. David Grant considerable trouble in deciding the winners in several breeds.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's Cup for the best exhibit on the show was won by Mrs. D. K. Speer's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Ch. Dandaul Cornerake." The best exhibit in the show of opposite sex, was Mrs. M. F. Stubb's Great Dane, "Ch. Arnoldsfield Gerald."

The cup for the best exhibit bred in India was won by Miss J. J. Guthrie's Daschund bitch "Mulburry," while the cup for the best opposite sex in this class, was won by Captain Rao Sahab A. Thangavelu Mudaliar's smooth Fox Terrier "Ragett."

The following are the chief results:—

Australian Terriers:—Best of the breed, Mrs. A. F. Cowdrey's dog "Ch. Clipper."

Pekingese:—Best of the breed, Mrs. M. Clarke's bitch "Ch. Chau of Alderbourne."

Pomeranians:—Mrs. M. Clarke's dog "Ch. Coiselmia Tiny Tim."

Sidney Silkes:—Best in the breed, Capt. Haldwell's bitch "Lady Brettawell."

Alsations:—Best in the breed, Mrs. L. C. Smith's "Ch. Christel Von Ueberfunder of Sydenberg." Best opposite sex: Mrs. P. P. Pandole's "Kolene of Holyhurst."

Collies:—Best in the breed, Sree Raja V. Viswasundara Rao's dog "Gracefoot."

Great Danes:—Best of the breed, Mrs. A. F. Stubb's dog "Ch. Arnoldsfield Gerald."

Beagles:—Best of the breed, Miss F. E. M. Espley's bitch "Reecho of Fame."

Fox hounds:—Best in the breed, Madras Hunt's "Charming."

Best opposite sex:—The Jaipur Hunt's "Gambler."

Irish Setters:—Best in the breed, Mrs. E. Bulloch's dog "Rhuse."

Best opposite sex:—Mrs. E. Bulloch's "Rosamund."

Golden Retrievers:—Best in the breed, Mrs. Hilda Wood's dog "Regulus of Concord."

Cocker Spaniels:—Best in the breed: Mrs. D. K. Speer's Bitch "Ch. Dandaul Cornerake."

Best opposite sex:—Miss F. E. M. Espley's dog "Ch. Blue Breeze of Fame."

Airdale Terriers:—Best in the breed, Miss E. M. Homan's dog "Tony Goodfellow."

Bedlington Terriers:—Mrs. C. R. Farmer Williams' "Prince Chantant Du Bois."

Best opposite sex:—Mrs. C. R. Farmer Williams' bitch "Rosaland Du Bois."

Bull Terriers:—Best of the breed, Mrs. C. Dawes' bitch "Dawsel Wiggins Welling-tonia."

Bairn Terriers:—Best in the breed, Capt. G. K. Cassel's bitch "Jeanie Marg."

Fox Terriers Smooth:—Capt. Rao Sahab A. Thangavelu Mudaliar's dog "Ragett."

Best opposite sex:—Mrs. H. M. Yunus' bitch "Danesgate Barbara."

Fox Terriers Wire:—Best in the breed, Mr. C. R. Welsh's bitch "Crakenbury Lanarth Blonde."

Best opposite sex:—Mr. A. F. Minchin's dog "Jean Baptista."

Irish Terriers:—Mrs. Edward Bradney's Daves' dog "Ch. Culbain Colum eile."

Scotch Terriers:—Mrs. Edward Bradney's bitch "Ch. Albourn Lotus."

Best opposite sex:—Mrs. Edward Bradney's dog "Ch. Cydermille Chieftain."

Sealyham Terriers:—Best of the breed, Mrs. R. N. K. Dubash's dog "Auro Cadet."

Best opposite sex:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Barr's bitch "Dorritt."

Bangalore Bulls:—Best of the breed, Mrs. W. C. Sweet's bitch "Big Bertha."

Any variety Litter:—Mrs. G. Lonsdale's litter of Golden Retrievers.

Bombay.

The Bombay Presidency Kennel Club Show resulted as follows:—

Challenge Cups.

- Best Exhibit in the Show: Mr. R. A. Austin's Bull Terrier "Keen Blade."
 Best Exhibit in Show opposite sex: Mr. W. A. Officer's Alredale, "Champion Marsden Margueritte."
 Best Exhibit Bred in India: Madame Gzolph's Pekinese, "Micky Wala."
 Best Bred in India of opposite sex: Mrs. L. Wadmore's Bull Terrier "Alma of Adville."
 Best Puppy in Show: Dr. V. S. Rao's Sealyham, "Bunting of Herds."
 Best Puppy in Show, opposite sex: Mrs. M. V. Patton's Australian Terrier "Woggie."
 Best Exhibit, born in Bombay Presidency, under 18 months: Mrs. L. E. Wadmore's Bull Terrier "Alma of Adville."
 Best Terrier in the Show: Mr. R. A. Austin's Bull Terrier, "Keen Blade."
 Best Exhibit other than Terrier: Madame Gzolph's "Micky Wala."
 Best Pekinese: Madame Gzolph's "Micky Wala."
 Best Puppy, under 8 months: Mrs. Wadmore's "Alma of Adville."
 Best Terrier bred in India: Mrs. Wadmore's "Alma of Adville."
 Best Alsatian: Mrs. P. Pundole's "Lerch V. D. Secretainerle."

Conditional Cups.

- Best exhibit born in Bombay or Salsette owned by member of B. P. K. C.: Mrs. Gzolph's "Micky Wala."
 Best Terrier born in Bombay or Salsette owned by member of B. P. K. C.: Miss E. M. Homan's Alredale, "Champion Tony Goodfellow of the Forces."
 Best Exhibit other than terrier, born in Bombay or Salsette and owned by member of B. P. K. C.: Mrs. Gzolph's "Micky Wala."
 Best Scottish Terrier, owned by member of B. P. K. C.: Mrs. H. V. Fido's "Champion Rouken Sylvia."
 Best Non-Sporting Breed, excluding Toys: Mrs. Pundole's Alsatian "Lerch V. D. Secretainerle."

Bombay Presidency Kennel Club Specials. Confined to Members.

- Best Exhibit: Mr. R. A. Austin's Bull Terrier "Keen Blade."
 Best Opposite Sex: Mr. W. A. Office Alredale "Champion Marsden Margueritte."
 Best Exhibit, bred in India: Madame Gzolph's "Micky Wala."

Best Exhibit, bred in India, opposite sex:—Mrs. O. Gasper's Great Dane, "Olga Ivanoff."

Best Exhibit imported since last show: H. H. Shri Akkasaheb's Smooth Fox Terrier "Bowden Hardbake."

Best Exhibit under 18 months: Mrs. D. Spiers Cocker Spaniel "Dandani Perfection."

Best Exhibit, begotten in India and born in Bombay or Salsette under 18 months: Miss M. D'Arcy's Cairn Terrier "Hasleigh Sardonyx."

Best Puppy: Dr. V. S. Rao's Sealyham "Bunting of Herds."

Best Puppy owned by resident of Bombay: Dr. V. S. Rao's "Sealyham" "Aerock of Herds."

Special Prizes.

Best Australian Terrier: Mrs. Patton's "Woggie."

Best Pekinese: Madame Gzolph's "Micky Wala."

Best Pekinese opposite sex: H. H. The Dowager Maharani Sahib of Kolhapur "Ban-Di."

Best Pomeranian: Princess Shri Shalini Raja's "Perini."

Best Pomeranian, opposite sex: Mrs. P. S. Dadyseth's "Sir John of Havelah."

Best Pomeranian bred in India: Miss F. P. Edulji's "Bensmark Fleur D'Or."

Best Alsatian: Mrs. Pundole's "Lerche V. D. Secretainerle."

Best Alsatian, opposite sex: Mrs. Pundole's "Champion Ivan of Hillersdon."

Best Alsatian bred in India: Mr. A. J. Wagley's "Twilight Tarzan."

Best Chow Chow or Collie: H. H. The Dowager Maharani Sahib of Kolhapur's Collie "Yvonne of Marlemerau."

Best Dalmatian: Miss P. Russell Payne's "Batsy."

Best Great Dane: Mrs. O. Gasper's "Olga Ivanoff."

Best Great Dane, opposite sex: Miss Mary O. P. Wadia's "Blitz of Inkersall."

Best Irish Setter: Mr. P. Shaw's "Gedwore ne Pat."

Best Golden Retriever, Labrador or English Springer Spaniel: H. H. The Yuvaraj Shree Digvirendrasinghji of Bansa's "Beefengler Bertha."

Best Cocker Spaniel: Miss K. Wheatley's "Frisa of Dervalg."

Best Cocker Spaniel, opposite sex: Miss K. H. Wheatley's "Bayman of Awatea."

Best Afghan Hound or Borzoi: Mr. D. G. Davies' Borzoi "Tamara of Tangmere."

Best Dachshund: Mr. R. A. Austin's "Squibette."

- Best Dachshund opposite sex: Mrs. A. G. Granville's "Bunk of Adville."
- Best Dachshund, bred in India Mrs. Austins' "Squibette."
- Best Greyhound, Saluki or Whippet: H. H. Shri Akkasaheb's Whippet "Dinah Dee."
- Best opposite sex: Princess Shri Shalini Raj's Whippet "Dawn Tinker."
- Best Airedale: Mr. W. A. Officers' "Champion Marsden Marguerite."
- Best Bull Terrier: Mr. Austin's "Keen Blade."
- Best Bull Terrier, opposite sex: Mrs. Wadmore's "Alma of Adville."
- Best Cairn Terrier: Mrs. Raper's "Hasleigh Knowell."
- Best Cairn Terrier, opposite sex: Miss M. D'Arcy's "Nugget of Hyver."
- Best Smooth Fox Terrier: H. H. Shri Akkasaheb's "Bowden Hardbake."
- Best Smooth Fox Terrier opposite sex: Mrs. J. M. Connell's "Augusta Mint."
- Best Wire Fox or Kerry Blue Terrier: Mr. T. Anderegg's Wire Fox Terrier "Struppi."
- Best Scottish Terrier: Mrs. H. V. Fido's "Champion Ronken Sylvia."
- Best Sealyham: Dr. V. S. Rao's "Bunting of Herds."
- Best Tibetan Terrier, Boston Terrier, Lakeland Terrier, Finnish Spetz or Dobermann Pinscher: Mr. D. G. Davies' Boston Terrier. "Barthondown Bronx."
- Best Litter: 1. Mr. Cooper's Afghan Hounds, 2. Mrs. Granville's Bull Terriers, 3. Mrs. Scully's Scottish Terriers.
- Best dog, owned by novice exhibitor, resident in Bombay: Mrs. A. Dyer's Alsatian "Lord Leonara of Dadar."
- Best dog owned by Indian novice Exhibitor opposite sex: Mrs. Edulji's Pomeranian "Benchmark Flue D'Or."
- Best dog owned by novice exhibitor preceeding two barred: Mrs. Wadmore's Bull Terrie "Alma of Adville."
- Best dog owned by novice exhibitor opposite sex:—Mrs. N. V. Patton's Australian Terrier "Woggie."
- Best Puppy bred in Bombay or Salsette: Mrs. Wadmore's "Alma of Adville."
- Best Puppy bred in Bombay or Salsette opposite sex: Mrs. Patton's "Woggie."
- Best dog in show owned by outstation exhibitor who has not won prize in show:—Mrs. L. C. Smith's Alsatian "Yosi Von Hans Seutling Esq."
- Best dog owned by outstation exhibitor opposite sex:—Miss E. M. Homan's Airedale "Champion Tony Goodfellow of the Forces."
- Best Junior: Dr. V. A. Rao's Sealyham "Bunting of Herds."
- Best Junior opposite sex: H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Pekingese "White Alom of Wai Tou."
- Best Soldier's Dog: Sub-Conductor Adam's Elkhound. 2. Sergt. Rowland's Wire Fox Terrier.

Jubbulpore.

The Central Provinces and Berar Kennel Club's Sixth Championship Dog Show resulted as follows:—

CHALLENGE CUPS.

- Best Exhibit in the Show:—Miss S. Agabeg's Wire Fox Terrier "Lanarth Contester."
- Best Exhibit in the Show opposite sex:—Maharaj Amer Singh's Greyhound "Boyeway Serenity."
- Best Sporting Exhibit in the Show:—Mrs. D. M. Heasman's Smooth Fox Terrier "Caravan Style."
- Best Non-Sporting Exhibit in the Show:—Mrs. P. P. Pandole's Alsatian "Ivan of Hilleradon."
- Best Non-Sporting Exhibit in the Show opposite sex:—Lt. M. Z. Khan's Alsatian "Beda of Gainsborough."
- Best Exhibit bred in India:—Miss J. I. Guthrie's Dachshund "Milberry."
- Best Puppy in the Show:—Mrs. McLean Jary's Airedale Terrier "Gosthorpe Supreme."

C. P. & BERAR KENNEL CLUB SPECIALS (MEMBERS ONLY.)

- Best Exhibit:—Mr. D. Geo. Davies' Borzois "Tamara of Tangmere."
- Best Exhibit bred in India:—The Nerbudda Vale Hunt's Fox Hound "Gunboat."
- Best Exhibit bred in C. P. and Berar:—Mrs. J. Bellamy's Alsatian "Baron Von Belzenberg."
- Best Puppy:—Mrs. E. M. Andrewes' Irish Setter "Bridget of Disney."

CLUB SPECIALS.

- Best Exhibit owned by member of K. C. I.:—Hon'ble Mrs. Shuttleworth Field's Cocker Spaniel "Bluebird of Spoonhill."
- Best Exhibit owned by a member of the Calcutta K. C.:—Miss S. Agabeg's Wire Fox Terrier "Lanarth Contester."

VARIETY CLASSES.

- Best Litter:—Miss J. I. Guthrie's Dachshunds.
- Second Best Litter:—Miss F. E. M. Espley's Cocker Spaniels.
- Reserve to Second Best Litter:—Miss E. Hunt's Cocker Spaniels.
- Best Brace:—H. H. the Maharawal of Partabgarh's Bull Terriers.
- Best Team:—Miss J. I. Guthrie's Dachshunds.
- Best Exhibit of a Novice Exhibitor:—Mr. P. R. Nariman's Great Dane "Mainly Monarch."
- Best Exhibit owned by a resident of Jubbulpore:—Lt. G. W. H. Field's West Highland White Terrier "Algernon Bulgie."
- Best Exhibit owned by a resident of the C. P.:—Lt. G. W. H. Field's West Highland White Terrier "Algernon Bulgie."
- Best Exhibit imported from abroad:—Mrs. D. M. Heasman's Smooth Fox Terrier "Caravan Style."
- Best Exhibit imported since the last Show:—Miss S. Agabeg's Wire Fox Terrier "Lanarth Contester."
- Best Exhibit bred in India:—Mrs. McLean Jary's Airedale Terrier "Gosthorpe Supreme."

Best Exhibit bred in India since the last Show:—Miss J. I. Guthrie's Dachshund "Blackie-more."

Best Exhibit bred in India from both parents Bred in India:—Mrs. J. Bellamy's Alsatian "Baron Von Bellzemberg."

Best Exhibit bred by the Exhibitor:—Miss J. I. Guthrie's Dachshund "Mulberry."

Best Exhibit the property of a lady:—Mrs. D. M. Heasman's Smooth Fox Terrier "Caravan Stylo."

Best Toy:—Miss F. E. M. Espley's Pomeranian "Brilliance of Dara."

Best Non-Sporting Exhibit other than Toy:—Mrs. P. P. Pandole's Alsatian "Ivan of Hillersdon."

Best Gun Dog:—Mrs. E. Hunt's Cocker Spaniel "Melford Madigan."

Reserve to Best Gun Dog:—Miss K. H. Wheatley's Cocker Spaniel "Frisa of Dervaig."

Best Hound:—Maharaj Amer Singh's Greyhound "Boyeway Serenity."

Best Terrier:—Miss S. Agabeg's Wire Fox Terrier "Lanarth Contester."

Best Terrier other than Fox Terrier:—H. H. the Maharawal of Partabgarh's "Sharpies Canelia."

Best Puppy in Show:—Dr. V. S. Rao's Sealyham Terrier "Bunting of Herds."

Best Puppy Bred in India:—Mrs. McLean Jary's Airedale Terrier "Gosthorpe Supreme."

Best Junior:—Mr. A. J. Wagley's Alsatian "Twilight Tarzan."

Best Junior Bred in India:—Dr. R. J. Anthony's Smooth Fox Terrier "Marble Jock."

Best Maiden:—Lt. Khan's Alsatian "Lady Beth."

Best Maiden Bred in India:—Dr. Anthony's Smooth Fox Terrier "Marble Jock."

Best Novice:—Lt. Khan's Alsatian "Bismarck."

Best Novice Bred in India:—Lt. Khan's Alsatian "Bismarck."

Best Exhibit in Limit Class:—Mrs. E. Blunt's Cocker Spaniel "Melford Madigan."

Best Exhibit in Special Limit Class Bred in India:—Lt. Khan's Alsatian "Beda of Gainsborough."

Best Exhibit in the Open Class:—Miss S. Agabeg's Wire Fox Terrier "Lanarth Contester."

Reserve to Best Exhibit in Open Class:—Mrs. D. M. Heasman's Smooth Fox Terrier "Caravan Stylo."

Grand Challenge Class for Exhibits bred in India (6 tankards):—Mr. A. K. Datta's Great Dane "Right Lioness," Lt. Khan's Alsatian "Beda of Gainsborough," The Nerbudda Vale Hunt's Fox Hound "Film Star," Miss K. H. Wheatley's Cocker Spaniel "Frisa of Dervaig," Mrs. McLean Jary's Airedale Terrier "Gosthorpe Supreme" and Mrs. T. McDonald's Airedale "Chestnut Carletta."

Best Exhibit Jubbulpore Residents' Unregistered Dogs:—Mr. W. L. Norris' Cocker Spaniel.

Best Soldier's Dog:—1.—Pte. Walker's Wire Fox Terrier; 2.—Dvr. Cullen's Greyhound.

ALSATIAN CLUB OF INDIA'S SPECIALS (MEMBERS ONLY.)

Best Alsatian in Show:—Mrs. P. P. Pandole's "Ivan of Hillersdon."

Best Alsatian in Show opposite sex:—Mrs. P. P. Pandole's "Lerche-von-don Secretahneric."

Best Imported Alsatian:—Mrs. P. P. Pandole's "Ivan of Hillersdon."

Best Imported opposite sex:—Mrs. P. P. Pandole's "Lerche-von-don Secretahneric."

Best Alsatian-bred in India:—Maharaj Narayan Singh's "Rerkunne."

Best Alsatian bred in India opposite sex:—Mrs. J. Bellamy's "Baron Von Bellzemberg."

Best Alsatian Puppy:—Mr. A. J. Wagley's "Twilight Tarzan."

Alsatian with the best gait:—Mrs. P. P. Pandole's "Ivan of Hillersdon."

Best Indian bred Junior Dog or Bitch:—Mr. A. J. Wagley's "Twilight Tarzan."

GREAT DANE C. I. SPECIALS.

Dog or Bitch with the best head, neck and expression:—Mrs. H. I. Abraham's "Yukna Von Loheland of Sonal."

Challenge Certificates were awarded to the following Exhibits in the Show:—

Mr. D. Geo. Davies' Borzois "Tamara of Tangmere."

Lt. M. Z. Khan's Alsatian "Beda of Gainsborough."

Mrs. J. Jackson's Yellow Labrador Retriever "Rust of Tamack."

Mr. J. P. Shaw's Irish Setter "Gedwore Pat."

Miss K. H. Wheatley's Cocker Spaniel "Frisa of Dervaig."

Mrs. McLean Jary's Airedale Terrier "Gosthorpe Supreme."

Mrs. T. McDonald's Airedale Terrier "Chestnut Carletta."

Mr. D. Geo. Davies' Boston Terrier "Bartondown."

H. H. the Maharawal of Partabgarh's Bull Terrier "Battler of Blighty."

Mrs. E. Hunt's Cocker Spaniel "Melford Madigan."

Mrs. D. M. Heasman's Smooth Fox Terrier "Caravan Stylo."

Miss S. Agabeg's Wire Fox Terrier "Lanarth Contester."

Mrs. M. Bridge's Wire Fox Terrier "Lanarth Charm."

Lieut. Field's West Highland White Terrier "Algernon Bulgie."

Miss J. I. Guthrie's Dachshund "Bestledune Dessy."

Miss K. P. Mangaldas' Black and Tan Terrier "Jackman."

Miss F. E. M. Espley's Pomeranian "Brilliance of Dara."
Mrs. D. V. Franklyn Wood's Dalmatian "Mace of Hockley."

Poona.

The Fifth Championship Dog Show held by the Poona Kennel Club resulted as follows:—

H. E. the Governor's cup for the best exhibit in the show was won by Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier "Ch. Dogberry Knighted of Dingley Dell."

The "Times of India" Cup for the best exhibit in the show opposite sex was won by Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "Ch. Dogberry Loveliness."

Reserve to best exhibit in show: Mrs. W. J. Ingham's Pomeranian "Perivale Midnight Sun."

Reserve to best exhibit in the show of opposite sex: Mrs. M. Clarke's Pekingese bitch "Ch. Chua of Alderbourne."

Cup for the best exhibit in show bred in India: Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier "May Queen of Dingley Dell."

Cup for best exhibit in show bred in India, of opposite sex: Capt. J. G. Stonham's Alsatian "Falkner Von Sydenberg."

Cup for best puppy in show: Capt. J. G. Stonham's Alsatian "Falkner Von Sydenberg."

Challenge Cups.

Dyanjee Cup for the best exhibit in the show, Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier "Ch. Dogberry Knighted of Dingley Dell."

Poona Kennel Club for the best opposite Sex: Lt.-Col. G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "Ch. Dogberry Loveliness."

Bhadri Cup for the best exhibit in the show, bred in India: Lt.-Col. G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "May Queen of Dingley Dell."

Jind Cup for the best opposite sex: Capt. J. G. Stonham's Alsatian "Falkner Von Sydenberg."

Royal Warwickshire Regiment's cup for the best Gun dog: Capt. R. P. Kilkelly's "Kildare Kim."

Sanghi Cup for the best Junior exhibit in the show: Lt.-Col. G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "May Queen of Dingley Dell."

Black Wendy cup for the best Cocker Spaniel: Capt. J. S. Webber's bitch, "Webber Silver Trump of Ware."

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Cup for the best Alsatian: Mrs. P. P. Pamole's dog "Ivan of Hillersdon."

Benchmark Trophy for the best puppy, bred in India: Capt. J. G. Stonham's Alsatian dog "Falkner Von Sydenberg."

Spratts Challenge cup for the best puppy 4 to 6 months old: Capt. J. G. Stonham's Alsatian "Falkner Von Sydenberg."

Fragan Duchess Shield for the best Terrier in the show: Lt.-Col. G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier dog "Ch. Dogberry Knighted of Dingley Dell."

Dorabjee Gold Cup for the best exhibit born in Poona or Kierkee and owned by a local resident: Capt. J. G. Stonham's Alsatian "Falkner Von Sydenberg."

Members Events.

Sir Victor Sassoon Cup for the best exhibit in show: Lieut.-Col. G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier dog "Ch. Dogberry Knighted of Dingley Dell."

Mrs. M. Clarke Cup for the best opposite sex: Lt.-Col. G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "Ch. Dogberry Loveliness."

Ichalkaranji Cup for the best exhibit bred in India: Lt.-Col. G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier bitch "May Queen of Dingley Dell."

Cornaglia Cup for the best exhibit opposite sex: Miss E. M. Fagg's dog Dachshund "Fortune of Faem."

Bosh Memorial Cup for the best Dachshund dog bred in India: Miss E. M. Fagg's "Fortune of Faem."

Partabghar Cup for the best Alsatian: Mrs. L. C. Smith's bitch "Cousine Vom Haus Schutting of Sydenberg."

Nusserwanji Sorabji Cup for the best Puppy owned and bred by a member: Miss E. M. Fagg's dog "Fortune of Faem."

Savanur Cup for the best Fox Terrier: Lt.-Colonel G. H. Chamber's dog "Ch. Dogberry Knighted of Dingley Dell."

Riversdale Cup for the best exhibit in Toy Breeds: Mrs. M. Clark's bitch "Ch. Chua of Alderbourne."

Ming Gold Cup for the best imported exhibit: Lt.-Col. G. H. Chamber's dog "Ch. Dogberry Knighted of Dingley Dell."

HORSE SHOW.

Bombay.

The following are the results of the Bombay Horse Show:—

Class I.—Polo Ponies—Heavy Weight:—Prizes presented by J. D. Petit, Esq.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Maitland" 1. "Jupiter" 2. H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Sunset" 3.

Class II.—Polo Ponies—Light Weight:—Prizes presented by C. D. Dady, Esq.
H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Treasure" 1. The Poona Horse's "Radiant" 2. H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Barbara" 3.
Class III.—Ponies likely to make polo Ponies:—Prizes presented by Messrs. Julius Gove and Co.
H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Princess" 1. Major J. M. Graham's "Snip Snap" 2. Mr. T. D. and Capt. R. V. Gove's "Carrana" 3.

Class IV.—Champion Polo Pony.—Challenge Cup and replica presented by Messrs. Julius Gove and Co.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Maitland."

Class V.—Polo Ponies adjudged to have Played best in the Bombay Polo Tournaments :—Two prizes presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, will be awarded to the two polo ponies adjudged to have played best in the current Bombay Polo Tournaments. Judges decision will be announced at the conclusion of the Tournaments.

Class VI.—Troop Horses belonging to H. E. the Governor's Body Guard :—Prizes presented by Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart.

Sowar Suleman Khan's "Dalymount Park" 1. Dafadar Bhagat Singh's "Nelson" 2. Sowar Nikka Singh's "Fairy King" 3.

Class VII.—Troop Horses, the Bombay Light Patrol :—Cups presented by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi and Shantidas Askuran Shah, Esq., J.P.

Tpr. E. A. W. Richardson's "Buster" 1. Tpr. F. T. N. Watts' "Buster II" 2. Tpr. W. Richardson's "Crazy Quilt" 3.

Class VIII.—Hunters—Heavy Weight :—Prizes presented by Sir Cusrow Wadia, C.I.E., and M. Wemyss, Esq.

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's "Snowball" 1. Mr. Sheppard's "Sealwood" 2.

Class IX.—Hunters—Light Weight :—Prizes presented by H. S. Captain, Esq.

Mr. E. D. Sheppard's "Bendigo" 1. Mrs. Noel-Paton's "Cracker Jack" 2.

Class X.—The Moore Challenge Cup for the Best Hunter in the show.

Mrs. H. S. Captain's "Fine Knight."

Class XI.—Horses—open (in hand) :—Prizes presented by H. H. the Right Hon. The Aga Khan, Amfruddin Shalehbhoj Tyebjee, Esq., and Messrs. The Army and Navy Stores, Ltd.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Princess" 1. Mr. Wemyss' "Nouste Heuric" 2. Mrs. Noel-Paton's "Cracker Jack" 3.

Class XII.—Open Ponies (in hand) :—Prizes presented by H. H. the Prince of Berar and M. P. Patel, Esq.

Mr. Captain's "Verbena" 1. Mr. T. D. and Capt. R. V. Gove's "Carrana" 2.

Class XII-A.—Thoroughbred Indian Horses and Ponies—3 and 4 years old :—Prizes presented by The Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd.

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's "Vandyke" 1. Mr. A. M. Khairaz's "Redouble" 2. Mr. R. K. F. Sing's "Aristocratic" 3.

Class XIII.—Hacks—Horse :—Prizes presented by H. H. the Raja of Baria and Mrs. J. K. Mehta.

Major J. M. Graham's "Griff" 1. Capt. P. B. Sanger's "King Simon" 2. H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir's "Jane" 3.

Class XIV.—Hacks—Ponies :—Prizes presented by Sir Ness Wadia and Sultan M. Chinoy, Esq.

Mr. H. S. Captain's "Verbena" 1. Mrs. G. E. Portal's "Patrieja" 2.

Class XV.—Ladies' Hacks—Horses and Ponies :—1st prize presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla.—2nd prize presented by Miss Meherbai M. N. Dalal.

Mr. H. S. Captain's "Verbena" not eligible, for 1st prize, as the mare has already won two 1st prizes.

Mr. E. D. Sheppard's "Sealwood" 1. Nawabzada Mohd. Sher Ali Khan's "Malik" 2.

Class XVI.—Children's Ponies. The best unattended rider over 6 years and under 14 :—

(a) Master Kishore D. Khatau on "Shila." The Best Pony Suitable for a Child. (b) Miss Wendy Corbett-Wright's "Slushdrop." The Best Rider 6 years old and under. (c) Miss Susan Partal on "Bansi".

Class XVII.—Open Jumping—Prizes presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and Messrs. Mappin & Webb, Ltd.

Capt. E. W. Whitfield 1. Risaldar M. Ali 2 Sowar Dhan Singh 3.

BILLIARDS.

Bombay.

Western India Amateur Billiards Championship :—

Final :—A. K. Shakoor beat M. A. Tyebjee by 750 points to 457.

BADMINTON.

Bombay.

Western India Badminton Championships :—

Men's Singles—Final :—H. Rebeiro beat J. Pinto, 15-0, 15-10.

Women's Singles—Final :—Miss F. Talyar-khan beat Miss Vacha, 11-8, 11-7.

Men's Doubles—Final :—R. N. Kanga and J. R. Vimadlal beat V. Kapadia and M. D'Souza, 21-11, 17-21, 21-14.

Women's Doubles—Final :—Mrs. Kania and Miss Vimadlal beat Miss Dady-Burjor and Miss Vajidkar, 23-20, 21-0.

Mixed Doubles—Final :—J. R. Vimadlal and Miss Vacha beat D. Stillard and Mrs. Kerr, 21-23, 21-4, 21-7.

KABADDI.

In the final of the Kabaddi tournament Bengal beat the Central Provinces by 16 points to 14. The result was a correct indication of the run of play, the Central Provinces' team extending their opponent throughout the match.

Teams:—

Bengal:—A. K. Phuslilal (Captain), H. Banerji, H. Sen, P. Sur, R. Sur, R. Shanker and Noor Mahommed.

Central Provinces:—S. V. Gandhe (Captain), V. G. Narkar, S. W. Dhawe, V. N. Gujar, D. D. Dorkhande, V. D. Khaniwala and V. D. Gupta.

Bengal scored another success when they defeated the Punjab by 24 points to 20 in the basketball final. They led 7-0 at the interval.

Teams:—

Bengal:—S. Dutt (Captain), R. Gauguly, S. Chatterjee, H. Roy, D. B. Shaw, R. Rampuria, B. Ghosh and B. Mitter.

Punjab:—Amir Ahmad, (Captain), Jagir Singh, Ahmed Din, Garudasnal, Tahir Hussain, Motilal, Mohinuddin, R. C. Dutt and Hussain.

CYCLING.

Bombay-Poona race:—

Balgar (Jamkhandi) 6 hours, 19 minutes

B. S. Sabanwar (Jamkhandi) 6 hours, 25 minutes, 50 seconds

A. N. Naik (Jamkhandi) 6 hours, 38 minutes, 13 seconds

WEIGHT LIFTING.

Calcutta.

Four All-India records were beaten in the National Weight-Lifting Championships, organised by the Jogesh Bayam Sanity, at Salikla (Howrah District). The new records were:—

Henry Smith—Two hands clean and military press of 180 lbs. and two hands clean and jerk of 245 lbs., performed at a body weight of 11 stones.

A. R. Chakraborty—Two hands snatch of 185 lbs. in the 10-stone class.

R. C. Bhattacharya—Two hands clean and military press of 150 lbs. in the heavy-weight class, thus beating the All-India record by 17½ pounds.

Given below are the results of the championships, the order being two hands military press with bar-bell, two hands snatch with bar-bell, and the two hands clean and jerk with bar-bell.

8-Stone Class—Leslie Elliot (Zionist Inst.) 120, 130, 170. Total 420 pounds.

9-Stone Class—R. C. Bhattacharya 150, 125, 170. Total 445 pounds.

10-Stone Class—A. R. Chakraborty (Ghose College) 165, 185, 230. Total 580 pounds.

11-Stone Class—Henry Smith (Zionist Inst.) 170, 170, 230. Total 570 pounds.

Heavyweight—Roland Lehmay (Zionist Inst.) 160, 180, 257½. Total 597½ pounds. 1. Henry Smith (Zionist Inst.) 180, 170, 245. Total 595 pounds 2.

Best Physique—N. A. Kiermader (Zionist Inst.).

ALL-INDIA RECORDS.

All-India Athletic Records as on the 31st March 1938.—

Event.	Time or Distance.	Holder and Province.
100 Metres	10.6 sec.	J. Hart, Punjab.
200 Metres	22.4 sec.	J. Hart, Punjab and F. Jantzer, Bengal.
400 Metres	49.8 sec.	F. Gantzer, Bengal.
800 Metres	1m. 56½ sec.	Hazura Singh, Patiala.
1500 Metres	4m. 9.4 sec.	P. C. Daniels, Army.
5000 Metres	15m. 23 sec.	Raunaq Singh, Punjab.
10,000 Metres	32m. 2.6 sec.	Raunaq Singh, Punjab.
110 Metres Hurdles	15.6 sec.	Brisley, C. P.
400 Metres Hurdles	57.8 sec.	B. J. Pereira, Madras.
Shot Put	44 ft. 8½ in.	Zahur Ahmad, Punjab.
Hammer Throw	128 ft. 1½ in.	A. Drummond, Punjab.
Long Jump	22 ft. 10 in.	Narmjan Singh, Punjab.

All-India Athletic Records as on the 31st March 1938.—*contd.*

Event.	Time or Distance.	Holder and Province.
High Jump	6 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ..	A. H. Priestly, Madras.
Hop, Step and Jump ..	46 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ..	Mehar Chand Dhawan, Punjab.
Discus Throw	126 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ..	R. Armstrong, U. P.
Javelin Throw	183 ft. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ..	E. Whiter, Punjab.
Pole Vault	12 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ..	Abdul Shaif, Punjab.
4 x 400 Metres Relay ..	3m. 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. ..	Bombay Police.
4 x 100 Metres Relay ..	43 sec. ..	Punjab Team.
3000 Metres Steeplechase ..	10m. 46.4 sec. ..	C. S. A. Swami, Bombay.
Marathon	3 hrs. 9m. 10 sec. ..	R. C. Michael, Bombay.

All-India Swimming Records.—

- 100 Metres, Free Style, (Men):—Raja Ram Shawoo, Bengal. Time—1 min. 7 1-5 secs.
- 100 Metres, Back Stroke, (Men):—Raja Ram Shawoo, Bengal. Time—1 min. 28 2-5 secs.
- 200 Metres, Breast Stroke, (Men):—Profulla Mullick, Bengal. Time—3 min. 13 secs.

- 1,500 Metres, Free Style, (Men):—Madan Sinha, Bengal. Time—22 mins. 21 4-5 secs.
- 50 Metres, Free Style, (Women):—Miss Bani Ghosh, Bengal. Time—41 3-5 secs.
- 50 Metres, Back Stroke, (Women):—Miss Bani Ghosh, Bengal. Time—47 2-5 secs.
- 50 Metres, Breast Stroke, (Women):—Miss Bani Ghosh, Bengal. Time—50 secs.

SPORTING INSTITUTIONS.

Indian Olympic Association.—*Patron:* His Excellency The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

President: His Highness the Maharajahdhiraj of Patiala.

Chairman: The Hon'ble Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, Simla.

Honorary Treasurer: B. L. Rallia Ram, Esq., B.Sc., B.T., General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Lahore.

Honorary Secretary: S. M. Moinul Haq, Esq., M.A., O.B.E., Patna.

Honorary Associate Secretaries: N. Ahmed, Esq., Calcutta, S. K. Mukerji, Esq., B.P.E. (U.S.A.) Bombay.

ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

Army Sport Control Board, Ambala, Kasauli.—*Secretary:* Major A. C. Wilson.

Assam Olympic Association, Jorhat, Assam.—*Secretary:* T. N. Sharma, Esq.

President: Mr. Chandradhar Barooah, Ex-Minister of Council of State.

Baroda Olympic Association, Kothi Building, Baroda.—*Secretary:* V. V. Vadnerker, Esq.

President: Shrimant Yuvraj Pratap Singh, Geakwar.

Bengal Olympic Association, 25, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.—*Secretary:* N. Ahmed, Esq.

President: The Hon'ble Sir Monmatha Nath Ray Chowdhury, Kt., Maharaja of Santosh.

Bihar Olympic Association, P. O. Bankipore, Patna.—*Secretary:* S. M. Moinul Haq, Esq., M.A., O.B.E.

President: Dr. Sir Syed Sultan Ahmad, Kt., Bar-at-law.

Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.—*Secretary:* S. K. Mukerji, Esq.

President: Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, Kt., C.I.E., Bombay.

Central Provinces & Berar Olympic Association, Dhanoli, Nagpur.—*Secretary:* Dr. L. J. Kardekar, D.P.E.

President: Mr. B. G. Khaparde.

Delhi Olympic Association, 2, Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi.—*Secretary:* Dr. P. N. Sen.

President: S. B. S. Sobha Singh.

Gwalior Sports Association, Gwalior.—*Secretary:* N. N. Kunzru, Esq., Motilnaha, Gwalior.

President: General Rajwade Sahib, Gwalior.

Indian Hockey Federation, Lucknow. (Lucknow University).—*Secretary:* Dr. A. C. Chatterji.

President: Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, K.C.S.J.

Madras Olympic Association, Saidapet, Madras.—*Secretary:* H. C. Buck, Esq.

President: The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbarayan, LL.D., Bar-at-Law, Zamindar of Kunnamangalam, Fairlawns, Egmore, Madras.

Mysore Olympic Association, Cenotaph Road, Y. M. C. A., Bangalore City.—*Secretary:* J. L. Isaac, B.A., M.B.E., Esq.

President: H. H. the Yuvraja of Mysore.

Patiala Olympic Association, Rajindar Bhawan, Patiala.—*Secretary:* Lt.-Col. Rao Raja Sri Brindra Singhji.

Punjab Olympic Association, 95, Pringle Road, Lahore.—*Secretary:* Rai Sahib Kirpa Narain.

President: The Hon'ble Major Sirdar Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan.

Chairman: Mr. G. D. Sondhi, M.A., I.E.S.

United Provinces Olympic Association, Allahabad.—*Secretary:* S. Nawab Hussain, Esq., M.A.

President: Nawab Sir Mohammed Yusuf, Lucknow.

Indian Weight Lifting Federation, 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.—*Secretary:* N. N. Bhose, Esq.

President: Maharajahdiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.M., of Burdwan.

Boxing.

Army & Royal Air Force Boxing Association, India.—*Lieut.* R. G. Bowley, Army School of Physical Training, India, Ambala.

Bengal Amateur Boxing Federation. Chas. A. Newbery, 4, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

Burma Amateur Boxing Association.—B. A. Shadrack, Post Box 86, Rangoon, Burma.

Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation.—A. E. Lamas, c/o Bombay Telephone Company, Fort, Bombay.

Ceylon Amateur Boxing Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* A. B. Henriques, Esq., c/o Messrs. James Finlay & Co. Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon.

Madras Amateur Boxing Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* H. C. Buck, Esq., Principal, The Y. M. U. A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras.

Bengal Boxing Federation.—*Hon. Secretary:* Rev. Newbury, Principal, Armenian College, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

South Calcutta Boxing Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* Aloke Chatterjee, Esq., c/o The Modern Review, 120/2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Hyderabad State.—Fred Weber, Esq., Director of Physical Education, Munthaz Munson, Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Cricket.

***The Board of Control for Cricket in India.**—*President:* Dr. Subbarayan.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, J.B.E.; Dr. H. D. Kanga; Sir Lequat Hyat Khan.

Hon. Secretary: K. S. Ranga Rao, Y. T. P., Koll Street, Triplicane, Madras.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Z. R. Irani, A.C.A., P.O. Box 1, New Delhi.

Cricket Club of India.—*Hon. Secretary:* A. A. Jashnvala, Brahmour Stadium, Bombay.

The Bombay Cricket Association.—*Hon. Joint Secretaries:* A. A. A. Fyze, Esq.; H. N. Contractor, Esq., c/o The Islam Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay.

The Madras Cricket Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* K. S. Ranga Rao, Esq., 7, T. P. Koll Street, Triplicane, Madras.

The Cricket Association of Bengal and Assam.—*Hon. Secretary:* W. E. Mitchell-Innes, Esq., Eden Gardens, Calcutta.

The Sind Cricket Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* D. Britto, Esq., P.O. Box 35, Karachi.

The Northern India Cricket Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* P. A. T. Edwards, Esq., P.O. Box 97, The Mall, Lahore.

The Southern Punjab Cricket Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* Dewan Walahi Ram, Kapurthala.

The Jamnagar State Cricket Association.—*President:* His Highness The Maharaja of Nawanagar, The Palace, Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

The Delhi and District Cricket Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* B. N. Kagal, Esq., Willingdon Pavilion, New Delhi.

The Western India States Cricket Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* Major C. W. L. Harvey, M.C., Rajkot, C.S.

The Army Sports Control Board.—*Hon. Secretary:* Colonel S. Van B. Laing, D.S.O., M.C., Ambala or Kasauli.

The C. P. and Berar Cricket Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, M.L.A., Nagpur.

The Rajputana Cricket Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* W. H. Bradshaw, Esq., Mayo College, Ajmer.

The Central India Cricket Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* Major R. M. Lindsley, Residency Post Office, Indore, C.I.

The U. P. Cricket Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* Ahad Husain, Esq., Mushir Manli, Jopling Road, Lucknow.

The Gujarat Cricket Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* G. M. Diwan, Esq., Central Bank Building, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

The Hyderabad State Cricket Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* S. M. Hadi, Esq., Boy Scouts' Camp, Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan).

The Mysore State Cricket Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* Dr. C. S. Pichamuthu, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Glas.), F.G.S., F.R.S.E., Central College, Bangalore.

The Maharashtra Cricket Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* M. G. Bhawe, Esq., c/o Deccan Gymkhana, Poona.

The Baroda State Cricket Association.—*Hon. Joint Secretaries:* K. B. Nimbalkar, Esq.; Harbant Desai, Esq., Leela Bungalow, Baroda.

The Bihar Cricket Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* N. Kureishi, Esq., 8-A Road, Jamshedpur.

The N. W. F. P. Cricket Association.—*Hon. Joint Secretaries:* S. Yalva Shah, Esq., Karim Bakshi, Esq., 'Gor Khatri', Peshawar City.

Football.

All-India Football Federation.—*President:* Brigadier V. H. B. Manjende, D.S.O., Director of Military Training, A. H. Q., India, New Delhi/Simla. *Honorary Secretary:* Major A. C. Wilson, Army School of Physical Training, Ambala/Kasauli.

Western India Football Association, Ltd.—*Honorary Secretary:* E. J. Turner, Esq., "The Times of India", Bombay.

United Provinces Sports Association. *Honorary Secretary:* S. C. Roy, Esq., Lucknow University, Lucknow.

Bihar Olympic Association.—*Honorary Secretary:* S. M. Moïn-ul-Haq, Esq., Bankipur, Patna.

North-Western India Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary:* Munir-ud-Din, Esq., Mayo Road, Lahore.

Delhi Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary:* M. L. Qureshi, Esq., Delhi.

Army Sport Control Board.—*Honorary Secretary:* Colonel S. Van B. Laing, D.S.O. M.C., Army School of Physical Training, Ambala/Kasauli.

Mysore Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary:* D. Ramaiya, Esq., Mysore Football Association, Mysore.

Dacca Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary:* N. P. Gupta, Esq., Dacca Football Association, Dacca.

Madras Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary:* A. Ramaswami Aiyer, Esq., Madras Football Association, Madras.

Ajmer Merwara Football Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* J. N. Kaul, Ajmer.

Indian Football Association.—Bengal.—*Jt. Honorary Secretary:* A. L. Preston, Esq., Calcutta.

Hockey.

The Indian Hockey Federation.—*President:* The Hon'ble Sir Mohd. Zafarullah Khan, *Hon. Secretary:* Dr. A. C. Chatterji, c/o The University, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS.

Indian Railways Athletic Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* Z. H. Khan, Esq., c/o The Railway Board, New Delhi.

Army Sports Control Board.—*Hon. Secretary:* Col. S. Van B. Laing, A. S. C. B. Kasauli.

Bengal Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* P. Gupta, Esq., 100/L, Surendra Nath Banerji Road, Calcutta.

Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Ltd.—*Hon. Secretary:* Behram Doctor, Esq., Allana Chambers, Bomanji Petit Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

Bihar Olympic Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* Mr. S. M. Moïnul Haq, P. O. Bankipore, Patna.

Bhopal Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* A. G. Khan, Esq., Shamla, Bhopal.

Central India Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* Mr. K. M. Rapna, Baxi Bagh, Indore (C.I.).

Central Provinces and Berar Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* Christ Church Boys' High School, Jabulpore (C.P.).

Delhi Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* Mr. J. B. Thakurdas, R. B. Town Hall, New Delhi.

Gwalior Sports Association.—*N. N. Kunzru, The Manager, Gwalior Sports Association, Moti Mahal, Gwalior.*

Madras Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* A. Padmanabham Naidu, Esq., c/o Madras United Club, Park Town, Madras.

Manavadar State Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* S. M. Hussain, Esq., *Private Secretary:* Kulling Chief, Manavadar (Kathlawar).

Punjab Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* R. D. Bhaka, Esq., D. A. V. College, Lahore.

Sind Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* O. B. Nazerath, Esq., c/o St. Patrick's High School, Karachi.

U. P. Sports Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* S. C. Roy, Esq., M.Sc., (Chemistry Dept.), University, Lucknow.

Mysore State Hockey Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* J. D. Doran, 25, Richmond Road, Bangalore.

Swimming.

The Bombay Ducks Swimming and Diving Club.—*Headquarters,* Beach Candy Swimming Bath, Warden Road, Bombay.

The European Water Polo Association.—*Headquarters,* Back Bay Swimming Bath, Cooperage, Bombay.

The Gollwalla Swimming Club.—*Headquarters,* Victoria Batlis, Back Bay, Cooperage, Bombay.

The College Square Swimming Club.—*Calcutta.*

The Calcutta Swimming Club.—*Headquarters,* Strand Road, Calcutta.

The Kokine Swimming Club.—*Rangoon.*

Tennis.

All-India Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary for India:* B. V. Bobb, Esq., Convent Street, Bandra, Bombay.

Foreign Secretary: E. Rose, Esq., 14, Colmore Row, Birmingham, England.

Army and Air Force Championships.—*Army Sports Control Board, Ambala Cantonment.*

Bengal Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* N. S. Iyer, Esq., Dist. Commercial Officer, B. N. Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

Bihar and Orissa Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* K. Bannerjee, Esq., New Patna Club, Patna, Bihar.

Bombay Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* J. Charanjiva, Esq., c/o Burmah Shell Corporation, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Delhi Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* C. N. Sen, Esq., 40, Asoka Road, Delhi.

Hyderabad Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* S. M. Hadi, Esq., Boy Scout Headquarters, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Madras Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* T. B. Balagopal, Esq., Mylapore, Madras.

Punjab Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* H. L. Soni, Esq., 8, Ferozepore Road, Lahore.

Rajputana and Central India Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* Sobhag Mal Lodha, Esq., Sobhag Tennis Club, Ajmer, Rajputana.

Sind Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* F. S. Marshall, Esq., Headquarters, Sind Independent Brigade Area, Karachi.

United Provinces Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* R. K. Esq., Dave, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

Warrant of Precedence.

The following new Warrant of Precedence for India was approved by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and received His Royal Sign Manual, on 9th of May 1937:—

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
2. Governors of Provinces within their respective charges.
3. Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.
4. Commander-in-Chief in India.
5. Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab.
6. Governors of Bihar and the Central Provinces and Berar.
7. Governors of Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa.
8. Chief Justice of India.
9. Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
10. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
11. President of the Council of State.
12. President of the Indian Legislative Assembly.
13. Judges of the Federal Court.
14. Chief Justices of High Courts.
15. Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan; Ministers of Governors* and Residents of the First Class: Within their respective charges.
16. Chief Commissioner of Railways; General Officers Commanding, Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands; and Officers of the rank of General.
17. Chief of the General Staff; and Ministers of the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.*
18. Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force in India; and Ministers of the Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab.*
19. Ministers of the Governors of Bihar, and the Central Provinces and Berar.*
20. Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan; Ministers of the Governors of Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; * and Residents of the First Class.
21. Presidents of Legislative Councils.
22. Speakers of Legislative Assemblies.
23. Chief Judges of Chief Courts; and Puisne Judges of High Courts.
24. Lieutenant-Generals.
25. Auditor-General in India; Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission; and Chief Commissioner of Delhi, within his charge.
26. Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy; Members of the Railway Board; Officers Commanding Military Districts within their respective charges; Railway Financial Commissioner; Secretaries to the Governor-General; and Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department.

27. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department; Judges of Chief Courts; and Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

28. Chairman, Public Service Commissions, Madras, Bombay and Sind and Bengal; Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, within the charge; and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

29. Chief Commissioner of Delhi; Commissioners of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise, Bombay; Director-General, Indian Medical Service; Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs; Director of Intelligence; Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Financial Commissioners; Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department; Judicial Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province; Judicial Commissioner of Sind; Major-Generals; Members of a Board of Revenue; Members of the Central Board of Revenue; Members of the Federal Public Service Commission; Political Resident on the North-West Frontier; Secretary to the Governor-General's Executive Council; Secretaries to the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal; and Surgeons-General.

30. The Advocate-General of India; and Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities.

31. Agents of State Railways; Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Controller of the Currency; Controller of Railway Accounts; Deputy Auditor-General; Assistant Judicial Commissioners; Chief Revenue Authority in Assam; Commissioners of Divisions; Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency; Residents of the Second Class; Revenue and Divisional Commissioners, North-West Frontier Province; and Revenue Commissioner, Sind and Orissa. Within their respective charges.

32. Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 30 years' standing, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 36; and Officers Commanding Cavalry and Infantry Brigades, and Brigade Areas, within their respective charges.

33. Advocates-General, Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

34. Chairman, Public Service Commissions, other than those of Madras, Bombay and Sind, and Bengal; and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, and Central Provinces and Berar.

35. Brigadiers; Census Commissioner for India; Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Department; Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department; Director of Geological Survey; Director of Ordnance Factories; Educational Commissioner with the Government of India; His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, Calcutta; Inspector-

* NOTE.—The Chief Minister ranks in the same Article as, but senior to, other Ministers.

General of Forests and President, Forest Research Institute; Inspectors-General of Police in Provinces other than Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India; and Surveyor-General of India.

36. Assistant Judicial Commissioners; Chief Revenue Authority in Assam; Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Commissioners of Divisions; Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency; Residents of the Second Class; Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province; and Revenue Commissioners, Sind and Orissa.

37. Inspectors-General of Police, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Non-Official Mayors or Presidents of Municipal Corporations of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, within their respective Municipal jurisdictions; Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Secretaries to Local Governments; and Secretaries to the Governors of Provinces other than Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

38. Accountants-General and Directors of Audit; Additional and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments; Chief Accounts Officers, State Railways; Chief Auditors, State Railways, of the rank of Accountant-General; Chief Commercial Managers, State Railways; Chief Conservators of Forests; Chief Engineers; Chief Engineer, Post and Telegraphs; Chief Mechanical Engineers of State Railways; Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board; Chief Operating Superintendents, State Railways; Chief Traffic Managers, State Railways; Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway; Colonels; Commissioners of Police, Bombay and Calcutta; Deputy Director of Intelligence Government of India; Directors of Agriculture; Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research; Director of Civil Aviation; Director-General of Archaeology; Director-General of Observatories; Directors of Public Health under Provincial Governments; Directors of Public Instruction under Provincial Governments; Directors of Health and Prison Services, Sind and Orissa; Director, Military Lands and Cantonments; Directors, Railway Board; Expert Advisers, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Bombay and Calcutta; Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals; Inspectors-General of Prisons; Master, Security Printing India and Controller of Stamps; Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 23 years' standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 55; Military Accountant-General; Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay; President, Court of Wards, United Provinces; Settlement Commissioners; Sheriffs of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; Solicitor to the Government of India; and Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways.

39. Advocates-General other than those of Madras, Bombay and Bengal; Chief Surveyor with the Government of India; Command Controllers of Military Accounts (except Western Command); Controller, Military Accounts and Pensions; Director, Botanical Survey; Director

Railway Clearing Accounts Office; Director of the Survey of India; Director, Zoological Survey; Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs; Legal Remembrancers to Provincial Governments; and Nautical Adviser to the Government of India.

40. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

41. Standing Counsel for Bengal.

42. Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.

43. Chairmen of the Port Trusts and of Improvements Trusts of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi; Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, within their charges; Chief Inspector of Mines; Collector of Customs, Calcutta and Bombay; Commissioners of Income Tax, Bengal and Bombay; Commissioner of Police, Madras; Controller of Emigrant Labour, Assam; Postmasters-General, Bengal and Assam, and Bombay; Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs; Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Political Agents; and Residents (other than those of First and Second Class). Within their respective charges.

44. Collectors of Customs, other than those of Calcutta and Bombay; Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay; Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta, within their respective charges; Commissioners of Income-tax, other than those in Bengal and Bombay; Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue; Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, within his charge; and Divisional District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges.

45. Commissioner of Wakfs, Bengal; Commandant, Frontier Constabulary; Deputy Director of Intelligence, Peshawar; Deputy Financial Advisers, Military Finance; Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department; Deputy Inspectors-General of Police; Director-General of Commercial Intelligence; Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department; Director of Public Information, Government of India; Inspector-General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana; Members of Provincial Public Service Commissions; Metallurgical Inspector, Indian Stores Department; Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission; Secretary to the Railway Board; and Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and to Residents of the First Class. Within the charges respectively of the Agent or the Resident.

46. Chief Medical Officers under the Crown and External Affairs Departments and in Delhi, within their respective charges. Chief Medical Officers and Chief Medical and Health Officers, State Railways; Deputy Directors-General, Posts and Telegraphs, other than the Senior Deputy Director-General; Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli; Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary

Research, Muktesar; Director of the Indian Institute of Science; Postmasters-General other than those of Bengal and Assam and Bombay; and Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

47. Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories (if a Civilian); Budget Officer, Finance Department, Government of India; Chief Auditors of Railways, Class I; Chief Education Officers, Royal Air Force; Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories; Comptrollers, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Conservators of Forests; Controller of Army Factory Accounts; Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command; Deputy Agents, Deputy Traffic Managers, and Officers of similar status of State Railways; Deputy Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Board; Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service; Deputy Military Accountant-General; Director, Medical Research; District Controllers of Military Accounts; Engineers-in-Chief, Lighthouse Department, and Chief Inspector of Lighthouses in British India; Lieutenant-Colonels; Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 18 years' standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 50; Senior Chaplains of and above 20 years' service in India; and Superintending and Deputy Chief Engineers.

48. Actuary to the Government of India; Chief Inspector of Explosives; Chief Judges of Small Cause Courts, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; Controller of Printing and Stationery; and Directors of Major Laboratories.

49. Administrators-General; Central Intelligence Officers; Chief Presidency Magistrates in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; Commissioners of Labour, Madras and Bombay; Controller of Patents and Designs; Directors of Industries; Directors of Land Records; Directors of Veterinary Services; Excise Commissioners; Inspectors-General of Registration; Inspector of Municipal Committees and Local Boards, Madras; Principal, Research Institute, Cawnpore; and Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

50. Audit Officer, Indian Stores Department; Deputy Chief Accounts Officers, State Railways; Deputy Controller of Railway Accounts; Deputy Director, Railway Clearing Accounts; Deputy Controllers of Stores, State Railways; Deputy Directors, Railway Board; Director, Regulations and Forms in the Defence Department; Directors of Telegraphs; Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Posts and Telegraphs; Junior Controllers of Military Accounts; Officers in Class I of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service;

Opium Agent, Ghazipur; Supervisor of Railway Labour; and Superintendent of Manufacture, Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur.

51. District Judges not being Sessions Judges within their own districts.

52. First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents. Within the charges of their respective Residents.

53. Military Secretaries and Private Secretaries to Governors; and Central Publicity Officer, State Railways.

54. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.

55. Assistant Directors of Intelligence; Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay; Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta; Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair; Deputy and Additional Deputy Secretaries to Provincial Governments; Directors of Publicity of Public Information under Provincial Governments; Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur); Political Agents; Resident, (other than those of the First and Second Class); Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan and to First Class Residents; Settlement Officers; and Superintendents of Police within their own charges.

56. Administrative Officer, Central Public Works Department; Captain Superintendent, I. M. M. T. S. *Dufferin*. Chief Aerodrome Officer; Chief Forest Officer, Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Chief Education Officer, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India; Chief Inspector of Aircraft; Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Senior Scale); Deputy Directors, Indian Stores Department; Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence; Deputy Director-General of Archaeology; Deputy Director of Industries, United Provinces; Deputy Directors of Hospitals, Sind and Orissa; Deputy Directors of Public Instruction; Deputy Inspectors-General of Prisons; Deputy Master, Security Printing India; Deputy Secretary, Railway Board; First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents; Government Solicitors other than the Solicitor and Second Solicitor to the Government of India; Principals of major Government Colleges; Principal, Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; Principal of the Hyderabad Medical School, Sind; Principal, Indian School of Mines; Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay; Registrars to the High Courts; Secretaries to Legislative Councils and Provincial Legislative Assemblies; Senior Inspectors and Electric Inspector of Mines; Superintendent of the Government Test House; Superintendents of the Survey of India;

* Officers of similar status are: Deputy Superintendents, Locomotives Department; Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Department; Controllers of Stores; Divisional Superintendents, State Railways; Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway; Signal Engineers; State Railways Coal Superintendent; Deputy Transportation Superintendents; Deputy Chief Commercial Managers; Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineers; Deputy Chief Engineers; Chief Electrical and Colliery Superintendent, B. I. Railway.

† Architectural, Electrical and Sanitary Specialist officers will take precedence in accordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department Officers of the corresponding rank.

Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Office; Officers of the All-India, Class I Central, Class I Railway, Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department. Of 20 years' standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing.

57. Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy. Deputy Directors of Public Information, Government of India; Second Solicitor to the Government of India; Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; and Under-Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department.

58. Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay; Directors of Survey, Bengal; Government Analyst, Madras. Keeper of the Records of the Government of India; and Librarian, Imperial Library.

59. Chemical Inspector, Indian Ordnance Department; Civil Engineer, Adviser to the Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture; District Judges not being Sessions Judges; Deputy Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing; Education Officers, Grade II; Education Officers, Grade III, on completion of 15 years' service; Royal Air Force. Majors; Master of High Court, Madras; Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Crown and External Affairs Departments of 12 years' standing. Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of more than 15 but less than 20 years' standing; and Works Managers of Ordnance Factories.

60. Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax; Assistant Military Accountant-General; Assistant Superintendents of the Survey of India; Chief Mining Engineer, Northern India Salt Revenue; Chief Works Chemist, United Provinces; Controller of Naval Accounts; Controller of Royal Air Force Accounts; Deputy Controller of Stamps; Deputy Controller of Salt Revenue, Bombay; Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras; Examiner of Local Funds Accounts, Madras; General Manager, Rajputana Salt Resources; Mathematical Adviser, Survey of India; Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records; Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 15 years' standing; Officers of the All-India, Class I Central, Class I Railway, and Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department, and Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. Of 10 years' standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing.

61. Assistant Collectors, Salt Revenue, Bombay, and Assistant Commissioners, Salt Revenue, Madras, on maximum of their time-scale; Assistant Commissioner, Selection Grade, Northern India Salt Revenue; Assistant Commissioners, Northern India Salt Revenue, on maximum of the ordinary time-scale; Assistant Controllers of Inspection, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Directors, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Metallurgical Inspectors, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Directors of Public Health; Assistant Directors, Railway

Board; Assistant Financial Advisers, Military Finance; Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department; Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board; Chemical Examiners at Customs Houses; Chemical Examiner, United Provinces; Chemist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department; Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilers; Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Junior scale); Controller of Telegraph Stores; Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal; Deputy Assistant Director, Pay and Pensions Directorate, Adjutant General's Branch; Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies; Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise; Deputy Controller, Central Printing Office; Deputy Controller, Stationery; Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum; District Opium Officers; Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, and Divisional Engineers, Wireless; Divisional Forest Officers; Emigration Commissioners; Engineer, Light-house Department, and Inspector of Lighthouses in British India; Examiner of Questioned Documents; Executive Engineers; Factory Chemist; Factory Superintendent; Opium Factory, Ghazipur. First Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair; Honorary Presidency Magistrates; Income-tax Officers drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale; Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras; Judges of Courts of Small Causes in the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; Lady Assistants to the Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals; Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India; Managers, Government of India Presses at Calcutta, Delhi and Simla; Mine Manager, Khewra; Officers of the Provincial Civil Services drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale or upwards; Officers of the First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch, Posts and Telegraphs; Physicist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department; Presidency Magistrates; Principal, Indian Medical School, Madras; Principal, Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar; Protectors of Emigrants; Public Prosecutors in Bengal and in Sind; Registrars to Chief Courts; Registrars of Joint Stock Companies; Secretary to the Court of Wards, United Provinces; Superintendents of Excise, Bombay; Superintendents of Central Jails and Civil Surgeons who are not included in any other article; and Superintendents of Telegraph Workshops.

1. The entries in the above table, which are in alphabetical order in each article, apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each other do not give them any precedence over members of the non-official community resident in India, who shall take their place according to usage.

2. Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number with the exception of officers of the Defence Services, who rank *inter se* in accordance with their seniority, and of the Chief Justice of Bengal, who will rank before all other persons included in Article 14 irrespective of the date of their entry into that Article.

3. When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

4. Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table, will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

5. All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

6. All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in his discretion in case any question shall arise.* When the position of any such person is so determined and notified, it shall be entered in the table in italics, provided he holds an appointment in India.

7. The following will take courtesy rank as shown :—

Consuls-General.—Immediately after Article 35, which includes Brigadiers.

Consuls.—Immediately after Article 38, which includes Colonels.

Vice-Consuls.—Immediately after Article 50, which includes Majors.

Consular officers *de carrière* will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not *de carrière*.

Among themselves Consular Officers will take precedence in their respective grades according to the dates of the Government of India notifications announcing the recognition of their

appointments. An officiating incumbent of a grade will rank as an officer of that grade immediately below its permanent incumbents except that when an officer below the substantive grade of Consul officiates as a Consul-General he will be ranked with Consuls and assigned a place immediately after permanent Consuls.

8. The following may be given, by courtesy precedence as shown below, provided that they do not hold appointments in India :—

Peers according to their precedence in England. Knights of the Garter, the Thistle and St. Patrick. Privy Counsellors. Advisers to the Secretary of State for India. Immediately after Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Article 9.

Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland and the United Kingdom according to date of Patents. Knights Grand Cross of the Bath. Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India. Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. Immediately after Puisne Judges of High Courts, Article 23.

Knights Commander of the Bath. Knights Commander of the Star of India. Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George. Knights Commander of the Indian Empire. Knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. Knights Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Knights Bachelor. Immediately after the Residents of the Second Class, Article 31.

* In virtue of the provisions of section 9 (ii) of the Indian Church Act, 1927, a Bishop or Archdeacon who held a bishopric or archdeaconry on the 1st March 1930 takes rank as follows :—

Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, immediately after Article 8.

Bishops of Madras and Bombay, immediately after Article 14.

Bishops of Lucknow and Nagpur, immediately after Article 25.

Bishops (not territorial) under licence from the Crown, immediately after Article 39.

Archdeacon of Lucknow, in Article 42.

SALUTES.

Persons.	No. of guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.
Imperial salute	101	When the Sovereign is present in person. On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Reigning Sovereign; the Birthday of the Consort of the Reigning Sovereign; the Birthday of the Queen Mother; Proclamation Day.
Royal salute	31	
Members of the Royal Family	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a State ceremony.
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families.	21	
Maharajahdiraja of Nepal	21	
Sultan of Zanzibar	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Prime Minister of Nepal	19	
Governor-General of Portuguese India	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India.	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies ..	17	
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies.	15	
Maharaja of Bhutan	15	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15	
Governor of Damaun	9	
Governor of Diu	9	

Persons.	No. of Guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.
Viceroy and Governor-General ..	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony.
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India.	17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a <i>public</i> arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired.
Residents, 1st Class ..	13	} Same as Governors.
Agents to the Governor-General ..	13	
Residents, 2nd Class	13	} On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a <i>public</i> arrival at, or departure from a military station.
Political Agents (b)	11	
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal).	19	} On assuming or relinquishing office. On <i>public</i> arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General)	17	
Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron (c)	..	Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (<i>see</i> K.R.).
G.O.S.C. in C.-Commands (d)	15	} On assuming or relinquishing command and on occasions of <i>public</i> arrival at or departure from, a military station within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, in desired.
Major-Generals Commanding Districts (d).	13	
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (d).	11	

Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Baroda. The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of.
 Gwalior. The Maharaja (Scindia) of.
 Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of.
 Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of.
 Mysore. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bhopal. The Nawab of.
 Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of.
 Kalat. The Khan (Wab) of.
 Kolhapur. The Maharaja of.
 Travancore. The Maharaja of.
 Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of.

Salutes of 17 guns.

Bahawalpur. The Nawab of.
 Bharatpur. The Maharaja of.
 Bikaner. The Maharaja of.
 Bundi. The Maharaja Raja of.
 Cochin. The Maharaja of.

Cutch. The Maharao of.
 Jaipur. The Maharaja of.
 Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.
 Karauli. The Maharaja of.
 Kotah. The Maharao of.
 Patiala. The Maharaja of.
 Rewa. The Maharaja of.
 Tonk. The Nawab of.

Salutes of 15 guns.

Alwar. The Maharaja of.
 Banswara. The Maharawal of.
 Bhutan. The Maharaja of.
 Datia. The Maharaja of.
 Dewas (Senior Branch). The Maharaja of.
 Dewas (Junior Branch). The Maharaja of.
 Dhar. The Maharaja of.
 Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of.
 Dungarpur. The Maharawal of.
 Idar. The Maharaja of.
 Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of.

(b) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached.

(c) According to naval rank, with two guns added.

(d) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the post. Attention is invited to the extra guns allowed for individuals.

Khairpur. The Mir of.
Kishangarh. The Maharaja of.
Orchha. The Maharaja of.
Partabgarh. The Maharawat of.
Rampur. The Nawab of.
Sikkim. The Maharaja of.
Sirohi. The Maharao of.

Salutes of 13 guns.

Benares. The Maharaja of.
Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.
Cooch Behar. The Maharaja of.
Dhrangadbra. The Maharaja of.
Jaora. The Nawab of.
Jhalawar. The Maharaj-Rana of.
Jind. The Maharaja of.
Junagadh. The Nawab of.
Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.
Nabha. The Maharaja of.
Nawanagar. The Maharaja of.
Palanpur. The Nawab of.
Porbandar. The Maharaja of.
Rajpipla. The Maharaja of.
Ratlam. The Maharaja of.
Tripura. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 guns.

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of.
Alirajpur. The Raja of.
Baoni. The Nawab of.
Barwani. The Rana of.
Bijawar. The Maharaja of.
Bilaspur. The Raja of.
Cambay. The Nawab of.
Chamba. The Raja of.
Charkhari. The Maharaja of.
Chhatarpur. The Maharaja of.
Chitral. The Mehtar of.
Faridkot. The Raja of.
Gondal. The Maharaja of.
Janjira. The Nawab of.
Jhabua. The Raja of.
Maler Kotia. The Nawab of.
Mandi. The Raja of.
Manipur. The Maharaja of.
Morvi. The Maharaja of.
Narsingarh. The Raja of.
Panna. The Maharaja of.
Pudukkottai. The Raja of.
Radhanpur. The Nawab of.
Rajgarh. The Raja of.
Sallana. The Raja of.
Samthar. The Raja of.
Sirmur. The Maharaja of.
Sitamau. The Raja of.
Suket. The Raja of.
Tehri. The Maharaja of.
Wankaner. The Raj Saheb of.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Balasnor. The Nawab (Babi) of.
Bangnapalle. The Nawab of.
Bansda. The Raja of.
Baraundha. The Raja of.
Bariya. The Raja of.
Bhor. The Raja of.
Chhota-Udepur. The Raja of.
Danta. The Maharana of.
Dharampur. The Raja of.
Dhrol. The Thakor Saheb of.
Hsipaw. The Sawbwa of.
Jawhar. The Raja of.
Kalabandi. The Maharaja of.
Kengtung. The Sawbwa of.
Khilchipur. The Raja of.
Limbdil. The Thakor Saheb of.
Loharu. The Nawab of.
Lunawada. The Raja of.
Maihar. The Raja of.
Mayurbhanj. The Maharaja of.
Mong Nai. The Sawbwa of.
Mudhol. The Raja of.
Nagod. The Raja of.
Palitana. The Thakor Saheb of.
Patna. The Maharaja of.
Rajkot. The Thakor Saheb of.
Sachin. The Nawab of.
Sangli. The Raja of.
Sant. The Raja of.
Savantvadi. The Raja of.
Shahpura. The Raja of.
Sonpur. The Maharaja of.
Wadhwan. The Thakor Saheb of.
Yawngzwe. The Sawbwa of.

Personal Salutes.

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bikaner. Lieut.-General His Highness
Maharajadhiraja Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B.,
LL.D., A.D.C., Maharaja of.
Kotah. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness
Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharao of.
Patiala. Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja-
dhiraja Sir Bhupinder Singh Mahinder
Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.,
LL.D., A.D.C., Maharaja of.

Salutes of 17 guns.

Dholpur. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness
Maharajadhiraja Sri Savai Maharaj-Rana
Sir Udalbhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler
Jang Jai Deo, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.,
Maharaj-Rana of.

Salutes of 15 guns.

Jind. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.
 Junagadh. His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan Rasul Khan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab of.
 Kapurthala. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.R.E., Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 guns.

Aga Khan, His Highness The Rt. Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., of Bombay.
 Bariya. Major H. H. Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of.

Dharampur. H. H. Maharana Vijayadevi of.
 Sangli. Lt. His Highness Raja Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao alias Appa Saheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Raja of.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Bashahr. Raja Padam Singh, Raja of.
 Mong Mit, Ukhin Maung, K.S.M., Nawbwa of.

Local Salutes.*Salutes of 21 guns.*

Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawab) of. within the limits of her (or his) own territories, permanently.

Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of. Within the limits of his own territories, permanently.
 Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of. Within the limits of his own territories, permanently.

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bharatpur. The Maharaja of.
 Bikaner. The Maharaja of.
 Cutch. The Maharao of.
 Jaipur. The Maharaja of.
 Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.
 Patiala. The Maharaja of.
 (Within the limits of their own territories permanently.)

Salutes of 17 guns.

Alwar. The Maharaja of.
 Khairpur. The Mir of.
 (Within the limits of their own territories permanently.)

Salutes of 15 guns.

Benares. The Maharaja of.
 Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.
 Jind. The Maharaja of.
 Junagadh. The Nawab of.
 Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.
 Nabha. The Maharaja of.
 Nawanagar. The Maharaja of.
 Ratlam. The Maharaja of.

(Within the limits of their own territories permanently.)

Salutes of 13 guns.

Janjira. The Nawab of. (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently.)

Salutes of 11 guns.

Savantvadi. The Raja of. (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently.)

(iii)—TABLE OF SALUTES TO CERTAIN RULERS AND OFFICIALS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.**MUSCAT—**

1. His Highness the Sultan of 21

BAHRAIN—

2. His Excellency the Sheikh of (fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit) 7
 3. His Excellency the Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh). .. 11
 4. Eldest son of the Sheikh of (fired on occasions when he visits one of His Majesty's ships as his father's representative) 5

KUWAIT—

5. His Excellency the Sheikh of 7
 6. His Excellency the Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh). .. 11
 7. Eldest son of the Sheikh of (fired on occasions when he visits one of His Majesty's ships as his father's representative) 5

QATAR—

8. Sheikh of 7

KHUZISTAN—

9. His Excellency the Governor of .. 13

MOHAMMERAH—

10. The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit) 7

BUSHIRE—

11. His Excellency the Governor of (at the termination of an official visit) 13

ABADAN—

12. The Governor of 7

BUNDAR ABBAS—

13. The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit) 7

ABU DHABI—

14. The Sheikh of 5
 15. The Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh). .. 5

DEBAY—

16. The Sheikh of 5

SHARJAH—

17. The Sheikh of 3
 18. The Sheikh of (personal to the present Sheikh). .. 5

AJMAN—

19. The Sheikh of 3

UMM-EL-KUWAIN—

20. The Sheikh of 3

RAS-EL-KHAIMAH—

21. The Sheikh of 3

Salutes 14-20 in the above list are fired by His Majesty's ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by the Chief concerned.

Indian Orders.

The Star of India.

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, and enlarged in 1866, 1875, 1876, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1935 and 1937 and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire; the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Viceroy of India), the first class of forty-six Knights Grand Commanders (24 British and 22 Indian), the second class of one hundred and six Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred and thirty-seven Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members, as well as certain additional Knights and Companions.

The insignia are (i) the Collar of gold, composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches tied together in attire, of the united red and white rose, and in the centre an Imperial Crown; all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold chains. (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular riband, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order, *Heaven's Light our Guide*, also in diamonds. That of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below. (iii) The Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds. (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver tassels. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, and pendant therefrom a badge of a smaller size, (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears around his neck a badge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size pendant to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches. All insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery, or if the recipient was resident in India, to the Secretary of the Order at New Delhi or Simla.

Sovereign of the Order:—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order:—His Excellency the Viceroy of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

Officers of the Order:—*Registrar:* Major Henry Hudson Fraser Stockley, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.M., Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James' Palace, London, S. W. 1.

Secretary: Mr. John Gilbert Laithwaite, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Governor-General (Personal) and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Extra Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. S. I.)

H. M. Queen Mary.
His Royal Highness The Duke of Windsor.
H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught.

Honorary Knight Grand Commander (G. C. S. I.)

Lt.-General His Highness Ojaswi Rajanya Prorjwala Nepala Tara Ati Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Balu Prithuladheesha Sri Sri Maharaja Sir Joodha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.I.E., Honorary Colonel of all Gurkha Rifle Regiments in the Indian Army, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Nepal.

Honorary Knights Commanders (K. C. S. I.)

Prince Ismail Mirza, Motamad-ed-Dowleh Amir-i-Akram, son of His Royal Highness the late Sultan Sir Massoud Mirza, Yemin-ed-Dowleh, Zil-es-Sultan of Persia.

Honorary Colonel Supradiptha Manyabar General Sir Baber Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., of Nepalese Army (Nepal).

His Excellency General Sir Padma Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief, Nepal.

Honorary Companions (C. S. I.)

H. H. Saiyid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin-us-Saiyid Turki, K.C.I.E., Sultan of Masqat and Oman.

His Excellency Sheikh Hamad bin Isa al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., Ruler of Bahrain.

His Excellency Shaikh Ahmad bin Jabial Sabah, K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kuwait.

Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. S. I.)

H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst
Sir John Hewett
H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner
H. H. The Maharao of Kotah
H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala
His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.
H. H. The Aga Khan

H. H. The Maharao of Cutch
The Marquess of Willington
H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala
The Marquess of Zetland.
Baron Lloyd
Viscount Lee of Fareham
The Earl of Lytton
Viscount Halifax
Colonel The Right Honourable Sir Leslie Wilson
Viscount Goschen
Baron Birdwood.
The Right Honourable Sir John Allsebrook
Simon
Field-Marshal Sir Claud William Jacob
His Highness The Maharana of Udaipur
His Highness The Maharaja of Kolhapur
Lieut.-Col. The Right Honourable Sir Francis
Stanley Jackson
H. H. The Nawab of Bhopal
Baron Hailey
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir
Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Honourable Sir
Samuel John Gurney Hoare
Major-General The Right Honourable Sir
Frederick Hugh Sykes.
Lt.-Col. The Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick
Stanley
Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode
H. H. The Maharaja of Jodhpur
H. H. The Maharaja of Gondal
H. H. the Maharaja of Jind.
H. E. Lord Brabourne
The Right Honourable Sir John Anderson.

Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.)

Col. Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes
Sir Arthur Henry Temple Martindale
Sir George Stuart Forbes
H. H. The Maharaja of Ratlam
Sir Harvey Adamson
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad
Sir John Ontario Miller
Baron Meston
Sir Benjamin Robertson
Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan
Sir Elliot Graham Colvin
Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne
Sir Michael O'Dwyer
Sir Michael William Fenton
Colonel Sir Sidney Gerald Burrard
Sir P. Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar
Sir Edward Albert Gait
H. H. The Nawab of Maler Kotla
Sir William Henry Clark
Sir Harrington Verney Lovett
Sir Robert Woodburn Gillan
Maharaj Sri Sir Bhairon Singh Bahadur
Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly
H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra
Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Younghusband
Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Kirkpatrick
Major-Gen. Sir Robert Stuart
The Right Honourable Sir George Rivers
Lowndes
H. H. Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir
Jowahir Singh Bahadur of Jaisalmer

Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser
H. H. The Maharaja of Datia
H. H. The Maharaj Rana of Dholpur
Lieut.-General Sir William Raine Marshall
Sir William Vincent
Sir Thomas Holland
Sir James Bennett Brunyate
The Right Honourable Sir Sydney Arthur
Taylor Rowlett
Sir Michael Sadler
Major-Gen. Sir Harry Triscott Brooking
Major-Gen. Sir George Fletcher MacMunn
Baron Southborough
Sir George Barnes
Sir Edward MacLagan
Sir William Marriis
Sir Louis Kershaw
Sir Lionel Davidson
Sir Charles Todhunter
The Right Honourable Sir Henry Wheeler
Captain His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ran-
jitsinghji Mansinghji, Raja of Barla
The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla
Sir Charles Innes
The Maharao of Sirohi
Sir Montagu Butler
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla
Sir Frederic Whyte
Sir Maurice Hayward
The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim
H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh
Sir Henry Lawrence
H. H. The Maharaja of Rewa
Sir Channil V. Mehta
Sir E. P. O'Donnel
Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson
Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond
Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah
His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur
H. H. the Maharaja of Porbunder
Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency
Sir James Cramer
Sir Jean Rieu
Sir George Lambert
H. H. The Maharaja of Morvi
Sir George Rainy
Sir Ernest Hotson
Sir Denys Bray
Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee
His Highness the Raja of Mandi
Thakor Sahob of Limbdi
Sir Norman Marjoribanks
Sir George Schuster
Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter
Captain H. H. Maharaja Mahendra Sir,
Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Panna
Major H. H. Raja Narendra Shah, of Tehri
(Garhwal)
Major-General Sir Leonard Rogers
Sir James David Sifton
Lieut.-Col. Sir Ralph Griffith
Sir Joseph William Bhore
His Excellency Sir Harry Haig
The Hon'ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammed
Ahmed Side Khan, of Chittari

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Daffield Craik
Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Thomas Walwyn
Sir Reginald Arthur Mant

H. E. Sir Herbert William Emerson
H. H. the Maharaja of Benares
Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah
H. H. the Maharaja of Manipur
Sir Edward Maynard des Champs Chamier
Sir Frank Noyce
Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead
H. H. The Maharaja of Karauli
His Highness Sri Lakshmansingh of Durgapur
His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura
His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar

Sir Robert Duncan Bell
Sir M. L. Gwyer
Major-General Henry Karslake, C.B., C.M.G., D.S., D.S.O.

H. H. the Nawab of Rampur
The Hon'ble Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar
The Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, K.C.B.
H. H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Wankaner
Sir Reginald Isidore Robert Glancy, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhai, K.C.I.E.

H. H. the Maharaja of Orchha
Rana Bhagat Chand, Raja of Jubbal
Sir Osborne Arkell Smith
H. E. Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.I.E.
H. E. Sir John Austen Hubback
H. E. Commander The Hon'ble Sir Archibald, Douglas Cochran, D.S.O., R.N.

Sir George Cunningham, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
H. E. Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.C.I.E.
H. E. Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, C.I.E.
The Honourable Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, C.I.E., O.B.E.
The Honourable Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan.
Mir Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, K.C.I.E., Mir of Hunza.

H. H. the Maharawat of Partabgarh

Companions (C.S.I.)

Col. Sir Charles Edward Tate
Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon
Charles Gerwien Bayne
Hartley Kennedy
Col. James Alexander Lawrence Montgomery
William Thomas Hall
Richard Townsend Greer
Sir Louis William Dane
Hermann Michael Kisch
Sir Cecil Michael Wilford Brett
Sir Frank Campbell Gates
John Mitchell Holms
Francis Alexander Slacke
Percy Comyn Lyon
Maurice Walter Fox-Strangways
Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Montague Pakington
Hawkes

Francis Capel Harrison
Norman Goodford Cholmeley
Walter Francis Rice
Admiral Sir Allen Thomas Hunt
Sir John Walter Hose
Charles Ernest Vear Goument
George Moss Harriott
Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh

Sir Edward Vere Leving
Lieut.-Col. Charles Archer
James Peter Orr
Herbert Alexander Casson
William Axel Hertz
Baron Wigram
Herbert Thompson
Lieut.-Col. Sir John Ramsay
Stuart Lockwood Maddox
Sir Gilbert Thomas Walker
Lieut.-Col. Phillip Richard Thornbush Gurdon
Lt.-Col. Sir Edmund Vivian Gabriel
Sir John Stuart Donald
Henry Montague Segundo Matthews
Maulvi Sir Ahmad Hussain Nawab Amir Jang Bahadur

Sir Horace Charles Mules
Col. Arthur Russell Aldridge
Lieut.-Col. Sir Mathew Richard Henry Wilson
John Charles Burnham
Major-General Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere
Joly de Lotbiniere

Edward Henry Seamander Clarke
Oswald Campbell Lees
Lieut.-Col. Albert Edward Woods
William Ogilvie Horne
William Harrison Moreland

Surg.-Gen. Henry Wickham Stevenson
Henry Venn Cobb
Sir Frederick William Johnston
Raja Sir Dajit Singh of Julunder

Sir Walter Maude
Sir Henry Ashbrooke Crump
Sir William James Reid
Walter Gunnell Wood
John Cornwallis Godley
Sir Herbert John Maynard
Lt.-Col. Sir Armine Dew
Sir Hugh T. Keeling
Sir Henry Sharp
Sir Robert R. Scott

Admiral Arthur Hayes-Sadler
Laurence Robertson
Sir John Ghest Cumming
Lieut.-Col. Stephen Lushington Aplin
Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay
Major-General Sir Arthur Wigram Money
T. A. Chalmers
Sir Richard Burn
Sir Godfrey B. H. Fell
Major-General Sir Wyndham Knight
Sir Patrick James Fagan
Lt.-Col. Lawrence Imprey
Col. Benjamin William Marlow
Lt.-Col. Francis Beville Pridaux
Lt.-Col. Stuart George Knox
Major-General Sir Hugh Whitchurch Perry
Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William Oldham
Francis Coope French
Sir Horatio Norman Bolton
Major-General J. C. Rimington
Brigadier-General H. R. Hopwood
L. E. Buckley
O. H. Bompas
M. M. S. Gubbay
Major-Gen. J. M. Walter
Brig.-General W. G. Hamilton
Major Sir Alexander J. Anderson
Major-General Sir Theodore Frazer
Major-General L. O. Dunsterville

Sir Hugh McPherson
 Sir Henry Fraser Howard
 Lieut.-Col. Herbert Des Voeux
 Brigadier-General Charles Rattray
 Sir Evelyn Berkeley Howell
 General Sir Felix Fordati Ready
 Brigadier-General Herbert Evan Charles Bayley
 Nepean
 Sir Patrick Robert Cadell
 Lieut.-Col. Montagu William Douglas
 Richard Meredith
 Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Thomas Wolseley Haig
 Herman Cameron Norman
 Lt.-General Sir James Wilton O'Dowda
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson
 Colonel (Hony. Brig. Gen.) Charles Ernest
 Graham Norton
 Vice-Admiral Wilfrid Nunn
 Major-General Hubert Isacke
 Major-General Stewart Gordon Loch
 Brigadier-General Frederick James Moberly
 Brigadier-Gen. Robert Fox Sorsbie
 Major-Gen. William Cross Barratt
 Brigadier-General Sir Edward Hugh Bray
 Brigadier-Gen. Arthur Howarth Pryce Harrison
 Colonel Frank Ernest Johnson
 H. E. General Sir Robert Archibald Cassels
 Frederick Campbell Rose
 Sir Selwyn Howe Fremantle
 Peter William Monie
 Major-General Charles Astley Fowler
 Colonel Michael Edward Willoughby
 Major-General Sir Edward Arthur Fagan
 Major-General Herbert William Jackson
 Lt.-Col. Arthur Leslie Jacob
 Sir William Pell Barton
 C. F. Payne
 W. J. J. Howley
 Sir Bertram P. Standen
 Sir John L. Maffey
 Lieut.-Col. J. L. W. F. French-Mullen
 Colonel (Hony. Brig. Gen.) J. L. R. Gorhon, C.B.
 Colonel C. W. Profeit
 R. M. R. Hopkins
 R. A. Graham
 Claud Alexander Barron
 Sir Geoffrey R. Clarke
 Lieut.-Col. D. Donald
 Col. G. B. M. Sarel
 Col. H. G. Burrard
 Major-General J. H. Foster Lakin
 Major-General Sir Guy Beatty
 Sir Robert Holland
 C. J. Hallifax
 Lieut.-Col. E. M. Proes
 L. T. Harris
 Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji
 W. R. Gourlay
 General Sir Kenneth Wigram, I.A.
 Rai Bahadur Major-General Dewan Bishan Das
 Sir Arthur Rowland Knapp
 Charles Montagu King
 Rai Bahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul
 S. R. Hignell
 Lt.-Genl. Sir Sidney Muspratt
 W. E. Copleston
 Frederick R. Evans
 J. E. Webster
 Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mehrab Khan, Chief
 of Bugti Tribe

Sir Godfrey John Vignoles Thomas, Bart.
 Vice-Admiral Sir Dudley North.
 Sir Edward M. Cook
 Sir Francis Charles Griffith
 J. Hullah
 Sir John F. Campbell
 Sir James Milne.
 Sir James Donald
 Lt.-Col. Sir William O'Connor
 E. S. Lloyd
 Sir Samuel Smyth
 Colonel W. H. Jefferey
 C. G. Adam
 Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavayya Pantulu Garu
 Raja Sir Ejaz Rasool Khan, of Jehangirabad
 D. H. Lees
 A. W. McNair
 W. Sutherland
 Captain Sir Edward Headlam
 Sir Findlater Stewart
 Sir David Chadwick
 M. E. Couchman
 F. G. Pratt
 Sir Ralph Oakden
 Major-General Sir T. H. Symons
 F. Lewisohn
 W. P. Sangster
 T. Emerson
 A. H. Ley
 Sir Ernest Burdon
 Sir Alan William Pim
 A. W. Botham
 L. Birley
 N. Macmichael
 Sir Archibald Campbell
 Lieut.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson
 B. Foley
 A. Langley
 Lieutenant-Colonel M. L. Ferrar
 Brigadier-General Sir T. H. Keyes
 Sir Robert Dodd
 Major H. G. Vaux
 Sir Leonard Reynolds
 Sir Hopetoun Stokes
 J. C. Ker
 Sir Maurice Simpson
 Lt.-Colonel C. C. E. Bruce
 R. T. Harrison
 Sir Clement T. Mullings
 H. L. Birdwood
 Sir Josna Ghosal
 W. H. J. Wilkinson-Guillemard
 H. A. Thornton
 C. J. Irwin
 J. E. C. Jukes
 H. A. B. Vernon
 H. K. Briscoe
 Sir Thomas Couper
 Nawab Malik Sir Muhammad Hayat Khan Nun
 Sir Gilbert Wiles
 Sir Charles Tegart
 The Hon'ble Sir Courtenay Latimer
 J. H. Garrett
 Sir Charles Cunningham
 T. H. Morony
 Raja Padam Singh, Raja of Bashahr
 L. M. Stubbs
 Col. W. H. Evans
 G. S. Wilson
 The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir George Ogilvie

J. A. Shillidy
 Sir John Tarlton Whitty
 Henry George Walton
 Sir George Anderson
 Colonel John Philip Cameron, I.M.S.
 Sir David George Mitchell
 Douglas Gordon Harris
 Brevet-Colonel Frederic Percival Muckie
 Sir Idwal Geoffrey Lloyd
 The Hon'ble Sir Bertrand James Glancy
 Sir John Collard Bernard Drake
 Sir Charles Alexander Souter
 Sir Digby Livingstone Drake-Brockman
 John Arthur Laing Swan
 Arthur Ralph Astbury
 Sir Aubrey Metcalfe
 H. Calvert
 C. B. Cotterel
 Sir Eric Miville
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Maxwell
 Sir Hawthorne Lewis
 A. H. Lloyd
 The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Miles Clay
 R. H. Thomas
 R. B. Ewbank
 The Hon'ble Sir Geoffrey Bracken
 The Hon. Mr. P. C. Tallents
 R. H. Beckett
 P. J. Patrick
 V. Hart
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. Gordon
 The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Clow
 Sir Frederic Sachse
 E. F. Thomas
 C. C. Garbett
 Hon'y. Brigadier G. P. Sanders
 C. M. Lane
 Col. D. B. Ross
 Sir George Tottenham
 T. Sloan
 C. F. Brackenbury
 W. Booth-Graveley
 W. H. Thompson
 Col. (Temp. Brig.) The Hon'ble Harold Rupert
 George Alexander
 Major-General Claude John Eyre Audlinleek
 R. E. Gibson
 Sir John Johnson
 J. C. Nixon
 B. M. Stalg
 G. P. Hogg
 Raja Hanmandar Sen, Raja of Konthal
 Colonel (Temp. Brig.) L. P. Collins
 G. T. Bong
 G. H. Spence
 J. F. Hall
 A. C. Badenoch
 F. Anderson
 T. B. Tate
 C. H. Gidney
 Vice-Admiral A. E. F. Bedford
 H. Dow
 A. C. Loftham
 H. J. Twynnam
 Major-General E. M. Steward
 Major-General H. F. E. MacMohan
 M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur N. A. Gopalswamy
 Ayyangar Avargh.

W. B. Bret.
 C. W. Gwynne
 C. F. Waterfall
 J. W. Smyth
 C. F. Grant
 J. G. Laithwaite
 A. J. Raiman
 F. H. Puckle
 J. A. Thorne
 C. A. Henderson
 W. H. Nelson

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

This Order, instituted by H. M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, December 1877, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1935 and 1937, is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, forty-two Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and fifty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute, 54 nominations in any one year), also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order, as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statute Jan. 1st, 1909, commemorative of the 50th Anniversary of the assumption of Crown Government of India.

The Insignia are: (i) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride, and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains; (ii) The STAR of the Knight Grand Commander, comprised of five rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them, the whole alternately plain and scaled, issuing from a gold centre, having thereon Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatrix Auspeticis*; and surmounted by an Imperial Crown gold; (iii) The BADGE consisting of a rose, enamelled gules, barbed vert, and having in the centre Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatrix Auspeticis*, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, also gold; (iv) The MANTLE is of Imperial purple satin, lined with and fastened by a cordon of white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

A Knight Commander wears: (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, pendant therefrom a badge of smaller size; (b) on his left breast a star, similar to that of the first class, but the rays of which are all of silver.

The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery, or if the Knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order.

A Companion wears around his neck a badge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of

smaller size, pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches.

Sovereign of the Order:—His Most Gracious Majesty The King, Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order:—H. E. the Viceroy (Marquess of Linlithgow from April 18th, 1933.)

Officers of the Order:—The same as for the Order of the Star of India.

Extra Knight Grand Commanders
(G. C. I. E.)

H. R. H. The Duke of Windsor.
H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught.

Honorary Knights Grand Commanders
(G. C. I. E.)

Sir Abdul Aziz bin Abdur Rahman bin Faisal-al-Saud, Ruler of Nejd, El Hasa, Qatif and Jubail
H. H. the Prime Minister of Nepal

Honorary Knights Commanders
(K. C. I. E.)

Sir Leon E. Clement-Thomas
Dr. Sir Sven Von Hedin
Cavaliere Sir Filippo De' Filippi
Honorary Colonel Supraditta Manyabar,
General Sir Baber Shumshere Jung Bahadur,
Rana of Nepal
H. H. Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadthli bin Ali
Sultan of Lahej
Sir Alfred Martineau
H. E. General Sir Padma Shum Shere Jung
Bahadur, Rana of Nepal
Genl. Sir Tej Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana
of Nepal
H. E. General Sir Yang-tseng-hsin, Chiang Chun
and Governor of Hsin Kiang Province
General Sir Mohan Shumshere Jung Bahadur,
Rana of Nepal
H. H. Saliyd Sir Talmur bin Faisal bin-us-
Saliyd Turki, C.S.I., Sultan of Muscat and
Oman
His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan
H. E. Shaikh Sir Ahmed Bin Jabir al Sabab,
Shaikh of Kuwait
H. E. Shaikh Hamid Bin'Isa Al Khalifat, C.S.I.,
Ruler of Bahrain.

Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.)

H. H. The Maharao of Cutch
H. H. The Maharaja of Gendal
H. H. The Aga Khan
Baron Lamington
Major-General Sir Walter Lawrence
H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner
H. H. The Maharao of Kotab
Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishan Parshad
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst
Sir Louis Dane
The Right Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson
H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala
Marquess of Willington
H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore
H. H. the Maharaja of Jind
The Marquess of Zetland
Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer

H. H. Sir Gulam Muhammad Ali, Prince of Arcot

H. H. Tukoji Rao III, ex-Maharaja of Indore
Baron Lloyd
H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda
H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala
Earl of Lytton
H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra
The Right Hon'ble Rowland Thomas Baring,
Earl of Cromer, C.V.O.
Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent
Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson
Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab
Bahadur of Burdwan
Viscount Goseben
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur
Viscount Halifax
The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Stanley Jackson
Baron Hailey
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir
Major General The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick
Sykes
H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal
H. E. the Marquess of Linlithgow
Lt.-Col. The Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick
Stanley
H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur
His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa
His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur
His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh
His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur
His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam
His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sri
Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, Maharao of
Sirohi
Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Taley Muham-
mad Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Palanpur
The Right Hon'ble Sir John Anderson
H. H. The Maharaja of Datia
Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey De Montmorency
Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee
His Excellency Baron Brabourne
His Highness the Nawab of Tonk
H. E. John Francis Ashley Lord Erskine
H. H. The Maharaja of Indore
H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin
His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore
His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur
Sir Findlater Stewart
H. H. The Khan of Kalat
Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I.
H. H. the Maharao Raja of Bundi
H. E. Sir Herbert William Emerson
H. E. Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley

Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.)

Sir Gangadharav Ganesh, Chief of Miraj
(Senior Branch)
Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward Younghusband
Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon
Sir Thomas Henry Holland
Sir Trevellyn Rashleigh Wynne
Sir Richard Morris Dane
Gen. Sir Robert Irvin Seillon
Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson
Gen. Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover
Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly
Sir James Houssemayne DeBoulay
Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Beaufoy Thornhill
H. H. The Nawab of Jaora
H. H. The Raja of Sitamau
H. H. The Raj Saheb of Wankaner

- Adm. Sir Colin Richard Keppel
 H. H. The Maharaja of Bilawar
 Sir George Abraham Grierson
 Sir Marc Aurel Stein
 Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne
 Sir Frank Campbell Gates
 Sir George Macarthey
 Sir Edward Douglas MacLagan
 Maj.-Gen. Sir George John Younghusband
 Sir Brian Egerton
 Lieut.-Col. Sir John Ramsay
 Sir William Maxwell
 Sir Mokshagundam Vivesvaraya
 Sir John Stuart Donald
 Brigadier-General Sir Percy Molesworth Sykes.
 Sir Edward Vere Levinge
 Major-General Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat
 Khan Tiwana
 Sir Henry Wheeler
 Sir George Cunningham Buchanan
 Major-General Sir William George Lawrence Beynon
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred Horsford Bingley
 Sir Godfrey Butler Hunter Fell
 Major-General Sir Thomas Joseph O'Donnell
 Major-General Sir Godfrey Williams
 Sir William Sinclair Marris
 Sir Charles Low, I.O.S.
 H. H. The Maharana of Udaipur
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Locke Elliot
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Altham Altham
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Alexander Anderson
 Gen. Sir Havelock Hudson
 Major-General Sir Wyndham Charles Knight
 Major-General Sir Henry Freeland
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson
 Sir Walter Maude, I.O.S.
 Sir Charles Stevenson Moore, I.O.S.
 Major-General Sir Willfrid Malletson
 Sir John Cumming
 Sir Herbert Maynard
 H. H. The Nawab of Malerkotla
 The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi
 Sir H. A. Crump
 Lt.-Col. Sir Armline Dew
 Mir Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan, Mir of Hunza
 Col. Sir W. H. Wilcox
 H. H. The Maharaja of Panna
 Sir Patrick Fagan
 Sir Norcott Warren
 Sir Charles Bell
 Maulvi Sir Ahmad Husain Nawab Amin Jung
 Bahadur
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Haig
 Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey
 H. H. The Maharaja of Sikkim
 H. H. The Raja of Sangli
 Sir Henry Howard
 Sir Arthur Knapp
 Sir Reginald Maat
 The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muham-
 mad Muzammil-ullah Khan of Bhikampur,
 U. P.
 Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad
 Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibulla
 Sahib Bahadur
 Sir Hugh McPherson
 Sir William Reid
 Sir Edward Chandler
 Sir Robert Holland
 The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Dadabhy
 Sir George Ratney
 Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar
 Sir Samuel O' Donnell
 Sir Bertram Standen
 Sir Denys Bray
 Sir Horatio Bolton
 Sir Moropant Joshi
 Sir William Barton
 Sir Frederick William Johnstone
 Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior)
 Sir Grimwood Mears
 Sir Norman Edward Marjoribanks
 The Hon'ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad
 Ahmedn Sa'id Khan of Chhatari, U.P.
 Sir Reginald Glancy
 Sir Clement Hindley
 Sir Thomas Middleton
 Sir Alan Pim
 Sir Frederic Gauntlett
 Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, C.B.E.
 The Thakur Saheb of Palitana
 H. E. Sir Lancelot Graham.
 Sir Edwin Lutyens
 Sir Joseph Bhole
 Sir Ross Barker
 Sir Herbert Baker
 Sir Samuel Smyth
 Sir Leonard Reynolds
 Sir James Sifton
 Sir Archibald Young Glipps Campbell
 Sir Evelyn Berkeley Howell.
 Sir Osborne Arkell Smith
 The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Edward Nelson
 Sir Cecil Hermann Kisch.
 H. H. The Maharawal of Banswara
 Khan Bahadur Sir Usman Sahib Bahadur.
 Brigadier-General Sir Terence Humphrey Keyes
 Sir Walter Frank Hudson.
 Maj.-Genl. Sir John Wallace Dick Megaw.
 Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameshwara Singh, of
 Darbhanga.
 H. H. the Raja of Ali Rajpur
 Sir Shanmukham Chetty
 Sir Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes
 Sir Alexander Norman Ley Cater
 Sir Harry Alexander Fanshawe Lindsay
 Sir Vernon Dawson
 The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazim-ud-din.
 Sir Edward Blunt.
 Sir Ernest Burdon.
 Sir James Macdonald Dunnett.
 Rai Bahadur Sir Bisheshwar Das Daga.
 Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo Maharaja
 of Mayurbhanj
 Sir Alfred Parsons
 The Hon'ble Sir Bertrand Glancy
 Sir Richard Carter
 Sir Campbell Rhodes
 Raja of Bobbili
 Raja Brijnathsinh of Maihar, C.I.
 The Hon. Sir Courtenay Latimer
 Sir. A. J. Laine
 H. E. Sir George Cunningham
 Major-General Sir Ernest Orton, I.A.
 Major-General Sir Dennis Deane, I.A.
 Sir A. P. Patro
 Sir Leonard Wakely
 H. H. Raja Dilcep Singh, of Sailana
 H. E. Sir Robert Reid
 Sir Charles Alexander Souter
 Sir Donald James Boyd
 Lt.-Col. Sir George Ogilvie

Sir Aubrey Francis Metcalfe
 Sir David George Mitchell
 Sir Eric Charles Mievile
 Sir Hubert Winch Carr
 Sir Mirza Mahomed Ismail
 Rao Bahadur Sir V. T. Krishnama Acharya
 Sir Geoffrey Thomas Hoist Bracken
 The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Miles Clay
 The Chief of Miraj (Junior)
 Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore Bahadur
 Sir Alexander Robertson Murray
 Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu
 The Hon'ble Sir Duncan George Mackenzie
 The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart
 Major-General Sir Digby Inglis Shuttleworth
 Sir Charles Augustus Tegar
 The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Guthrie Russell
 Raja of Khilchipur
 Raja of Bansda
 The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir Trenchard Graven
 William Fowle
 Sir Geoffrey Pownall Barton
 Major-General Sir Bertrand Richard Moberly
 Major-General Sir Clement Arthur Milward
 Raja Sir Muhammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, of
 Jahangirabad
 Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon
 The Hon'ble Lt. Col. Sir Harold Wilberce-Bell
 Sir William Hawthorne Lewis
 Major-General Sir Ernest Alexander Walker
 Sir Gilbert Wiles

Honorary Companions (C. I. E.)

Laurent Marie Emile Beauchamp
 Dr. Jean Etienne Justin Schnelder
 Haji Mohammad Ali Rais-ut-Tujjar of Muham-
 merah
 Sheik Abdulla Bin Esa, son of the Shaikh of
 Bahrain
 Mirza Ali Karam Khan Shuja-i-Nizam, Dy.
 Governor of Bandar-Abbas
 Commanding Colonel Ghana Bhikram
 Lieut.-Col. Partab Jung Bahadur Rana
 Major Alfred Paul Jacques Masson
 Lieut.-Col. Gen. Sugiyama, Imperial Japanese
 Army
 Lieut. Richard Beamish
 Lieut. Francois Pierre Paul Razy
 Lieut.-Col. Bhuban Bikram Rana
 Lieut.-Col. Shamsheer Bikram Rana
 Lieut.-Col. Dumber Shumshere Thapa
 Lieut.-Col. Madan Man Singh Basniat
 Lieut.-Col. Gambhir Jung Thapa
 Lieut.-Col. Chandra Jung Thapa
 Major Uttam Bikram Rana
 Captain Narsing Bahadur Basniat
 H. E. Shikh Abdulla bin Qasim-al-Thani,
 Ruler of Qatar
 Taoyin Chur. Chu-jui-Ch'ih, Tao-yin of Kashgar
 Sheikh Abdulla bin Jalawi, Amir of Hassa
 Nobumche Sakenobe
 Major Masanosuke Tsunoda
 His Excellency Muhammad Ibrahim Khan,
 Shaikat-ul-Mulk
 Khan Sahib Yusuf Bin Ahmed Kanoo, M.R.E.
 Guraji Hemraj
 Bada Kazi Marichiman Singh
 M. A. J. Van Manen
 L. J. A. Trip
 O. Jeldels
 A. Friederich

V. Champion
 Dr. Yearn Philippe Vogel
 Shaikh Abdulla Al Salim Al Subah, of Kuwait

Companions (C. I. E.)

Thakur Bhehu Singh
 Sir Rayner Child Barker
 Sir John Prescott Hewett
 Rao Bahadur Sri Ram Bhikaji Jatar
 Fazulbhai Visram
 Charles E. Buckland
 Francis Erskine Dempster
 Lieut.-Col. John Shakespeare
 Maharaj Rajashri Sankara Subbalyar
 Khan Bahadur Mancherji Rustamji Dholu
 Sir Benjamin Robertson
 Charles George Palmer
 Lieut.-Col. A. B. Minchin
 W. T. Van Someren
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Frank Popham Young
 George Moss Harriott
 Henry Marsh
 Lieut.-Col. Bertrand Evelyn Mellich Gurdon
 Col. John Crimmin
 Sir William Jameson Soulsby
 Lieut.-Col. Laurence Austine Waddell
 Mir Asaf Ali Khan, General
 Khan Bahadur Subadar-Major Sardar Khan
 Hony. Capt. Subadar-Major Yasin Khan, Sardar
 Bahadur
 Alexander Lauzun Pendock Tucker
 Lieut.-Col. John Clibborn
 Sir Stuart Mitford Fraser
 Walter Bernard deWinton
 Lt.-Col. Charles Arnold Kembell
 Edward Giles
 Lieut.-Col. Douglas Donald
 Raja Sir Sikandar Khan, of Nagar
 George Huddleston
 Lieut.-Col. Montagu William Douglas
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Bannerman
 William Bell
 Edward Henry Scamander Clarke
 Webster Boyle Gordon
 Lieut.-Col. Robert Arthur Edward Benn
 George James Perram
 Lieut.-Col. C. W. Waddington
 Lieut.-Col. Sir William O'Connor
 Lionel Truninger
 William Harrison Morelan
 Sir Montague de Pomeroy Webb
 Sir Hugh William Orange
 Lieut.-Col. Charles Archer
 Major Lionel Maling Wynch
 Major-General William Arthur Watson
 Major-General Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere
 Joly de Lotbiniere
 Sir Thomas Robert John Ward
 Major-General Sir Harry Davis Watson
 Sir Derek William George Keppel
 Lt.-Col. Sir David Prain
 Col. William John Daniell Dundee
 Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola
 Sir Edward Albert Galt
 Robert Greig Kennedy
 Col. Henry Thyden Pease
 Col. Malcolm Sydenham Clarke Campbell
 Major-General Arthur Le Grand Jacob

Francis St. George Manners-Smith
 Sir Pazhamarneri Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami
 Aiyar
 Baron Birdwood
 William Herbert Dobbie
 Ralph Buller Hughes-Buller
 Lieut.-Col. Francis Frederic Perry
 Diwan Bahadur Sir Daya Kishen Kaul
 Lieut.-Col. Stuart Hill Godfrey
 Brigadier-General Ernest William Stuart King
 Maconochy
 William Ellis Jardine
 Percy Wyndham
 Cecil Ward Chichele-Plowden
 Albert Claude Verrieres
 Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Khan
 Nilambar Mukharji
 Rai Bahadur Kali Prasanna Ghosh
 John Newlands
 Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes Butler
 Lieut.-Col. Stuart George Knox
 Sir James Bennett Brunyate
 Reginald Edward Enthoven
 Henry Venn Cobb
 Reginald Hugh Brereton
 William Lochiel Berkeley Souter
 Sir John Hubert Marshall
 Col. Frank Goodwin
 James Adolphus Gulder
 Walter Culley Madge
 Lieut.-Col. Wallace Christopher Ramsay Stratton
 Lieut.-Col. Edward Gelson Gregson
 Col. Benjamin William Marlow
 Lieut.-Col. Francis Beville Prideaux
 Lieut.-Col. Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon
 Major-General Sir Leonard Rogers
 Sir Henry Sharp
 Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai
 Alexander Emanuel English
 Kaye Edward Robert Blankinsop
 Col. George Henry Evans
 Col. Henry Burden
 William George Knight
 Rev. Dr. John Anderson Graham
 Sir Louis James Kershaw
 William Taylor Oatheart
 Sir Hugh Murray
 Sir Kailas Narayan Haksar
 Lieut.-Col. Ernest Douglas Money
 Lieut.-Col. John Mackenzie
 Lieut.-Col. Sir James Reed Roberts
 Lieut.-Col. Lawrence Impey
 Sir Albion Rajkumar Bunerji
 Lieut.-Col. Frederick Fenn Elwes
 Cecil Archibald Smith
 Raja Sir Gurbaksh Singh Bedi
 Col. Gilbert Walter Palin
 Col. Robert Edward Pemberton Pigott
 Gerald Francis Keatinge
 Lieut.-Col. John Glennie Greig
 Brig.-Genl. R. E. T. Hogg
 C. A. Barron
 Charles Archibald Walker Rose
 Lieut.-Col. Arthur Denny's Gilbert Ramsay
 Pierce Langrishe Moore
 Sir Alfred Chatterton
 Major Arthur Abercromby Duff
 Lt.-Col. John Lawrence William French-Mullen
 Albert John Harrison
 Sir Pratulla Chunder Ray

Col. Francis Raymond
 Major-General Sir William Bernard James
 Major-General Sir Sydney D'Agullar Crookshank
 Sir Edward Denison Ross
 Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Israr Hasan
 Khan
 Col. Reginald O'Bryan Taylor
 Rai Bahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul
 Lieut.-Col. Frederic William Woodhouse
 Lieut.-Col. Charles Henry James
 Alexander Blake Shakespear
 Sir John Hope Simpson
 Lieut.-Col. William Glen Liston
 Lieutenant-General Sir Edwin H. de Vere
 Atkinson
 Frank Adrian Lodge
 Col. Sir Robert William Layard Dunlop.
 Sir Alexander Macdonald Rouse
 Charles Canill Sheridan
 Colonel William Wilfrid Bickford
 Henry Cuthbert Streetfield
 Sir William Foster
 Col. G. K. Walker
 Sir Joseph Henry Stone
 Col. G. S. Crauford
 Sardar Sir Appaji Rao Sitole Anklikar
 Sir Patrick Cadel
 Abanindra Nath Tagore
 J. R. Pearson
 Col. R. J. Blackham
 Hugh Edward Clerk
 Frank Charles Daly
 James Gargrave Covernton
 Louis B. B. Cobden-Ramsay
 Rao Bahadur Sir Raghunath Venkaji Sabnis
 Col. William Moleworth
 Leonard Bireley
 Frank Frederick Lyall
 Lt.-Col. Frank Currie Lewis
 Lewis French
 Col. Walter Hugh Jeffery
 Richard Meredith
 Sir Albert Howard
 Lieut.-Col. E. D. Wilson Greig
 Richard Hugh Tickell
 Francis Samuel Alfred Slocock
 Lieut.-Col. Arthur Leslie Jacob
 Dr. Thomas Summers
 Kiran Chandra De
 Sir Frank Willington Carter
 Charles Montague King
 Berkeley John Byng Stephens
 Rear-Admiral Walter Lumsden
 Dewan Bishan Das.
 Col. Sir Samuel Rickard Christophers
 William Peter Sangster
 Lieut.-Col. Frederick Marshman Bailey
 Sahibzada Sir Abdus Samad Khan, of Rampur
 Cecil Bernard Cottrell
 Sirdar Sahib Sir Suleman Haji Kasim Mitha
 Captain George Prideaux Millet
 Sir Selwyn Howe Fremantle
 Sir Zia-ud-din Ahmed
 Col. Charles Henry Cowie
 Kunwar Sir Malhara Singh
 Sir David Petrie
 Godfrey Charles Denham
 Lt.-Col. Charles Joseph Windham
 Herbert George Chick

Col. Charles Henry Dudley Ryder
 Col. Cecil Lyon John Allanson
 Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad
 John Norman Taylor
 Khan Bahadur Sardar Din Muhammad Khan
 Douglas Marshall Straight
 Matthew Hunter
 Sir John Tarlton Whitty
 Moses Mordecai Simeon Gubbay
 Major-General Sir Robert Charles MacWatt
 George Paris Dick
 Lieut.-Col. William John Keen
 Capt. M. W. Farewell
 Lieut.-Col. John Bertram Cunliffe
 Colonel William Montague Ellis
 Raja Sir Venganad Vasudeva Raja Avargal
 Major-Genl. James Jackson
 James Anderson Dickson McBain
 Christopher Addams-Williams
 Hammett Reginald Clode Hailey
 Robert Thomas Dundas
 Reginald George Kilby
 Robert Egerton Purves
 Arthur Bradley Kettlewell
 The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das
 Hugh Aylmer Thornton
 Charles Stewart Middlemiss
 Major Frederick Norman White
 Sir John Loader Maffey
 William Newton Maw
 John Edward Webster
 Brevet-Major A. G. J. MacIlwaine
 Col. T. G. Peacocke
 Lieut.-Col. E. J. Mollison
 Thomas Avery
 Captain E. W. Huddleston
 Lt.-Col. J. W. B. Merewether
 Lt.-Col. Ambrose Boxwell
 Lt.-Col. William Gillitt
 Major G. B. Power
 Brig.-General d'Arcy Charles Brownlow
 Sir Reader Bullard
 Lt.-Col. E. L. Bagshawe
 Charles John Emile Clerici
 Lt.-Col. A. K. Rawlins
 Sir William John Keith
 A. J. W. Kitchin
 W. R. Gourlay
 W. S. Coutts
 Col. Westwood Norman Ray
 Lieut.-Colonel Sir Ralph Griffith
 Charles Francis Fitch
 Dr. M. Y. Young
 Sir Philip Hartog
 Col. (Hony. Brig.-Genl.) H. A. Young
 Lt.-Col. W. R. R. Dickson
 Col. William Edmund Pye
 Lt.-Col. S. M. Rice
 Col. C. B. Stokes
 Major E. S. Gillett
 Commander E. C. Withers
 Lieut.-Col. Edmund Walter
 Francis Sylvester Grimston
 Capt. Victor Bayley
 John Dillon Flynn
 Col. Shafto Longfield Craster
 Sidney Robert Hignell
 Sir James MacKenna
 Edward Lister
 Lt.-Col. David Waters Sutherland

Sir James Crerar
 Col. Henry Robert Crosthwaite
 Hony. Lieut. Hilary Lushington Holman-Hunt
 Dewan Bahadur Pandit Krishna Rao Luxman
 Paonaskar
 Dewan Bahadur Sir Krishnarajapuram Pallegondal Puttanna Chetty
 Lt.-Col. John Anderson
 Colonel Ralph Ellis Carr-Hall
 Lt.-Col. Ernest Arthur Frederick Redl
 Harry Seymour Hoyle Pilkington
 Lt.-Colonel David Lockhart Robertson Lorimer
 Lt.-Col. Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Khan
 Hony. Capt. Muhi-ud-din Khan, Sardar Bahadur
 Hony. Capt. Sardar Natha Singh, Sardar Bahadur
 Sardar Pooran Singh Sirdar Bahadur Maj.-Gen.
 Girdhar Singh, Sardar Bahadur Lt.-Col.
 Haider Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur Lt.-Col.
 Philip James Griffiths Pipon
 Tempy. Capt. Cecil Sutherland Waite
 Air Vice-Marshal Sir David Munro
 Reverend William Robert Park
 Brevet-Col. Francis William Pirrie
 Capt. Hubert McKenzie Salmond
 Lt.-Col. Felix Oswald Newton Mell
 Hony. Lt.-Col. Seaborn Guthrie Arthur May Moens
 Lt.-Col. Harold Richard Patrick Dickson
 Col. (Tempy. Brig.-General) Henry Owen Knox
 Charles Rowlett Watkins
 Joseph Herbert Owens
 Harry St. John Bridger Philby
 Lieut.-Col. Lewis Cecil Wagstaff
 Lieut.-Col. Cyril Penrose Paige
 Arthur Herbert Loy
 Sir Peter Henry Clutterbuck
 Sir James Donald
 Sir William Woodward Hornell
 Lt.-Col. Bawa Jiwan Singh
 Arthur William Botham
 Col. Henry Francis Cleveland
 Lt.-Col. William Byam Lane
 Harry Nelson Heseltine
 Alexander Langley
 Lt.-Col. Henry Smith
 Col. Francis William Hallows
 Major Henry Coddington Brown
 Lt.-Col. Roger Lloyd Kennion
 Lt.-Col. Hugh Augustus Keppel Gough
 Lieut.-Col. Edward William Charles Noel
 Lieut.-Col. J. R. Darley
 Lieut.-Col. J. G. Goodenough Swan
 Major Charles Fraser Mackenzie
 Lt.-Col. John Izat
 Lieut.-Col. William David Henderson Stevenson
 Major John Gordon Patrick Cameron
 James Laird Kinloch
 Alfred James Hughes
 Sir Claude Fraser de la Fosse
 Henry Ralphe Alexander Irwin
 William Frederick Holms
 Sir George Herman Collier
 Thomas Emerson
 Sir Josna Ghosal
 Colonel Sir George Henry Willis
 Lieut.-Col. Ernest Alan Robert Newman
 Edward Charles Ryland
 Francis William Bain

- John Desmond
 Sir John Ernest Jackson
 Gurnam Singh Sardar Bahadur
 Kunwar Unkar Singh
 Sir Nasarwanji Navroji Wadia
 Brig.-General Robert George Strange
 Brig.-General Robert Montague Poore
 Brig.-General Cyril Frank Topley
 Colonel Alfred Joseph Carnana
 Col. Herbert Austen Smith
 Lieut.-Col. F. A. F. Barnardo, I.M.S.
 Sir Arthur Cecil McWatters
 Lieut.-Colonel Davis Heron
 Roderick Kornell Biernacki
 Hony. Brigadier-General Robert Fox Sorable
 Brig.-General A. B. Hawley Drew
 Colonel Herbert James Barrett
 Colonel Harry John Mahos
 Col. F. W. Bagshawe
 Col. F. E. Geoghegan
 Major Harold Whiteman Woodall
 Lieut.-Col. Herbert Grenville LeMesurier
 Col. Rollo St. John Gillespie
 Col. Walter Fellowes Cowan Gilchrist
 Lieut.-Col. the Lord Belhaven and Stenton
 Lieut.-Col. George McPherson
 Lieut.-Col. Norman Emil Henry Scott, I.M.S.
 Col. W. B. J. Scroggie, I.M.S.
 Lieut.-Col. Arthur Mowbray Berkeley
 Lieut.-Col. Guy Sutton Boquet
 Lieut.-Col. Cuthbert Vivian Bliss
 Colin Campbell Garbett
 Lieut.-Col. Wyndham Madden Pierpoint Wood
 John Brown Sydney Thubron
 L. S. Steward O'Malley
 Sir Provash Chandra Mitter
 James George Jennings
 Sir Edward Cook
 Christian Tindall
 Arthur Innes Mayhew
 Sir Austin Low
 Lieut.-Col. Andrew Alexander Irvine
 Hubert Digby Watson
 Lieut.-Col. John Telfer Calvert
 Sir Bernard D'Oller Darley
 Thomas Reed Davy Bell
 Walter Francis Parree
 Bertram Beresford Osmaston
 Lieut.-Col. John Hanna Murray
 The Rev. Dr. William Skinner
 Major-General Richard Stukeley St. John
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Paddon
 William Alfred Rae Wood
 John Carlos Kennedy Peterson
 Lieut.-Col. Andrew Louis Charles McCormick
 Lieut.-Col. J. C. Lamont
 Capt. Charles James Cope Kendall
 Muhammad Afzal Khan, Lieut.-Col.
 Sir Ernest Albert Seymour Bell
 Col. Francis Richard Soutter Gervers
 Albert Harlow Silver
 Khan Bahadur Nawab Maula Baksh
 Sardar Lakhamgouda Basava Prabhu Sir Desai
 Col. W. W. Clemesha, I.M.S.
 Col. Napier George Barras Goodfellow
 Col. P. Francis Chapman
 Lieut.-Col. H. J. Crossley
 Major-General Sir James Graham
 Col. E. C. Alexander
 Col. W. H. Hamilton
 Major-General Sir Cuthbert Sprawson
 Lieut.-Col. H. C. Prescott
 Col. Sir John Ward
 Temporary Major C. F. Macpherson
 Lt.-Col. F. C. C. Balfour
 Col. P. L. Bowers
 Sir Hubert Sams
 H. F. Forbes
 Col. C. L. Peart
 Hony. Brigadier-General H. De C. O'Grady
 Hon. Brigadier-General J. R. Gausson
 Major G. B. Murray
 Sir Purushottamas Thakurdaa
 The Hon'ble Sir Robert D. Bell
 Rai Bahadur Rala Ram
 Lieut.-Col. H. C. Beadon
 Lt.-Col. H. C. Barnes
 H. Clayton
 C. Bevan Patman, Bar-at-Law
 F. A. M. H. Vincent
 Sir Reginald Clarke
 H. H. Haines
 R. S. Hole
 Sir Coursetji Nowroji Wadia
 Sir Eric Teichman
 Dr. D. Clouston
 Maharaja Rao Sir Jogendra Narayan Ray
 Col. Sir Richard Needham
 Sir Josia Crosby
 Sir Charles Innes
 P. P. J. Wodehouse
 Captain E. I. M. Barrett
 Col. P. L. O'Neill
 Lieut.-Col. G. G. Jolly
 Major A. P. Manning
 Sir Henry Tyler
 Col. H. W. Bowen
 Col. J. B. Keogh
 Col. A. B. Fry
 Col. A. V. W. Hope
 Lieut.-Col. L. E. Gilbert
 Col. W. D. A. Kaye
 Lieut.-Col. W. M. Anderson
 Col. C. de L. Christopher
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H. K. Kirpalani
Col. (Temp. Brig.) A. L. M. Molesworth
Col. (Temp. Brig.) J. de L. Conry

Lt.-Col. R. Prince
Lt.-Col. R. C. F. Schomburg
O. M. Martin

H. G. Dennehy
A. C. Davies
C. D. Deshmukh

C. G. Freke
C. E. Jones
Captain C. H. Corser

Lt.-Col. R. E. Flowerdew
T. C. Orgill

D. Penman
Raja Birendra Bikram Singh
A. H. Layard

A. C. Woodhouse
Rao Bahadur T. S. Venkataraman
H. L. O. Garrett

J. Monteath
G. C. Ramsay
Raj Bahadur K. L. Barua
Col. (Temporary Brigadier) R. S. Abbott

Col. (Honorary Brigadier) P. W. L. Broke-Smith
Col. (Temporary Brigadier) H. M. Burrows
Col. (Temporary Brigadier) W. E. Kidner

J. F. Blakiston
B. C. Ansorge
J. D. Penny

D. Macfarlane
G. M. Ross
A. A. Waugh

J. R. Blair
Col. J. Taylor
Group Captain N. H. Bottomley
Col. C. A. Boyle

J. M. Bottomley
Lt.-Col. G. F. J. Paterson
F. Ware
Lt.-Col. A. E. J. C. McDowell
E. A. O. Perkin
D. Healy
Lt.-Col. J. de la Hay Gordon
W. R. G. Smith
V. N. Rao
F. Sayers
Lt.-Col. C. Newcomb
Lt.-Col. R. H. Candy
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Aziz
C. H. Bristow
S. H. Y. Oulsnam
Major A. E. Cartmel
R. M. Sullivan
C. W. Ayers
E. Muir
J. J. C. Paterson
Maung Set
L. G. Pinnell
B. H. Dobson
Colonel P. S. Mills
J. C. Farmer
A. G. Phillips
A. J. Dash
P. J. H. Stent
A. J. Hopkinson
Lt.-Col. G. T. Fisher
C. W. B. Normand
Lt.-Col. F. A. Barker
Col. W. E. L. Long
Group Captain M. Henderson
C. F. Bell
M. O'Brien
A. Vipau
A. Gordou
Lt.-Col. R. V. Martin
H. Greenfield
The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. W. M. Yeatts.
C. H. Gadsden
Lt.-Col. R. C. Fletcher
Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar
Lt.-Col. G. T. Burke
Major C. G. Toogood
L. Owen
A. Whittaker
Major H. A. Barnes
H. S. R. Boyagian
Diwan Bahadur P. D. Narain

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

This Order was instituted on Jan. 1, 1878 and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire. It consists of the Queen, the Queen Mother with some Royal Princesses, and the female relatives of Indian Princes or of persons who have held conspicuous offices in connection with India, Badge, the Royal Cypher in jewels within an oval surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. Designation, the letters C. I.

Sovereign of the Order.

THE KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA.

Ladies of the Order (C. I.)

Her Majesty The Queen.
Her Majesty Queen Mary.
H. R. H. the Princess Royal.

H. R. H. The Duchess of Gloucester.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Kent.
H. R. H. the Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll.
H. R. H. the Princess Beatrice.
H. H. Princess Helena Victoria.
H. H. Princess Marie Louise.
H. M. The Queen of Norway.
H. M. Queen Marie of Roumania.
Mary, Baroness Kinloss.
H. H. Maharani Sahib Chinnu Bai Gaekwar.
Lady George Hamilton.
Margaret, Dowager Baroness Amptill.
Mary Caroline, Dowager Countess of Minto.
Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay.
Margaret Etienne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe.
Frances Charlotte, Viscountess Chelmsford.
Marie Adelaide, Marchioness of Willington.
Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Viscountess Halifax.
Pamela, Countess of Lytton.
H. H. Sri Padmanabha Sevini Vanchi Dharma Vardhini Raja Rajeswari Mahataul Setu Lakshmi Bai, Maharani Regent of Travancore.
Margaret Evelyn, Viscountess Goschen.
Jeannette Hope, Baroness Birdwood.
Lady Ali Shah.
H. H. the Maharani Bhatianji Sri Ajab Kanwarji Sahib, of Bikaner.
Lady Beatrix Taylour Stanley.
Doreen Maud, Marchioness of Linlithgow.
Doreen Gerakline, Baroness Brabourne.

Indian Titles; Badges.—An announcement was made at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, that a distinctive badge should be granted to present holders and future recipients of the titles of 'Diwan Bahadur', 'Sardar Bahadur', 'Khan Bahadur', 'Raj Bahadur', 'Rao Bahadur', 'Khan Sahib', 'Raj Sahib' and 'Rao Sahib'. Subsequently the following regulations in respect of these decorations were issued:—(1) The decoration to be worn by the holders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy crowned and the name of the title, both to be executed on a plaque or shield surrounded by a five-pointed star surmounted by the Imperial Crown, the plaque or shield being of silver gilt for the titles of Diwan, Sardar, Khan, Raj and Rao Bahadur, and of silver for the titles of Khan, Raj, and Rao Sahib. (2) The badge shall be worn suspended round the neck by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur shall be light blue with a dark blue border, for the titles of Khan, Raj and Rao Bahadur light red with a dark red border, and for the titles of Khan, Raj and Rao Sahib dark blue with light blue border.

A Press Note issued in November, 1914, states:—The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the position in which miniatures of Indian titles should be worn, and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch, and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself. When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations, they should be placed immediately after the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—This medal was instituted on June 25th, 1907, by an Army Order, published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII. and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words *For Distinguished Service*. The medal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, with blue edges $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India.

Indian Order of Merit.—This reward of valour was instituted by the H. R. L. Co. in 1897, to reward personal bravery without any reference to length of service or good conduct. It is divided into three classes and is awarded to native officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field. On the advancement from one class to another the star is surrendered to the Government, and the superior class substituted, but in the event of the death of the recipient his relatives retain the decoration. The order carries with it an increase of one-third in the pay of the recipient, and in the event of his death the allowance is continued to his widow for three years. The First Class consists of a star of eight points, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, having in the centre a ground of dark-blue enamel bearing crossed swords in gold, within a gold circle, and the inscription *Reward of Valour*, the whole being surmounted by two wreaths of laurel in gold. The Second Class star is of silver, with the wreaths of laurel in gold; and the Third Class entirely of silver. The decoration is suspended from a simple loop and bar from a dark-blue ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width with red edges bearing a gold or silver buckle according to class.

Order of British India.—This order was instituted at the same time as the Order of Merit, to reward native commissioned officers for long and faithful service in the Indian Army.

Since 1878, however, any person, European or native, holding a commission in a native regiment, became eligible for admission to the Order without reference to creed or colour. The First Class consists of a gold eight-pointed radiated star $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. The centre is occupied by a lion *statant guardant* upon a ground of light-blue enamel, within a dark-blue band inscribed *Order of British India*, and encircled by two laurel wreaths of gold. A gold loop and ring are attached to the crown for suspension from a broad ornamental band $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter, through which the ribbon, once blue, now red, is passed for suspension from the neck. The Second Class is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter with dark-blue enamelled centre there is no crown on this class, and the suspender is formed of an ornamental gold loop. The reverse is plain in both classes. The First Class carries with it the title *Sardar Bahadur*, and an additional allowance of two rupees a day and the Second the title of *Bahadur*, and an extra allowance of one rupee per day.

Indian Meritorious Service Medal.—This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal": but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M. S. Medal, but the annuity attached to it will cease. On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind, encircled by the legend *Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind*. On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath or palm tied at the base, having a star beneath, between the two wreaths is the inscription for meritorious service. Within the palm wreath is the word *India*. The medal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, is suspended from a scroll by means of a red ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. The medals issued during the reigns of Queen Victoria's successors bear on the obverse their bust in profile with the legend altered to *EDWARDVS* or *GEORGIVS*.

THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which was amended in 1901, 1912 and in 1935—being as follows:—"Whereas We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour: Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration." The decoration is styled "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of three classes. The Medal is an oval-shaped Badge or Decoration—in gold for the First Class, silver for the Second Class and in bronze for the Third Class—with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the

reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind for Public Service in India"; it is suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.

Recipients of the 1st Class.

Abdus Samad Khan of Rampur
Advani, M. S.
Aiyar, Mrs. Parvati Ammal Chandra Sekhara.
Ajaigarh, Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Kanai Kunwar
Akalkot, Srimati Tarabai Rani Sahab Bhonsle,
Rani Regent of
Alexander, A. L.
Allen, The Revd. J. H.
Allyn, Dr. (Miss) Jessie Matilda, M.D.
Aloiyia, Rev. Mother Mary
Amarchand, Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan
Amar Nath
Amphill, Margaret, Baroness
Anardal, Shrimati Sethani.
Anderson, I. R.
Anderson, The Rev. H.
Anklesaria, J. A.

Anstice, P. N., Mrs. Stent.
 Arbuthnot, Miss Margaret Georgina
 Archer, George Barnes
 Ashton, Albert Frederick
 Ashton, Dr. R. J.
 Bagla, Ramnivas
 Baird, Miss E. E.
 Baird-Smith, J. R.
 Balfour, Dr. Ida
 Ball, Mrs. B.
 Bandorawalla, N. M.
 Banks, Mrs. A. E.
 Barber, Benjamin Russell
 Barber, Rev. L.
 Bardsley, Deaconess J. B.
 Bare, Doctor Esther Gimson, M.D.
 Barnes, Major Ernest
 Barton, Lady Evelyn Agnes
 Bawden, Rev. S. D.
 Beadon, Mrs. Mary O'Brien.
 Beals, Dr. L. H.
 Bear, Mrs. Georgiana Mary
 Beaty, Francis Montagu Algernon
 Beck, Miss Emma Josephine
 Beckett, Miss G.
 Bell, Lt.-Col. Charles Thornhill
 Benson, Doctor (Miss) A. M.
 Benson, Lady
 Bentley, Dr. Charles Albert
 Betteridge, Miss H.
 Bhandari, Rai Bahadur Captain R. R. M.
 Bhore, Lady M. W.
 Bikaner, Maharaja of
 Billimoria, Rustomji Bomanji.
 Bingley, Major-General Sir Alfred
 Benjamin, Miss Lena Adell.
 Birkmyre, Lady A.
 Bisset, Miss M. R.
 Blackwell, Mrs. M. F.
 Blanche Annie, Sister
 Blowers, Commissioner Arthur Robert
 Bonington, Max Carl Christian
 Bonnetta, The Very Rev. M. E.
 Booth-Tucker, Frederick St. George de Lautour.
 Bosanquet, Sir. O. V.
 Bose, Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna
 Bott, Lieut.-Col. R. H.
 Brackenbury, Mrs. E. S. H.
 Bradbury, The Rev. Arthur Lyle
 Brahmachari, Rai Bahadur U. N.
 Bramley, Percy Brooke
 Bray, Sir Denys DeSaumarez
 Brayne, Mrs. I. G.
 Broadway, Alexander
 Broomfield, Mrs. M. L.
 Brown, Dr. Miss E.
 Brown, Rev. A. E.
 Brown, Rev. W. E. W.
 Burge, Mrs. B. M. I.
 Burton, Lady D.
 Brunton, James Forest
 Buchanan, Rev. John
 Bull, Henry Martin
 Bunbury, Evelyn James
 Burn, Sir Richard
 Burnett, General Sir Charles John
 Burton, Miss A. I.
 Bushier, R. C.
 Butler, Lady Ann Gertrude
 Caleb, Dr. C. C.
 Calnan, Denis

Campbell, Colonel Sir Robert Nil
 Campbell, Dr. Miss S.
 Campion, John Montrieux
 Carleton, Dr. (Miss) Jessie, M.D.
 Carleton, Marcus Bradford
 Carlyle, Lady
 Carmichael, Lady
 Carstain The Rev. G.
 Carter, Edward Clark
 Cassels, Mrs. Sylvia
 Castor, Lieut.-Col. R. H.
 Chand, Sakhi, Rai Bahadur
 Chand, Rai Bahadur Lala Tara
 Chandrasekhara Ayyar, M. R. Ry., P.S.A.
 Chapman, R. A. E.
 Chatterton, The Rt. Rev. Eyre, D.D.
 Chatterton, Sir Alfred
 Chatterton, Mrs. L.
 Chatterton, M. C. S.
 Chaudhuri, Raja Bahadur Sarat Chandra Ray
 Chetty, Dewan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna
 Chitnavis, Sir Shankar Madho
 Chitty, Mrs. Audrey
 Chute, Mrs. F. S.
 Coldstream, William
 Comley, Mrs. Alice
 Commissariat, (Miss) Sherin Hormuzshaw
 Copeland, Theodore Benfey
 Coppel, Right Rev. Bishop Francis Stephen
 Corbett, Capt. J. B. (Retd.)
 Cotesworth, Mrs. B.
 Cousens, Henry
 Cox, Arthur Frederick
 Cox, R. J. H., Esq.
 Crawford, Francis Colomb
 Creighton, Deaconess Beatrice.
 Crosthwaite, The Rev. C. A.
 Crouch, H. N.
 Cullen, Mrs. E. J.
 Dane, Lady
 Darbyshire, Miss Ruth
 Das, Ram Saran
 Das, Sri Gadadhar Ramannuj
 Das, Rai Bahadur Lala Mathra (with gold bar)
 Das, Mrs. Rajkumari
 Davies, Arthur
 Davies, Rev. Can. A. W.
 Davies, Mrs. Edwin
 Davis, Caleb
 Davis, The Rev. C.
 Davis, Miss Gertrude
 Davison, Miss Mary.
 Davys, Mrs.
 Dawson, Brevet-Colonel Charles Hutton
 Deane, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Edward
 deLotbiniere, Lieutenant-Colonel Alain C. Joly
 Deodhar, G. K.
 Desika Achariyar, D. B. Sir T.
 Devi, Maharani Parbat
 Dewas (Junior), H. H. the Maharaja of
 Dhar, Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba
 Luxmibai Puar of
 Dobson, Mrs. Margaret
 Dodson, Miss E. I.
 Douglas, Dr. E.
 Drysdale, Rev. J. A.
 DuBern, Amedee George
 DuBern, Jules Emile
 Duggan, Mrs. Jeenabai.
 Duncan, Sister K. A.

Dunnielife, Mrs. F.
 Dutt, G. S.
 Dyson, Colonel Thomas Edwards
 Earle, Sir Archdale
 Edgley, N. G. A.
 Edna, Lady Gowan
 Elsie, Mrs. King
 Ernest, Dr. A. L.
 Evans, The Rev. J. C.
 Falkiner, Miss C.
 Farrer, Miss E. M.
 Fatima Sidika, Begum Saheba
 Ferard, Mrs. Ida Margaret
 Fosbrooke, Mrs. M. E. A.
 Frances, Sister Dorothy
 Francis, Edward Belcham
 Franklin, Miss H. M.
 Frimodt-Moller, C. F.
 Gedge, Miss E.
 Gerrard, Miss J. M.
 Ghosal, Sir Josna
 Gibson, Mrs. M. E.
 Gilmore, The Rev. David Chandie
 Glazebrook, N. S.
 Glenn, Henry James Heamey
 Goheen, Mr. R. H. H.
 Gonzaga, Rev. Mother
 Gordon, The Rev. D. R.
 Goschen, Viscountess
 Gould, Miss Hilda
 Graham, Miss A. S.
 Graham, Miss D. L.
 Graham, The Very Rev. John Anderson (with Gold Bar)
 Grattan, Colonel Henry William
 Gray, Major J. E.
 Greenfield, Miss C. R.
 Gregory, Brother
 Griffin, Miss E.
 Guha, B. K.
 Guilford, The Rev. E. (with gold bar)
 Guyer, H. C.
 Gwyther, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur
 Hahn, The Rev. Ferdinand
 Haig, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Balfour
 Haig, Lady
 Hall, Harold Fielding Patrick
 Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. Robert Edward Archibald
 Hankin, E. H.
 Hanson, The Rev. O.
 Harper, Dr. R.
 Hart, Miss Louisa Helena (with Gold Bar)
 Harvest, Lieut.-Colonel Herbert de Vero
 Harvey, Miss R.
 Hatch, Miss Sarah Isabel
 Haughton, S. G. S.
 Hawker, Miss A. M.
 Heald, Lady Edith
 Helen, J., Mrs. Tasker
 Helen, Lady Macpherson
 Henrietta, Mother
 Hey, Miss D. C. de La (with Gold Bar)
 Hibberd, Miss J. F.
 Hickinbotham, The Rev. J. H.
 Higginbotham, S.
 Hildesley, The Rev. Alfred Herbert
 Hill, Miss Norah
 Hodgson, Edward Marsden
 Hodgson, (Miss) F. A.
 Hoeck, Rev. Father L. V.
 Hogan, W. J. Alexander

Holderness, Sir Thomas William
 Holland, H. T. (with Gold Bar)
 Holliday, Mrs. E. M.
 Holmes, Major J. A. H.
 Hood, H. H.
 Hope, Mrs. L. M.
 Hopkins, Mrs. Jessie
 Hormusji, Dr. S. C.
 Houlton, Dr. (Miss) Charlotte, M.D.
 Howard, Mrs. Gabrielle Louise Caroline
 Hoyland, John Somerwell
 Hudson, Sister L. E. M.
 Hume, The Rev. R. A.
 Human, Mr. W.
 Husband, Lieut.-Col. James
 Hutchinson, Lieut.-Col. William Gordon
 Hutchinson, Sir Sydney Hutton Cooper
 Hutchison, J.
 Hutwa, The Maharani Jnan Manjari Kuari
 Hydari, Mrs. Amlina
 Inglis, Mrs. Ellen
 Innes, Lady Agatha Rosalie
 Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Waer
 Irving, Lady
 Isabelle, D., Mrs. Norman Walker
 Ives, Harry William Maclean
 Iyer, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
 Jackson, Lady Julia Honoratia
 Jackson, Lady Kathleen Anna Dorothy
 Jackson, Rev. James Chadwick
 James, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry
 Jamiet Ral, Diwan Bahadur (with Gold Bar)
 Jankibai
 Janvier, Rev. C. A. R.
 Jassawala, J. S.
 Jehangir, Mrs. Cowasji
 Jehangir (Senior), Lady Dhanbai Cowasji
 Jerwood, Miss H. D.
 Jones, F. T.
 Josephine, Sister (Bombay)
 Joyce, Lady Keawe.
 Kamribai, Shri Rani Saheba of Jasdai
 Kaye, G. R.
 Keane, Miss H.
 Kennedy, The Right Rev. K. W. S.
 Kerr, Rev. George McGlashan
 Keyes, Lady E. B.
 Khan, Khan Bahadur Kuli
 Khan, Khap Bahadur Moghal Baz
 King, Mrs. D.
 Kloppsch, Dr. Louis
 Kothari, Sir Jehangir Hormusji
 Krishnamachari, Lady Rangamma
 Kuer, Srimati Phulpati
 Kugelberg, Dr. C. F.
 Lamb Sir Richard Amphielt
 Lant, The Rev. W. E.
 Lee, Mrs.
 Lee Ah Yain
 Lewis, The Rev. E. H.
 Lindsay, Sir D'Arcy
 Ling, Miss Catharine Frances
 Littlewood, Miss G. E.
 Longmire, Miss Mary
 Loubiere, Rev. Father E. F. A.
 Lovett, Sir Harrington Verney
 Lowe, Miss Irene Helen
 Luck, Wilfred Henry
 Lukis, Lady
 Lyall, Frank Frederick
 Lyons, Surgeon-General Robert William
 Steele

- MacLean, Rev. J. H.
Macnaghten, Mr. F. M.
Macwatt, Major-General Sir Charles
Madhav Rao Vishwanath Patankar
Mahant, Puran Nath
Malegaon, Raja of
Malvi, Tribhuvandas Narottamdas
Maneckchand, Seth Motilal
Mann, Dr. Harold
Manners-Smith, Mr. Francis St. George
Marar, K. W. P.
Marwood, Sidney Lionel
Mary of St. Pauls, Rev. Mother
Matthews, Rev. Father
Mayes, Herbert Frederick
McCarrison, Major Robert
McCloghry, Colonel James
McCullough, Miss Rosa Adaline
McDougall, Miss E.
McFayden, The Rev. Joseph Ferguson, D.D.
McKenzie, Mrs. A. F.
McKenzie, The Rev. J. R.
McNeel, The Rev. John
McReddie, Miss J. A.
Mehta, Dr. D. H.
Mehta, Mrs. Iravati
Melkilejohn, Miss W. J.
Meston, Rev. W.
Millar, Lt.-Col. G. MacGregor
Millard, Walter Samuel
Minto, Dowager, Countess of, C. I.
Mohamed Ayoub alias U. Shwe Yun
Monahan, Mrs. Ida
Monahan, The Rev. C. H.
Monahan, Mrs. Olive
Moolgaokar, Dr. S. R.
Morgan, George
Morrison, F. E.
Mnazzim Hussain Muhammad Farokh
Mudliar, S. C.
Muir, Rev. E. (with Gold Bar)
Muir Mackenzie, Lady Theresse
Muir, Mrs. G. H. M.
Mulye, V. Krishnarao
Murphy, The Rev. Mother Xavier
Nariman, Dr. Sir Temulji Bhikaji
Narsinggarh, Her Highness the Rani Shiv
Kunwar Sahiba of
Neve, Dr. Earnest
Nisbet, John
Norman-Walker, Mrs. D. I.
Noyce, Lady E. I.
Noyce, William Florey
Oakley, Rev. E. S.
Oakley, F. H.
O'Byrne, Gerald John Evangelist
O'Donnell, Doctor J. D.
O'Donnell, Dr. Thomas Joseph
Oh, Maung Ba (alias) Ahmedullah
Oldham, Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William
O'Meara, Lt.-Col. Eugene John
Organe, The Rev. W. E. H.
Page, Lady M.
Parack, The Rev. Mother Marie Du Divin
Parakh, Dr. N. N.
Paranjpye, Dr. Raghunath Parshottam
Parmanand, Ram Krishna Narayan
Parukutti Netyar, Ammal, V. K.
Paterson, Miss M. M.
Pauline, Lady Griffith
Pears, S. D.
Pelly, The Rev. A. C.
Pennell, Mrs. A. M.
Perfumi, The Rev. L. C.
Perreira, Major J. M.
Petigara, Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji
Pheips, Edwin Ashby
Pickford, Alfred Donald
Piggot, Miss E.
Pitcher, Colonel Duncan George
Pittendrigh, Rev. G.
Plamonden, Rev. Mother S. C.
Plant, Captain William Charles Trew Gray
Gambler
Platt, Dr. Kate
Posnett, Rev. C. W.
Poynder, Lieut.-Colonel John Leopold
Prasad, Pandit Sukhdeo
Price, John Dodds
Purser, Reverend, W. C.
Ramamurti Pantulu Garu, Rao Sahib
Ramanuja Achariyar, D. B. V. K. A.
Rama Rau, Mrs. D.
Ramaswami Ayyar, M.R.Ry. T. S. A.
Ramchandrarao Pantulu, D. B.
Ramsay, Dr. G. C.
Rankine, Miss S. J.
Rawson, Miss M. E.
Ray, Rao Jogendra Narayan, Raja Bahadur
Reed, Miss M.
Rees, O. M.
Reid, Frederick David
Reid, R. N.
Remfry, Mrs. M. H. Y.
Reynolds, Leonard William
Richmond, Thomas
Rivington, The Rev. Canon, C.S.
Roberts, Dr. R. G.
Roberts, Lt.-Col. Sir James Reid
Robson, Dr. Robert George
Rost, Lt.-Col. Ernest Reinhold
Row, Dr. Raghavendra
Roy, Rai Bahadur Harendra Lal
Ruddle, Mrs. M. I.
Ruth, Mrs. Young
Sackett, The Revd. F. C.
Samthar, Maharaja of
Sangli, Her Highness Rani Sahib of
Sanjiva Rao, Mrs. Padma Bai
Sarabhai Ambalal
Sawday, Rev. G. W.
Schofield, Miss M. T.
Schucren, Rev. Father T. T. Vander
Schuyler, Mrs. Elsie Harris
Scott, Doctor A.
Scott, Mary H. Harriot
Scott, Rev. Dr. H. R.
Scott, Rev. W.
Scudder, Rev. Dr. Lewis Rousseau
Scudder, Miss Ida
Sell, The Rev. Canon Edward
Sellos, Rev. Father Augusta
Seshagiri Rao Pantulu, D. B. D.
Shah Nawaz, Begum
Sharp, Sir Henry
Sharpe, Rev. E. B.
Sharpe, Walter Samuel
Sheard, E.
Shephard, Miss M.
Sheppard, Mrs. Adeline B.
Sheppard, William Didsbury

Sherratt, The Rev. W.
 Shillidy, The Rev. John
 Shore, Lieut.-Colonel Robert
 Shoubridge, Lieut.-Col. C. A. G.
 Shroff, S. P.
 Sifton, Lady
 Simpson, Miss Jessie Phandora
 Singh, Munshi Ajit
 Singh, Raja Bhagwan Baksh
 Skinner, The Rev. Dr. William
 Skrefsrud, The Rev. Larsorsen
 Smith, Miss A. C.
 Smith, Lieut.-Colonel Henry
 Smith, S.
 Solomon, Captain W. E.
 Sorabji, Miss Cornelia (with Gold Bar)
 Southon, Major Charles
 Souza, Dr. A.
 Spence, Christina Philippa Agnes
 Spicer, Miss
 St. Lucie, Reverend Mother
 Stait, Dr. Mrs.
 Stampe, William Leonard
 Stark, H. A.
 Starr, Mrs. L. A. (with Gold Bar)
 Steed, Mrs. Lalla
 Stephens, The Rev. E. C.
 Stephenson, Lady Mary Daphne.
 Stewart, R. R.
 Stokes, Dr. William
 Stokes, Lady A. H.
 Stratford, Miss L. M.
 Strock, The Rev. John Roy
 Strutton, H. H.
 Stuart, Miss E. G.
 Stursberg, The Rev. O. H.
 Suprawardy, Dr. Hassan
 Sullivan, Rev. Mother Mary Columba
 Sutherland, Rev. W. S.
 Sykes, Lady I.
 Symons, Mrs. M. L.
 Talati, Edalji Dorabji
 Tandon, Lala Ishar Das
 Taylor, The Rev. George Fritchard
 Taylor, Dr. Herbert F. Lechmere
 Teichmann, G. O.
 Tha, U. Shwe
 Thakral, Lala Mul Chand
 Thapar, Miss Premvati
 Thomas, The Rev.
 Thompson, Miss E.
 Thurston, Edgar
 Tilak, H. V.
 Tilly, Harry Lindsay
 Tindall, Christian
 Todd, Mrs. B. G.
 Todhunter, Lady Alice
 Tonkinson, Mrs. E.
 Tucker, Lieut.-Col. William Hancock
 Tunstall, Mrs. L. G.
 Tweddle, Miss B. M.
 Tydeman, E.
 Tyndale-Biscoe, The Rev. Cecil Earle (with Gold Bar)
 Tyrrell, Lieut.-Col. Jasper Robert Joly
 Vandyke, Frederick Reginald
 Vangban, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Charles Stoelke
 Venkataratnam Nayudu, D. B., Sir Raghupati
 Vernon, Mrs. Margaret
 Victoria, Sister Mary
 Wake, Lt.-Col. E. A. (with Gold Bar)

Wakefield, George Edward Campbell
 Walker, Lady Fanny
 Walter, Major Albert Elljah
 Wanless, Mr. W. J.
 Ward, Lieut.-Col. Ellacott Leamon
 Waterhouse, Miss Agnes May
 Watt, Rev. J.
 Weak, The Revd. H. H.
 Webb, Miss M. V. (with Gold Bar)
 Weir, Mrs. Thyra.
 Westcott, The Rt. Rev. Dr. Foss.
 Whipham, Miss F.
 Whitehead, Mrs. J.
 Whitley, The Venerable Archdeacon, E. H.
 Whitley, Rt. Hon. John Henry
 Wilkinson, Lieut.-Colonel Edmund
 Willington, The Countess of
 Wilson-Johnston, Joseph
 Wilson, Lady
 Winter, Edgar Francis Latimer
 Wood, Arthur Robert
 Woodward, Miss A.
 Wright, Lady B.
 Younghusband, Arthur Delaval
 Younghusband, Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward

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 Abdul Kadir
 Abdul Majid Khan
 Abdul Sattar Haji Suleman Naviwala
 Abdur Razzak Khan, Subadar
 Abram, Miss M. E.
 Abul Hussain
 Achariyar, C. R. V.
 Acha Mohamed Khali-Bin-Mohamed Karim
 Ajudhia Parshad, Rai Bahadur
 Alamelumangathayarammal, Kalahasti
 Albuquerque, Miss M. C.
 Alexander, Miss J.
 Alexander, Mrs. S.
 Alfred, Miss A.
 Ali Shabash Khan Sahib Shaikh
 Allen, Miss Fannie
 Allen, Mrs. M. O.
 Allen, Miss Maud
 Allinson, Miss C. B.
 Amar Nath, Lala
 Amar Singh
 Amelia, Rev. Mother
 Anderson, Miss Emma Deane
 Andrews, Miss E. F. M.
 Anestesia, Sister
 Anstie-Smith, Rev. G.
 Antia, Jamsheji Marwanji
 Antia, J. D.
 Appaswami, Mrs. S. E.
 Armstrong, Mrs. M. E.
 Arndt, Mrs. Phyllis Evelyn
 Askwith, The Revd. F. N.
 Atkinson, John William
 Atkinson, Lady Constance
 Atkinson, Mrs. Ada.
 Augusta, Sister Jeanne.
 Augustin, The Rev. Father
 Aung, Mrs. Hla
 Avargal, M. R. Ry. T. Krishna Menon

Avargal, M. R. Ry. Tanjore Ekambaram Pillai
 Aziz Husain, Khan Sahib Mir
 Ba, San
 Bacon, Miss Edna Gertrude, Bareilly
 Baird, San Ba Miss E. E.
 Baker, Miss F. A.
 Baker, Honorary Major Thomas
 Bala Krishna Shetty, M. R. Ry. A.
 Balbhadra Dass Mirhoultra
 Ball, Miss Marguerite Dorothy
 Ballantine, W. J. H.
 Banerjee, Abinash Chandra
 Bapat, Risaldar Sadashiva Krishna
 Barbara, Mother
 Barclay, Mrs. Edith Martha
 Bardsley, Miss Jane Blissett
 Barkali Ali, Maulvi
 Barnabas, Thomas Cunningham
 Barnes, Mrs. A. M.
 Barnett, Miss Maude
 Barstow, Mrs. Melaine
 Barton, Miss E. G.
 Barton, Mrs. Sybil
 Basrur, Mrs. S. S.
 Batra, G. L.
 Baw, U. San
 Bazalley, Miss M.
 Beadon, Dr. M. O'Brien
 Beaumont, T. C.
 Beddy, Miss L.
 Beg, Mirza Kalich Beg Faridun
 Benjamin, Joseph
 Bennett, The Rev. J. G.
 Berry, Miss H. M.
 Bertie, Albert Clifford
 Best, James Theodore
 Bhagwandas, Bai Zaoerbal
 Bhan, Lala Udhai
 Bhanot, Mrs. E.
 Bhadwaj, Pandit D. S.
 Bharucha, Khan Bahadur E. S.
 Bhatia, Biharlal
 Bhatt, Mrs. Janki Bai
 Bhaya, B. R. Khan Bahadur
 Bhide, Raoji Janardhan
 Bhutt, Chhotelal Goverdhan
 Bibhu Bala, Mrs. Bakshi
 Bidkar, Shankar Vithal
 Bigge, Mrs. Violet Evelyn
 Bihari Lal
 Binns, Miss H. C.
 Bird, Mrs. D. M.
 Birj Behari Lal
 Birla Rai Bahadur Baldeo Das
 Birney, Mrs. S. D.
 Bisheeshwar Nath, Lala
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 Biswas, Miss S.
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 Bleakly, Miss N. E.
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 Booth, Miss Mary Warburton (also Bar)
 Bose, Miss Mona (also Bar)
 Bose, Mrs. I. M.

Bose, Mrs. Sharnolota
 Bose, Vivian
 Botting, W. E.
 Bowen, Griffith
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 Brahmspathy, Dr. R.
 Brander, Mrs. Isabel
 Bray, Lady
 Bremner, Lt.-Col. Arthur Grant
 Brentnall, Miss Nina Tillotson
 Bridget, Mother Mary
 Brock, Miss Lilian Winifred
 Brough, The Rev. Anthony Watson
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 Brown, Mrs. V.
 Browne, Mrs. E. K.
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 Buck, Mrs. M.
 Buckland, Mrs. K. L.
 Buckley, The Revd. A. W.
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 Bucknall, Mrs. Mary
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 Bullard, Miss E. G.
 Bunston, Sister I.
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 Burrows, Mrs. Olive
 Burt, Bryce Chudleigh
 Burton, Miss
 Burton, Mrs. D.
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 Butt, Miss L.
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 Caleb, Mrs. M.
 Callaghan, H. W.
 Cama, Dr. Miss Freany
 Campbell, Miss Gertrude Jane
 Campbell, Miss Kate
 Campbell, Miss Susan
 Campbell, Miss Mary Jane
 Campbell, The Rev. Thomas Vincent
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 Carmichael, Miss Amy Wilson
 Cardow, The Rev. Louis
 Carman, Mrs. P.
 Carey, Miss B. B.
 Carr, Miss Emma
 Carr, Thomas
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 Cashmore, The Revd. T. H.
 Cassels, Mrs. Laura Mary Elizabeth
 Catherine, Sister
 Cattell, Major Gilbert Landale
 Cecilia, Sister Fannie
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 Chakravarti, Rai Bahadur Birendra Nath
 Chakravarti, Mr. G. K.
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 Chandler, The Rev. John Scudder
 Chatterjee, Mrs. Onila Bala
 Chatterji, Anadi Nath
 Chetty, Mrs. A. A.
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 Chitale, Ganesh Krishna
 Chogmal, Karnidhan
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 Clark, Herbert George
 Clark, Miss M.

- Clarke, Miss Flora
 Claypole, Miss Henrietta
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 Cocke, A. B.
 Coelho, V. A.
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 Colyer, Mrs.
 Connor, W. A.
 Coombes, Josiah Waters
 Coombes, George Oswald
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 Cooper, The Rev. Robert Hawking
 Cope, Rev. Joseph Herbert
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 Corthorn, Dr. Alice
 Cottle, Mrs. Adela (also Bar)
 Coutts, J. E.
 Coventry, H. R.
 Cox, Mrs. E.
 Coxon, Stanley William
 Croix, Miss Zoe de la.
 Crozier, Dr. J.
 Cumming, James William Nicol (also Bar)
 Cummings, The Rev. John Ernest
 Cumruddin, K. S.
 Cutting, Rev. William
 Dabreu, Miss P.
 DaCosta, Miss Zilla Edith
 Dadabhoy, Lady Jerbanoo
 DaGama, Accacio
 D'Albuquerque, Cajetaniho Francis
 Dalip Singh Kanwarani
 Dalrymple-Hay, Charles Vernon
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 Daniels, Miss
 Dann, Rev. George James
 Das, Niranjan
 Das, Ram Lala
 Das, The Rev. Andrew Prabhu
 Dass, Malik Narain
 Dastoor, P. S.
 Datta, Dr. Dina Nath Pritha
 Davare, Miss Anandibai
 Davidson, Captain D. J.
 Davies, Miss Harriet
 Davis, Miss B. E.
 Davis, Miss M. K.
 Davis, H. P. W.
 Dawson, Alexander Thomas
 Dawson, Mrs. Charles Hutton
 D'Costa, The Rev. Father John Francis
 Deane, George Archibald
 Deane, Mrs. M.
 DeLa Croix, Sister Paul
 De Penning, Capt. H. F.
 Derasari, D. P. (also Bar)
 Desai, P. V.
 Deshmukh, S. R. Y. R.
 Desmond, J.
 Devi, Bibi Kashmuri
 Dew, Lady
 DeWachter, Father Francis Xavier (also Bar)
 Dewes, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Joseph
 Dexter, T.
 Dhanpat Rai, Rai Sahib
 Dharm Chand, Lala
 Dickinson, Miss Ida
 Dilshad Begum
 Dockrell, Major Morgan
 Doren, Miss A. B. V.
 Dotiwala, K. B. Merwanji Cooverji
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 Duncan, Mrs. B. M.
 Dunk, Mrs. M. R.
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 Fernandez, A. P.
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 Fitzgerald, Mr. E. H.
 Flanders, Mrs. H.
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 Flint, Dr. E.
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 Forman, The Rev. Henry
 Forrester, G.
 Foster, Captain P.
 Fox, Alfred Charles
 Frances, Sister Jane (also Bar)
 Francis, W.
 Franklin, Miss M. E.
 Franklin, Miss M. H.
 Fraser, Robert Thomson
 Frohlich, Mr. J. E.
 Fyson, Hugh
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 Gajjar, Mrs. Shivagauri
 Galbraith, Mrs. Mary Florence
 Gandhi, Mr. Pestonji Jamsetji
 Garbett, Mrs. J.
 Garthwaite, Liston
 Gaskell, W.
 Gass, Rev. J.
 Gateley, Thomas Joseph
 Gauld, Miss J.

George, Miss Jessie Eleanor
 Ghose, Babu Mahatap Chandra
 Ghose, Babu J. N.
 Ghose, S. K.
 Ghulam Bari, Mrs.
 Ghulam Haidar
 Ghulam Murtaza Bhutto, Shah Nawaz
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 Gillespie, Harry Rupert Sylvester
 Gilmore, R. J.
 Glanville, Miss R. E. (also Bar)
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 Godfrey, Thomas Leonard
 Goldsmith, The Rev. Canon Malcolm George
 Goodbody, Mrs.
 Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur
 Gorey D. K.
 Gordon, Miss E. A.
 Gorman, Patrick James
 Gosain, Parmanand Ramchand
 Gowardhandas, Chatrabhuj
 Govind Lal, Lala
 Grant, Lieut.-Colonel John Weymiss
 Grant, Miss Jean
 Grant, The Rev. John
 Grant, Dr. Lillian Wemyss (also Bar)
 Gray, Mrs. Hester
 Gray, Commissary William David
 Greany, Peter Mawe
 Greenway, Mr. A. L.
 Greenwood, D. A.
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 Gune, Trimbak Raghunath
 Gyl, U. Maung
 Haaf, Rev. G. R.
 Hadji, Dr. D. A.
 Hadow, Rev. Frank Burness
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 Hammerstein, Mrs. H.
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 Harris, Miss A. R.
 Harris, Dr. B.
 Harris, Miss S.
 Harrison, Mrs. M. F.
 Harrison, Robert Tullis
 Hartley, Mrs. F.
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 Harvey, The Rev. A. J.
 Hatch, The Rev. W. J.
 Haworth, Lieut.-Col. Sir Lionel Berkeley Holt
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 Hayes, Miss Mary Lavinia
 Hayes, Captain F.
 Hayness, A. G.
 Hedinger, Charles George
 Hendricks, W. E.
 Henry, Sister E.
 Hiekman, Mrs. Agnes
 Hleks, Rev. G. E.
 Higginbottom, Mrs. E. C.
 Higgins, Andrew Frank
 Hill, Elliott
 Hodge, Rev. J. Z.
 Hoff, Sister W. J. K.

Hoffman, The Rev. Father John, S.J.
 Hogg, Miss J.
 Hogg, Harry William
 Hogg, Miss B. K.
 Holbrooke, Major Bernard Frederick Rope
 Holden, Major Hyla Napier
 Holdforth, Miss E. J.
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 Holliday, Miss Eileen Mabel (also Bar)
 Hollingberry, Mrs. P.
 Hollway, Miss E. B.
 Holman, Miss Charlotte
 Holmes, R.
 Homer, Charles John
 Hoogewert, Edmund
 Hooton, Miss R.
 Hope, Dr. Charles Henry Standish
 Hopkyns, Mrs. E.
 Hoskings, Rutherford Vincent Theodore
 Htin Kyaw, Mung
 Hughes, Frank John
 Hughes, Miss Elizabeth Bell
 Hunt, Major E. H.
 Hunter, Honorary Captain James
 Husain, Saiyid M.
 Hutchings, Miss E. E.
 Hutelings, Miss Emily
 Ibrahim, Maulvi Muhammad
 Ihsan Ali
 Iliff, A. D.
 Inglis, Mrs. Ellen
 Ireland, The Rev. W. F.
 Irvine, B. A.
 Iyer, Subharnayappa Rama
 Jackson, Mrs. Emma
 Jackson, Mrs. K.
 Juljee Bai (Mrs. Petit)
 James, Mrs. Rewati
 Janna Prasad
 Janaki, Miss Muliyil
 Jenner, C. H.
 Jervis, Mrs. Edith
 Jesson, Miss Marjorie Wilhelmina
 Jivanandan
 Joglekar, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Venkatesh
 John, Rev. Brother
 Johnston, Augustus Frederick
 Johnstone, Mrs. Edith Alma
 Johnstone, Mrs. Rosalie
 Jones, Mrs. V. R. B.
 Jones, Rev. D. E.
 Jones, The Rev. John Peter
 Jones, The Rev. Robert
 Jones, The Rev. John Pengwern
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 Jones, Miss Margaret Gray
 Joshee, D. L.
 Joshi, Rai Bahadur K. D.
 Joshi, Narayan Malhar
 Joshi, Trimbak Waman
 Josi Prasad, Lala
 Joti Ram
 Joyce, Mrs. E. L.
 Judah, Mrs. S. S.
 Judd, C. R.
 Judnah, The Rev. E.
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 Jwala Prasad, Mrs.
 Kaji Hiralal Lalubhai

Kalubava, Azam Kesarkahn

Kanga, Mrs. D.

Kanoo, Yusuf

Kapadia, M. K.

Kapadia, Miss Motibai

Karanjia, Mr. B. N.

Karve, Dhondo Keshay

Kelavkar, Miss Krishnabai

Kelly, Claude Cyril

Kelly, Miss Eleanor Sarah

Kemp, V. N., The Rev.

Kenyon, Mrs. D.

Ker, Thomas

Khamliena Sallo

Khan, Hon. Lieut-Nawab Jamshed Ali

Khan, Mrs. K. M.

Khan, Mrs. Gracie

Kharegat, Mrs. M.

Kharshedji, Miss S. N.

Khudabakhsh, Kazi

Khujoorina, Nadirshah Nowrojee

Kidar Nath

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King, Rev. Dr. R. A.

King, Robert Stewart (also Bar)

Kirloskar, Lakshman Kashinath (also Bar)

Kitchin, The Revd. J.

Kitchin, Mrs. M.

Klein, C. H.

Knight, H. W.

Knollys, Lieut.-Col. Robert Walter Edmond

Knox, Major Robert Welland

Kothari, S. P.

Kreyer, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick August Christian

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Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur A.

Krishnaswami Chetty, M.R. Ry. C. V.

Krishnaswami Chetty, Mrs. C.

Kugler, Miss Anna Sarah (also Bar)

Kumaran, P. L.

Lajja Ram

Lal, Miss Grace Sohan

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Lambourn, G. E.

Lang, John

Langhorne, Frederick James

Lanckester, Dr. Arthur Colborns

Latham, Miss J. L.

Latif, Begum

Latif, Mrs. N.

Lauders, Miss V.

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Lawrence, Sir Henry Staveley

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Lazarus, Miss H. M.

Leat, A. M.

Lee, Miss B.

Lethbridge, Mrs. E. F. E.

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Lilawati, Miss

Linforth, Miss I.

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Lloyd, Mrs. V. M.

Lobo, Miss Ursula Marie

Locke, Robert Henry

Lodi, Khan Bahadur Bhakhr Muhl-ud Din Khan

Longhurst, Miss H. G.

Lorimer, Mrs. F.

Lovrain, Rev. J. H.

Low, Sir Charles Ernest

Luce, Miss L. E.

Luce, Mrs. Tu Tee.

Luck, Miss Florence Ada

Luders, Miss V.

Lunnazzi, The Rev. Father

Lund, George

Lundin, Sister M. I.

MacAlister, The Rev. G.

MacArthur, Miss V. E.

Macanlay, Miss Eliza Jane, Ahmedabad

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MacFarlane, Miss E. M.

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Mackay, Mrs. S. M.

MacKellar, Dr. Margaret

MacKenna, Lady Esther Florence

Mackenzie, Alexander McGregor

Mackenzie, Howard

Mackenzie, Miss Mina

MacKinnon, Miss Grace

Macknee, H. C.

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Macphail, The Rev. James Merly

Macrae, The Rev. Alexander

Madan, Mr. Rustamji Hormasji

Maddox, Lieut.-Colonel Ralph Henry

Madeleine, Sister Mary

Madeley, Mrs. E. M.

Mahomed Allaur Khan

Maiden, J. W.

Mankar, K. S.

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Manwaring, Miss A. E.

Maracan, Esmail Kadir

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Marker, Mrs. Arabai Ardashir

Marler, The Rev. Frederick Lionel

Marshall, W. J.

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Mary of St. Vincent, Sister

Mary, Sister Eleanor

Marzban, Phirozshah Jehangir, J. P.

Masani, Eustam Pestonji

Mathias, P. F.

Maung Maung U.

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McCowan, Oliver Hill

McDonaki, Joseph James

McElderry, Miss S. L.

McGuire, Hugh William

McIlwrick, Leale

Mekce, Rev. William John

McKenzie, Miss Alice Learmouth

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McNeill, Miss W. H.

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Mederlet, Rev. Father E.

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Mehta, Khan Saheb M. N.

Mehta, Vaikuntra Lalubhal

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 Mirikar, Narayanrao Yeshwant
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 Mitcheson, Miss
 Mitra, Mrs. Dora
 Modi, D. N.
 Mody, S. R.
 Mohammed Mhan
 Mon, U.
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 Moore, Nursing Sister Dora Louisa Truslov
 Moore, Miss Eleanor Louisa
 Moorehouse, Rev. H. A. D.
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 Motilal, Seth of Piparia
 Mott, J.
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 Mould, Mrs. Mavis Thecla
 Moxon, Miss Lais
 Mozumdar, Jadu Nath
 Muazzam-ud-Din Husaini, K. B. Saiyid
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 Mugaseth, Dr. K. D.
 Muhammad, Khan Bahadur Shaikh K.
 Muhammad Khan, Haji, s.B., o.B.E.
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 Mukerji, Babu Hari Mohan
 Mukerji, Rai Sahib A. K.
 Mukharji, Babu Jogendra Nath
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 Murphy, Edwin Joseph
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 Myres, Miss J. L.
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 Naimuliah, Mohamed
 Nand Lal
 Naoum Abbo
 Napier, Aian Bertram
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 Narayan Canaji Rao, Rao Sahib
 Narayan Singh, Rao Sahib
 Narayanaswami Chetty, D.B.G.
 Narayanjee Laljee
 Nariman, Khan Bahadur Manekji Kharsedji
 Nasrulla Khan, Mirza
 Navalkar, Miss Ruby
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 Niaz Mohammad Khan
 Nicholson, Rev.
 Nirmalabala Naik, Miss
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 Noemi, Rev. Mother
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 Norris, Miss C. (Jungpura)
 Norris, Miss Margare
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 O'Connor, Brian Edward
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 O'Hara, Miss Margaret
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 Old, William Charles
 Oldreive, Rev. F.
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 O'Neill, Miss M.
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 Orr, Adolphe Ernest
 Orr, James Peter
 Orr, Mrs. Amy
 O'Sullivan, Miss E.
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 Owen, Mr. C. B.
 Owen, Major Robert James
 Owens, Miss Bertha
 Page, Miss E. L.
 Pal, Babu Barada Sundar
 Pal, Rai Sahib N.
 Palin, Lieut.-Col. Randle Harry
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 Parker, Miss Ada Emma (also Bar)
 Parker, Dr. (Miss) H. E.
 Parker, Mrs. R. J.
 Parmanand, Mrs. K. D.
 Parsons, Ronald
 Patch, Miss K.
 Patel, Khan Bahadur Barjorji Dorabji, C.I.E.
 Patel, K. G.
 Paterson, David
 Paterson, Miss Rachel
 Pathie, Miss Nellie
 Patrick, Sister
 Pearce, Miss G. A.
 Pearce, Miss M. M.
 Pearce, W. R.
 Pearson, E. A.
 Penu, The Rev. W. C.
 Penner, Rev. Peter Abraham
 Perfect, The Rev. Canon Henry
 Petigara, R. J.
 Pettigrew, The Rev. William
 Pha Htaw, Mrs. Ma Ma Prue
 Phadke, V. K.
 Phailbus, Miss Rose Margaret (also Bar)
 Phelps, The Revd. A. C.
 Phelps, Mrs. Maude Marion
 Phelps, Mrs. J. C. M.
 Phillip, Mrs. A. J.
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 Piggott, Miss R.
 Piggott, C. W. O'M.
 Pillay, Chinnappa Singaravatu
 Pim, Mrs. Rancee
 Pinney, Major John Charles Digby
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 Pitamberdas, Laxmidas
 Pittar, Mrs. D. A.

- Plowden, Lt.-Col. Trevor Chichele
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 Powell, John
 Prabhu, Anantrao Raghunath
 Prager, Miss M. F.
 Praharaj, Gopal Chandra
 Pramila, Mrs. Chaudhuri
 France, Miss G.
 Prasad, Capt. Tulsi, of Nepal
 Prasad, Ishwari
 Pribhdas Shevakram
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 Prideaux, Frank Winckworth Austice
 Proctor-Sims, Miss N.
 Provost, Father F.
 Pugh, Mrs. E. E.
 Purshotamdas Thakurdas
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 Rahim, Abdul, Pirzada Saiyid Sardar
 Rahman, Mrs. Z. A.
 Rahmat Bibi
 Rai, Babu Ram Kinkar
 Raj Narayan, Rai Bahadur
 Rait, Miss Helen Anna Macdonald
 Rajadnya, R. N.
 Ram, Lala Diyall
 Ram Lala Kanishi
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 Rattansi Mulji
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Strip, Samuel Algernon
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Who's Who in India.

AALAM, MOHAMMAD HUZUR. Eldest son of Mr. IKRAM AALAM, Advocate and Landlord of Budaun, U.P.; b. 1897; Educated: State High School, Rampur; Muslim University, Aligarh; Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore; Leicester College of Arts and Technology, Leicester (England). m.



(1917) Bibi Khurshid Liqa Begam, eldest d. of his uncle Mr. Aizaz. Aalam, U.P.E.S. Started business career at Cawnpore (1923). Managing Proprietor, Asiatic Leather Co., Model Printing Press, and Asiatic Commercial Bureau. Widely travelled in Europe and Asia (1927-29). Elected Member, Royal Asiatic Society, and Fellow, Royal Society of Arts, in London, (1928). Founder and Hon. Secretary of Muslim Nationalist Party, Cawnpore (1930-32). Vice-President, Board of Directors, Daily "Insaf", Cawnpore (1931-32). Member of the Committee of four persons appointed to devise a programme of economic uplift for the Muslim community of India, at Lahore (1933). Entrusted by H. H., Rampur, to conduct an Industrial Survey of the State (1931). Appointed Industrial Expert, Govt. U.P. (1932). Invited by the Sapru Committee of Un-employment, and the Pochkhanawala Committee of Industrial Finance, of U.P. (1935). Addressed the "Golden Jubilee" Session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, on Technical Education, at Aligarh (1937). Publications: Numerous treatises and articles on subjects of economic and industrial interest. Address: "Ikram Manzil", Budaun; and Civil Lines, Bareilly, (U. P.)

ABDUL HAMID M. Captain, Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras. Born, November 1896. Educated Balliol College Oxford, and London School of Economics. Government of Madras scholar Oxford University. Sometime Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Special Officer for the Quinquennial Report on Education for 1927-1932. Secretary of the Madras Rotary Club since 1936. Secretary of the Madras University Students' Information Bureau. Awarded M.B.E. in the Coronation Honours of 1937. Address: Muhammadan College, Mount Road, Madras.



ABDUL HAMID, SIR, KHAN BAHADUR DIWAN, Bar-at-Law, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., late Chief Minister, Kapurthala State. b. 15 October 1881. m. a daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir-ud-Din, retired Extra Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab. Educ.: Government College, Lahore, and Lincoln Inn, London. Judge, 1909; Superintendent of the Census Operations

1911; Head of the Executive and Revenue Depts. as Mashir Mal; Fellow of the Punjab University; Late Member, Punjab Legislative Council; Chief Secretary, March 1915; Chief Minister, 1920. Khan Bahadur (1915); O.B.E., (1918); C.I.E. (1923)—Knighthood 3rd June 1933. Appointed by the Government of India Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas, 1929-30. Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931. Now a Nominated Member of the Central Legislative Assembly. Address: New Delhi.

ABDUL KARIM, MAULVI, B.A., M.I.C. Government pensioner; Ex-Member, Council of State; Ex-Member, Bengal Legislative Council; Ex-President, Bengal Presidency Muslim League; Hon. Fellow of the Calcutta University; President, Muhammadan Educational Conference, Bengal; b. 20 August 1863. m. Ayesha Khatun of Calcutta. Educ: Sylhet and Calcutta. Started as a teacher in the Calcutta Madrasah; Assistant Inspector of Schools for Mahomedan Education for about 15 years; Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, for about five years. Publications: History of India for Beginners in English, Bengali, Hindi and Urdu; Students' History of India. The Mahomedan Empire in India in Bengali; Hints on Class Management and Method of Teaching in English; Mahomedan Education in Bengal (English); Islam's Contribution to Science and Civilisation (English); "Prophet of Islam and His Teachings" and "Islam, a Religion of Peace and Progress" (English). Address: 13-1, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

ABDURRAHMAN, Muhammad, Sir, Kt. (1934). Doctorate in Laws (1934); Khan Bahadur, 1928. b. 5 Oct. 1888. Educ. St. Stephen's College, Delhi; graduated in Arts 1907; in Law 1910. Advocate of the High Court of Lahore; Senior Vice-President, Delhi Municipal Committee, 1925-28; Dean of the Faculty of Law, Delhi University 1927-34; Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi, 1930-34. Judge Madras High Court (1937). Address: Madras.

ABDUR RAZAK HAJI ABDUS SATTAR, Member, Council of State. He belongs to the family of Yakub Seth Lakhani of Cutchi Memons of Bombay where his ancestors made an endowment for religious and charitable purposes known as the Kamoo Yakub Charitable Trust. His father settled down in Calcutta 60 years ago. He was an elected member of the old Bengal Legislative Council from 1927-29 and was the Whip of the Bengal Muslim Party. He takes keen interest in the social and political development of the Muslims of Bengal. He is one of the founders of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and the Islamic Charitable Hospital, Calcutta, b. 1884. Address: 25, Haria Bari Lane, Bow Bazar, Calcutta.



ABDUSSAMAD KHAN, SAHEBZADA, SIR, C.I.E. (Kt., 1934). Holds 1st Class Kaisar-i-Hind; Chief Minister, Rampur State upto 1934. *b.* September 1874. *m.* A Princess of Bulung Family of Loharoo State. *Educ.* In India under European Tutors. Private Secretary to His late Highness 1894 to 1900; Chief Secretary 1900 to 1930; Chief Minister 1930 onwards; was deputed as an Adviser to Indian States Delegation; Round Table Conference, August 1931; Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, May 1932 and Delegate on behalf of Indian States to the Assembly of League of Nations, 1933. *Address:* The Mall, Rampur (State), U.P.

ABERCROMBIE, SIR JOHN ROBERTSON, Kt. (1935), Merchant, Director, Latham Abercrombie & Co., Ltd. *b.* June 11, 1888. *m.* Elsie Maude, *d.* of E. W. Collin late I.O.S. *Educ.* Cheltenham Coll. Came to India as Assistant in 1910; joined I. A. R. O. Feb. 1915. Joined 18th K.G.O. Lancers in France, May 1916; active service in France, May 1916—March 1918 and in Palestine March 1918—Feb. 1919. Military Cross and mentioned in despatches. Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925; President, 1930; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1925-26, 1930-31, and 1935-36; Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937. *Address:* Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

ABHEDANANDA, HIS HOLINESS SREEMAT SWAMI, PH.D. (New York); President, Ramakrishna Vedanta Society, Calcutta, Spiritual Teacher, Lecturer and Author. *b.* Oct. 2, 1866. *Educ.* Calcutta University. Disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and a spiritual brother of Swami Vivekananda, a Trustee of the Belur Math and Ramakrishna Mission. Went to London in 1896 to lecture on Hindu Philosophy (Vedanta). In 1897 went to New York, U. S. A., and organised the Vedanta Society of New York. Lectured before educational institutions, societies and universities for twenty-five years in England, America and Canada. Returned to Calcutta in 1921 and established the Ramakrishna Vedanta Society of which he has since been President and also of Ramakrishna Vedanta Ashrama at Darjeeling, of Ramakrishna Ashram at Salka, Dt. Howrah, and of Ramakrishna Vivekananda Ashram at Muzzafarpur, of Chattri Bhaktashram, Dist. Serampur, as well as of "Abhedananda Acres," Calif. U.S.A. *Publications:* Reincarnation; Spiritual Unfoldment; Philosophy of work; How to be a Yogi; Divine Heritage of Man; Self-Knowledge (Atma-Jnan); India and her People; Gospel of Ramakrishna; Sayings of Ramakrishna; Human Affection and Divine Love; Great Saviours of the World, "The Doctrine of Karma"; "The Religion of the Twentieth Century"; "Lectures and Addresses in India"; and a number of pamphlets in English and Bengali; Presidential address at the Parliament of Religions; Town Hall, Calcutta, March 2, 1937. *Address:* Ramakrishna Vedanta Society, 19/B, Raja Raj Kissen Street, Calcutta.

ACLAND, RICHARD DYKE, The Right Rev. M.A., Bishop of Bombay, (1929). b. 1881. Educ. Bedford and Oxford, Deacon 1905.

Priest 1906; Curate, St. Mary's, Slough 1905-10; S. P. G. Missions, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay, 1911-1929. *Address:* Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

ADDISON, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE HENRY M. A. (Camb.), M.I. Mech. E., D.S.O. (1915), C.M.G. (1917), C.B. (1933); Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters, India, May 1932 to March 1936. Offg. Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Since 1936. *b.* 13 May, 1876. *m.* Margaret Henderson, 1905. *Educ.* Wellington College, R. M. Academy, Woolwich; King's College, Cambridge (Fellow Commoner). First Commission in R. E. 1895; served throughout S. African War, 1899-1902; Great War, 1914-1918; Promoted to Major-General in 1931. Retired in 1936. *Address:* Army Headquarters, Delhi and Simla.

ADDISON, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE (SIR) JAMES, M.A., B.Sc., (Kt. 1935) Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore. *b.* 13 Nov. 1879. *m.* Vera Mary Delpine Cones. *Educ.* Banff Academy and Aberdeen University, 1898-01. Passed into Indian Civil Service in 1902; studied at University College, London, during year of probation; District Judge, Delhi, 1909-11; Special Land Acquisition Officer, New Delhi, 1912-15; Judge, Small Causes Court, Simla, 1917-20; District and Sessions Judge, Rawalpindi, 1920-24; Additional Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1925; Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1927. Ag. Chief Justice, Lahore High Court, 1935. *Address:* High Court, Lahore.

ADVANI, MOTIRAM SHOWKIRAM, Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1919); President, Hyderabad Educational Society. *b.* 12 October 1868. *m.* Margaret Annesley, *d.* of the late Rev. Charles Voysey. *Educ.* The Albert School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Barrister (Inner Temple), 1892; Practised in Karachi, 1892-1904; Assistant Judge, Hyderabad, 1904; Acted as District Judge, Hyderabad, 1905, Permanent District Judge, 1911. Served in Thana, Surat. District Judge, Broach, 1917-1922 and District Judge, Nasik, until June 1924. *Address:* No. 6, Bungalov, Cantonment, Hyderabad, Sind.

AGA KHAN, AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, P.C. (1934); G.C.I.E. (1902); G.C.S.I. (1911); G.C.V. (1923); K.C.I.E. (1898); LL.D., Hon. Camb. b. 1875; Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1900, 1st Class; has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India; head of Ismail Mahomedans; granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War. Presided over the League of Nations Session, Sept. 1937. *Publication:* India in Transition. *Address:* Aga Hall, Bombay.

AGARWALA, LALA GIRDHARILAL, B.A., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad; Member, First Legislative Assembly. *b.* 16th Feb. 1878. *Educ.* Agra College, B.S.M., London. Was Director, Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills and of Barabara Cotton Gin and Press Co., Ltd., original member, U. P. Chamber

of Commerce; Secy., U. P. Hindu Sabha, Elected Member of the first Bar Council, Agra Province; President, Agarwal Seva Samiti (Social Service and Scouting), Member, Hindu Law Research Society; Member of Court, Benares Hindu University; President, Defenceless Prisoners' Aid Society; Secretary, All-India Bankers' Chamber. Address: 33, George Town, Allahabad.

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur (1923). *b.* 1874, eldest s. of Aga Akbar Shah; *g.s.* of H. H. the First Aga Khan, *m. e. d.* of the late Aga Shahabuddin Shah (1897). *Educ.*: English and Persian. Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, 1918; Hon. Private Secretary to H. H. the Aga Khan, 1900; M.L.C., ex-President, Poona Suburban Municipality, 1925 to 1931; Founder and President, Servants of Islam Society, Poona, 1926; ex-Director, Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Kirkee, 1923; Life Fellow, Royal Society of Arts (London) since 1927; President, Poona District Muslim Educational Society, Poona, since 1928, etc. Address: 13, Connaught Road, Poona.

AHMAD, DR. SIR ZIA-UD-DIN, Kt., C.I.E., M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D., D.Sc., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, 1920-28, re-elected 1935. *b.* 1878. *Educ.*: Aligarh Trin. Coll., Cambridge (Sir Isaac Newton Scholar). Paris, Bologna, Hazbe (Cairo), Gottingen (Ph. D.) and Allahabad (D.Sc.); Member of Calcutta University Comm. Address: Member, Legislative Assembly, New Delhi; Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh.

AHMED, NAZIRUDDIN, M.L.C., Bengal. He joined the Burdwan Bar in 1913 and is a Vakil-Advocate and the Public Prosecutor of



Burdwan since 1924. He was the Secretary of the Muslim Institute, Calcutta, from 1912-13. He is the founder, director and Vice-Chairman of the Burdwan Central Co-operative Bank and was Vice-Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality. He is also the founder and editor of the "Burdwan Bani," an important organ of public opinion in the district.

He is associated with all the important public bodies in the district. He belongs to the Muslim League and is an important member of the Coalition Party in the Council. *b.* December 25, 1888. Address: Advocate and Public Prosecutor, Burdwan.

AHMED, KABERUD-DIN, Bar-at-Law and Advocate, Calcutta High Court; Landholder. *b.* 1886. *Educ.*: Malda Govt. High English School and Magdalene College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar in 1910; Member, University Court, Dacca. Elected member, Bengal Legislative Council in 1920; elected member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; In 1935 after unsetting and declared disqualified by election Tribunal, was elected again on 4th April 1936 and is a sitting member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Founder

of Parliamentary Muslim Party in Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924-26, and its Chief Whip; Member, Central National Mahomedan Assoc., Calcutta; Member, Democratic Party in Indian Legislature, 1921-23; Member of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1920-31. Founder of Bengal Jotedars and Raiyats' Association and its Hon. Secretary; takes great interest in agriculture; was elected Presdt., Bengal Agricultural Conference in 1917; Organiser, Founder and President, Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, 1922-27; elected its Patron, 1929. Publications: Handbook of Equity, Roman Law, etc. Address: 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta; Bishwanathpur, Kansant P.O. Malda (Bengal).

AHMAD YAR KHAN DAULTANA, MIAN, KHAN **BAHADUR** Chief of Daultana, *Born* 13th April 1897. *E.*: Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore

and Government College, Lahore. Elected Member, Punjab Legislative Council (1921-24) and (1927-37). Member First Punjab Legislative Assembly. Chief Secretary the Punjab Unionist Party in the Punjab Legislative Council and the first Lieutenant of the late Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, the founder leader of the Unionist Party who while speaking of him in his last political speech made the following remarks:—"My young friend K. B. Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana has been literally brought up by me..... He has rendered a very great service to our party and I very largely depend upon him for making this great enterprise a success. I look to him to make this great effort of mine successful. His failure, God forbid, will be my failure and his success will be my success." Travelled abroad (1936). Connected with a number of societies for propagation of Art and Literature. He has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary, Political and Chief Official Whip to the Punjab Government. Address: Luddan, Multan Dist.



AHMED, SHEIKH WAHEED, M.L.C., U.P. Comes of a leading Sheikhupore family of Zemindars whose ancestors won their spurs



in the days of the Grand Moghuls. His grandfather Sheikh Sheruddin, in recognition of loyal services during the Mutiny, was decorated with C.S.I. and was the first recipient of this honour in India. In 1914, he left the M.A.O. College, Aligarh, and proceeded to Manchester for a course of electrical engineering, but in 1916 he had to leave his studies incomplete and return home. He started a leading magazine the "Naqib" in 1918 and took a prominent part in the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1919. *b.* March 18, 1893. Address: Zemindar, Sheikhupore, Budauin Dt., U.P.

AHSAN YAR JUNG, NAWAB, C. E. (Coopers Hill, England), M.I.E. (India), Second son of Mouvi Haji Hafiz Waheed-uz-Zaman, (Nawab Vigar Nawaz Jung Bahadur), retired Puisne Judge of Hyderabad High Court, well-known Author and Arabic Scholar. Born at Hyderabad (Deccan) on 8th June 1882 A.L.



Educ.: at the St. Vincent School, Poona, and Nizam College, Hyderabad (Deccan). Qualified in Civil Engineering from Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, England.

Appointed Assistant Engineer in 1903 A.D., was Executive Engineer and Architect, Royal Palace Works, Development Commissioner and Superintending Engineer. Expert in Cement Concrete Roads and Sanitary Engineering. Now Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P.W.D. Irrigation, Drainage and Hydro-Electric Power Schemes. The title of Nawab Ahsan Yar Jung was conferred by H. E. H. The Nizam on 20th October 1935 A.D. Address: Afsar Munzil, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad (Deccan).

AINSCOUGH SIR THOMAS MARTLAND, K.T. (1932), C.B.E. (1925), M. Com., F.R.G.S. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon. b. 1886. m. Mabel, d. of the late W. Lincoln of Ely, Cambs. two s. one d. *Educ.*: Manchester Gr. School, Switzerland and Manchester University. In business in China, 1907-12; Spl. Commissioner to the Board of Trade in China, 1914; Sec., Board of Trade Textile Committee, 1916; Sec., Empire Cotton Growing Committee, 1917; Expert Assist. to Persian Tariff Revision Commission, 1920. Member of the U. K. Delegation to the Ottawa Imperial Conference 1932. Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

AKMAL, MIRZA ZIADIN, great grandson of Shahzada Mubarak of the Mughal dynasty, b. Abbotabad N.W.F.P. in 1875. From the age of 17 to 39 a globe trotter with a love for adventure. Lived in London during the Sin Fein outrages, visited Turkey during the Turco-Greek war of 1897, Hungary during students' riots, Cuba during the rebellion of 1899, South Africa during the Boer war and the Zulu rebellion. For many years a cigarette manufacturer, abroad and in India. At present General Manager and expert of the Hyderabad Deccan Cigarette Factory. A believer in the militarisation of the British Empire as the only safe-guard of world peace, and a writer of pamphlets and books on the subject. Address: Mashrabad, Hyderabad, Dn.



ALI, A.F.M. ABDUL, F.R.S.L., M.A. b. 1884. Son of Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif Khan, C. I. E. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's, Doveton College, Calcutta. Founder of Moslem Institute, Calcutta, Founder and Editor of the Journal of the Moslem Institute. Joined Bengal Civil Service,

1906; placed on special duty, Political Department, Bengal, as Special Press Censor, Sept. 1918 to March 1919; Police Magte., Allpore, September 1921 to March 1922; Appt. Keeper of the Records of the Govt. of India and *Ex-Officio* Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of India, April 1922. Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission; Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Museum; Fellow, Calcutta University; Member of the Court of the Dacca University; Member, Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Past President, Rotary Club of Calcutta. Member of the Executive Committee, District Charitable Society; Governor of the Calcutta Blind School; President of the Bengal Olympic Association; Member of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Flying Club; Secretary, Calcutta Historical Society; Vice-President, Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage. President of the Refuge for the Homeless and Helpless and Governor of the Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention. Member of the Hon. Committee of Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta; Chairman, Committee of the Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta. Address: 3, Nawab Abdur Rahaman St., Calcutta.

ALIKHAN, The Hon'ble KUNWER HAJEE ISMAEL, O.B.E., Rais of Asrauli Estate, (Bulandshahr). b. Dec. 1897. m. d. of late Kunwer Abdi Shakur Khan, Chief of Dharampur Estate. *Educ.*: Persian and Arabic at home, English St. Peter's College, Agra; Elected member, City Board, Mussorie, 1922, Junior Vice-Chairman a year later; Senior Vice-Chairman (1929-1931); Acting Chairman (1931); Attended Wembley (1924); Fellow of the British Empire Exhibition; Toured European Countries, Western Asia and Northern Africa (1924-25); Hon. Treasurer, All-India Muslim Rajput Conference (1918-19), General Secretary, Reception Committee; All-India Muslim-Rajput Conference (1925); Vice-President of All-India Muslim-Rajput Conference. Elected Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from the Bulandshahr District (1926); Member, Public Accounts Committee (1923); Member-Governing Body, the School of Agriculture, Bulandshahr (1925-27); Secretary, Ghananand Memorial Aided High School, Mussorie (1927-29); President, Anjuman Islamia, Mussorie (1928-29); Manager-in-Charge, Islamia School, Mussorie (1929-35); President, Tilak Memorial Library, Mussorie (1925-30); Elected Member, Indian Legislative Assembly from Meerut Division (1930); Chief Whip and Founder, United India Party in the Legislative Assembly; Member, Standing Haj Committee of Government of India (1931-34); Member, Labour and Industry Committee of Government of India, (1931-34); Member, Standing Finance Committee of Govt. of India (1934); Nominated Member, Council of State (1936); President, Muslim Postal Union, Mussorie (1932-33); President, House Owners' Association, Mussorie (1936-37); Member, Executive Board, All-India Muslim Conference (1930-34); Member, Council of All-India Muslim League; One of the Founders of National Agriculturist Party, United Provinces;

Hereditary Darbari of the Government, O.B.E., (1933). *Publications*: Talime-Niswan Muslim Rajputan-i-Hind; Presidential Address of Mussoorie Tanzeem; Assembly Work. *Address*: Summer—Devonshire House, Mussoorie; Winter—Asrauli Estate, Bulandshahr (U.P.)

ALL SHAUKAT, M.L.A. b. Rampur State, 10th March 1873. *Educ.*: M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh (Capt. Cricket XI). In Govt. Opium Dept. for 17 years. Sec. and Organiser, Aligarh Old Boys' Assoc. Trustee, M.A.O. Coll. Organised collection of funds for Aligarh University. Interned during the war. Prominent leader of the Khilafat movement, 1919-20, and of Non-co-operation movement. Sec., Central Khilafat Committee. Founder and Secretary of Kkuddam-i-Kaaba Society. Appointed Member; Round Table Conference to represent Moslems; travelled in Moslem lands and helped in organizing the World Moslem Conference; visited Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Irak, Zemen and Hejaz. Invited to America to deliver lectures about India and Islam in 1933. *Address*: Khilafat House, Love Lane, Bombay, 10, Rampur State, U.P.

ALLABUX, MOHAMEDALLY, J.P., M.L.A., Bombay. *Educ.*: In Kathiawar and came to Bombay at the age of 15 and joined a commercial firm. In 1911, he started independent business under the name of M. Allabux & Co. He was created J. P. in 1921, has been a member of the Bombay Corporation since 1922. He was one of the Secretaries of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference and the All-India Muslim League in 1924. He organised the All-India Muslim Federation in 1927 and is its General Secretary; a member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League; organised the All-India Muslim Palestine Conference in 1930: has been the Secretary of the Dawoodi Bohra community from 1917, has taken an active part in political and educational activities. b. 1882. *Address*: 106, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALLADIN, KHAN BAHADUR AHMED, O.B.E., Merchant, born 15th March 1885. Received distinction of Khan Sahib 1916, Khan Bahadur 1925, Order of British Empire 1936. Was



member of War Relief Committee and "Food Stuffs" Committee. Director of the Associated Cement Co., Ltd., Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., the Osman Shahi Mills, Ltd., the Azam Jahi Mills, the Mahboob Shahi Gulbarga Mills, Co., Ltd., the Nizam Sugar Factory and the Bombay Cycle & Motor Co., Secunderabad. Member of the Advisory Board, Central

Bank of India, Ltd., Hyderabad, and H.B.H. the Nizam's State Railways, and member of the Secunderabad Cantonment Board. President, The Hyderabad Chamber of

Commerce; Founder of Trust Fund of one lakh of rupees for the education of indigent Muslim children in thanksgiving for the recovery of His Imperial Majesty the late King George V (1920). Donated Rs. 10,000 to H. M. King George's Jubilee Fund, and Rs. 10,000 to H. E. H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee Fund. There are few charitable, philanthropic and educational institutions in the Hyderabad State with which he is not connected. *Address*: 72 Oxford Street, Secunderabad, Deccan.

AMARJIT SINGH, MAJOR, MAHARAJKUMAR of Kapurthala, C.I.E., I.A., M.A. (Oxon.); Household Minister and Commandant, State Forces, second son of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala. b. 5th August 1893. *Educ.*: Vienna, France, Christ Church, Oxford. Served in France with the Indian Army during the Great War. Honorary Major, Indian Army (1930); served as Honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India (1926-30); Staff Officer to General Goudard, Military Governor, Paris, during his tour in India winter (1928-29); C.I.E., June 1935. Attended Silver Jubilee of Their late Majesties in 1935, and the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937. *Address*: Marlborough Club, London.



AMBEDKAR, DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI, M.A., PH.D., D.S.C., Bar-at-Law; Nominated member, Bombay Legis. Council. b. 1893. *Edu.*: Satara and Bombay; Gaekwar's Scholar at Columbia University to study Economics and Sociology; did Research in India Office Library and kept terms for the Bar at Gray's Inn. Professor of Political Economy, Sydenham Coll. of Commerce, Bombay, 1917; went to Germany and joined Bonn University and then London University and took D.Sc. in Economics and Commerce; called to the Bar, 1923; gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise, 1918; and Royal Commission on Indian Currency 1926; Member of the Round Table Conference, London; 1930-32 and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932. *Publications*: The Problem of the Rupee, Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India; Caste in India, Small Holdings and their Remedies, and several pamphlets. *Address*: Raj Grilla, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

ANANTA KRISHNA AYYAR, Rao Bahadur Sir C. V., B.A., B.L., Retired Judge of the Madras High Court. b. 1874. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College and the Madras Law College; Carmichael and Innes Prizeman in Law, Apprenticed to the late Justice P.R. Sundara Ayyar. Enrolled as a Vakili of the Madras High Court, in 1898; Election Commissioner, 1921-23. Government Pleader, Madras, 1923-27. Acted as a Judge of the Madras High Court in 1927. Appointed Advocate-General, Madras, in March 1928; nominated member of the Madras Legislative Council, March-December 1928; Elevated to the Bench as a permanent Judge in December

1928; Member of the Law College Council from 1921-1931; First Chairman of the Madras Bar Council. Knighted 1934. *Address*: Ananta Sadan—the Luz, Mylapore, Madras and Chittur, Cochin, S. Malabar.

ANDREWS, CHARLES FREER, Professor in the International University of Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan, Bengal. *b.* 12 February 1871. *Educ.*: King Edward's School, Birmingham and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1899. Professor in St. Stephen's College, Delhi, and member of Cambridge University Brotherhood, Fellow and some time member of Syndicate Punjab University from 1904 to 1913; since that date at Santiniketan, Bengal. *Publications*: "Christianity and the Labour Problem", "North India", "The Renaissance in India", "Christ and Labour", "The Indian Problem", "Indians in South Africa", "To the Students", "The Drink and Drug Evil", "Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas", "Mahatma Gandhi's own Story", "Mahatma Gandhi at Work", "Sadhu Sundar Singh, a Memoir", "What I owe to Christ", "Christ in the Silence", "Christ and Human Need", "India and the Pacific", "The Challenge of the North-West Frontier", "The Indian Earthquake" and "India and Britain—A Moral Challenge." Correspondent: *Manchester Guardian*, *Cape Argus*, *Natal Advertiser*, *Hindu*, Madras *Address*: Santiniketan, Bolpur, Bengal.

ANEY, MADHAO SHRIHARI, B.A., B.L. (Cal.); M. L.A. Pleader. *b.* 29 August 1880. *m.* Yamuna (died 1925). *Educ.*: Morris College, Nagpur. Teacher, Kashibai Private High School, Amraoti, 1904-07; joined Bar 1908 at Yeotmal; Vice-President, Indian Home Rule League; President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-1930; Joined Civil Disobedience Movement; Ag. President, Indian National Congress, 1933; Member, Legislative Assembly for Berar, 1924-1926, 1927-1930 and 1935; Member, Congress Working Committee, 1924-25 and 1931-34; founded Yeotmal District Association, 1916; Member, Nehru Committee; Vice-President, Responsivist Party; General Secretary, Congress Nationalist Party, 1934; Leader, Congress Nationalist Assembly Group, 1935; General Secretary, Anti-Communal Award Conference Working Committee, 1935. *Publications*: Collection of writings and speeches (in Marathi). *Address*: Yeotmal (Berar).

ANGRE, MAJOR SHRIMANT DHARMVEER SARDAR CHANDROJIRAO SAMBHAJI RAO, WAZARAT MOAR, SAWAT SARKHEL, BAHADUR, A.D.C. to His Highness Maharaja Scindia:

Born: 1896. *Educated*: Wilson High School, Bombay; Sardars' School, Gwalior; Agricultural Institute, Allahabad; *Present appointment*: Foreign and Political Minister, Gwalior Government; *Previous appointments*: Keeper of His Highness's Privy Purse, Suba Shivpuri, Master of Ceremonies; Private Secretary to His Highness



Maharaja Scindia; Huzoor Secretary, Gwalior Darbar. *Publications*: *Adesh* or Letters to my son, *Rajkumaranchi Sangopan Anil Shikshan*, various articles in periodicals and newspapers, etc. *Honours*: Conferment of Scindia Medal, the highest honour in Gwalior. *Address*: Sambhaji Vilas, Gwalior.

ANNA RAO, CHALIKANI, B.A. (Chemistry). Landholder and Director of Luxmi Rangam Copper Mines. *b.* 1 January 1909. *m.* to Anasuyadevi, *d.* of Rajah of Panagal. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras. *Address*: Bobbili, Vizagapatam District.

ARAVAMUDU AIYANGAR, DIWAN BAHADUR, S., M.B.E., b. October, 1874. *Educ.*: Kumbakonam, Madras Christian College and Law College Madras, Apprenticed to the celebrated

Lawyer late Mr. Earley Norton. Set up practice in Hyderabad-Deccan. His father was connected as Legal Adviser, Judge and Diwan in the Gadwal Sanasthan, a tributary State subject to the Nizam. His maternal grand father and great-grand father were also connected with Gadwal as spiritual preceptors of the Raja. Rose to the leadership of the Bar, besides being appointed Government Pleader to the Residency, Commands the confidence of the Residency and the Government of India and His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. Several times appointed Under-Secretary to the Resident. President of Hyderabad Lawyers' Conference, 1937. One of the Pioneers of the Co-operative Movement in Hyderabad and is President of the Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank, Vice-President of Central Co-operative Union and President of the All-India Co-operative Conference 1935, held at Indore and the Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Madras. Keenly interested in elvic affairs, the Diwan Bahadur was the Vice-Chairman of the Residency Bazaars Committee until the rendition of the Residency Bazaars to the Nizam's Government and is at present a member of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. Connected as President or Vice-President of various public institutions like the State Temperance Committee, the Deccan Humanitarian League, the Young Men's Improvement Society, Sri Vaishnava Conference, Sri Krishna Ghana Sabha, etc. Recently appointed Chairman of the Legislative Council Reforms Committee constituted by the Nizam's Government for recommending reforms of the Legislative Council and other representative institutions. In recognition of his meritorious public services, was made successively Rao Sahab (1918), Rao Bahadur (1920), Diwan Bahadur (1923), and M.B.E., (1930). *Address*: Hyderabad (Deccan).



AROOT, PRINCE OF, NAWAB AZIMZAH HIS HIGHNESS SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.I.E. (1917), K.C.I.E. (1909), b. 22 Feb. 1882. *s.* father, 1903. Premier

Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India, being the direct male descendant and representative of the Sovereign Ruler of the Karnatic. *Educ.*: His Highness received his preliminary education under Mr. J. Creighton and was thereafter educated at Newington Court of Wards Institution, Madras under G. Morrison, M. A.; Member of Madras Legislative Council, 1904-6; Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Presidency, 1910-13; Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1918; President, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore; President, South India Islamiyah League, Madras. Presided All-India Muslim League, 1910, Life Member, Lawley Institute, Ooty; Life Member, South Indian Athletic Association, Club, Gymkhana Madras. *Address*: Amir Mahal Palace, Madras.

ARUNDALE, GEORGE SYDNEY, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), D. Litt. (Madras), F. R. Hist. S. (Lond.). President of the Theosophical Society since June 1934. *b.* Surrey, England, 1 Dec. 1878. *m.* Rukmini, daughter of Pandit Nishkantha Sastri, Madras, 1920. *Educ.*: Cambridge University and Continent of Europe. Came to India 1903 and became Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares, affiliated with the University of Allahabad, and was Examiner both to University and to Government. Inspected and reported on Kashmir educational system. For some years Organising Secretary for the All-India Home Rule League. In 1917 was interned with Dr. Besant under Defence of India Act. In 1917 appointed Principal of National University, Madras, which conferred upon him honorary degree of D. Litt., his diploma being signed by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who was Chancellor. In 1920 became Head of the Education Department of the Holkar State. In 1925 travelled extensively in Europe. In 1926 consecrated Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church; visited Australia, elected General Secretary, Theosophical Society, and threw himself into various activities for Australia's development, founding the journal *Advance Australia* and becoming chairman of directors of Theosophical Broadcasting Station, 2GB, an office held till 1935. In 1929 was a power in the Who's for Australia League, uncompromisingly devoted to Australia's political well being; in a public address designated Australia, "The Land of the Larger Hope." Visited Europe and America every year from 1931 to 1934 on lecture tours. In 1936 toured Europe and presided over Theosophical World Congress at Geneva. Deeply interested in Internationalism, the place of Nations in Evolution, and works for the national regeneration and freedom of India within the Empire. Publications: *Nirvana*, *Mount Everest*, *Bedrock of Education*, *Thoughts of the Great*, *You, Freedom and Friendship*, *Gods in the Becoming*, *Kundalini*, *The Warrior Theosophist*, *Education for Happiness*. Editor, *The Theosophist*, *The Theosophical World*, *New India*. Is a Freeman of the City of London, and a member of the Worshipful Society of Pewterers. *Address* Adyar, Madras; 50, Gloucester Place, London W. 1.

ATAL, RAI BAHADUR PANDIT AMARNATH, M.A. *b.* 1892. *Educ.*: at the Maharaja's College, Jaipur, M.A. (Muir Central College, Allahabad). *m.* a daughter of The Right Honourable Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Appointed Dewan, Eastern Division (1916); Member, Foreign and Home Department of the State Council (1921), Finance Minister, Council of State (1925). Represented Jaipur at the Imperial Education Conference in London 1927. Jaipur State Adviser at the Second and the Third Round Table Conferences, London



(1931 and 1932). Holds grants of villages and land from the State. *Address*: "Atal Ban," Jaipur, Rajputana.

AZIZ, SYED ABDUL, Barrister-at-Law, ex-Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa. *b.* 1885. *Educ.*: Patna Collegiate School, Patna College and B. N. College. Called to the Bar in 1911 by the Middle Temple. Enrolled Advocate of Calcutta High Court, 1918 and of Patna High Court, 1916. Founded the Anjuman Islamiya Urdu Public Library and the Patna Club; President, Anjuman Islamiya and Patna Muslim Orphanage; interested in the development of Urdu language; presided over Several Literary Conferences; returned to Provincial Legislature in 1926 from Patna Division and again 1930; leader of the Ahir Party in the Council; Minister of Education from January 15, 1934. *Address*: "Dilkusha," Patna, E. I. Ry. (Bihar and Orissa).

AZIZUDDIN AHMED, KAZI SIR, KT. (1931); C.I.E., (1925); O.B.E. (1919); I.S.O. (1917); Khan Bahadur (1906); *b.* 7th April, (1861); Served in U.P. Civil Service (1885-1910); Retired from British Service (1911); Revenue Member Council of Benares, Bharratpur State (1910-18); Judicial Minister, Dholpur State (1912-1921); Chief Minister, Datia State (1922); Fellow, Allahabad University (1905-1921); Member Senate Agra University 1931; Attache to Amir of Afghanistan during his Indian Tour (1906-1907); Officer-in-charge Press Camp, Delhi, during Duke of Connaught's visit (1921); Recruiting Medal (1919); Has rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Great War (mentioned in Despatches) and also in Non-Co-operation Days (1922-23); and (1930-31); Member, Court of Delhi University (1925); Member, Indian States Opium Committee (1927-28); Serving Brother of Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1928); Member, Royal Asiatic Society, London; Court of Muslim University Aligarh, Board of Intermediate Education, Rajputana and C. I. Ajmer; Trustee, Agra College, Agra; Scout Commissioner, Datia State; Vice-President, Red Cross



Society and St. John Ambulance Association, Datia; Nawab by the Maharaja of Datia; Granted Jagir by His Highness Datia worth Rs. 5,000 a year on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee (1933). *Publications*: Thirty-four books in Urdu including the Life of King George V, and the Account of Delhi Darbar (1903). *Address*: Datia, Central India. Clubs: Chelmsford Reform, Simla, Jhansi Club and Cricket Club of India, Delhi.

BABER, SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADOOR RANA, COMDG. General of the Nepalese Army, G.B.E. (Hon. Mil.) cr. 1919; K.C.S.I. (Hon.) cr. (1919); K.C.I.E. (Hon.) cr. (1916); Hon. Colonel, British Army, (1927). Order of the Gurkha Right Hand, 1st class (1935); b. 27 Jan. 1888; 2nd s. of His late Highness Hon. General Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V. O., etc., of Nepal and Her late Highness Bada Maharani Chandra Lokabhatia Laxmi Devi. m. (1903), Deva Vakta Lakshmi Devi; 2 s. 2 d. Director-General, Police Forces, Katmandu, (1903-29); Dir.-Genl. Medical Dept., Nepal, (1932); was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar, (1903); visited Europe, (1908); was in charge of shooting arrangements during King George's shoot in Nepal, Terai, (1911); attached to the Army Headquarters, India (March 1915 to February 1919) as Inspector-General of Nepalese Contingents in India during the Great War (Despatches, specially: thanks of Commanders-in-Chief in India; K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., for Meritorious Service; received the 1st Class Order of the Star of Nepal with the title of Supradiptra Manyabara, (1918); the thanks of the Nepalese Government and a Sword of Honour; European War (Waziristan Field Force, 1917) Despatches; special mention by Commander-in-Chief in India and Governor-General in Council; the Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery; the British War and Victory Medals; at Army Headquarters, India, as Inspector-General of Nepalese Contingent during Afghan War, 1919 (Despatches G.B.E.; India General Service Medal with Clasp). Represented Nepal at the Northern Command Manœuvres (Attock, Nov. 1925). In memory of his son Bala Shum Shere supplied, (1921) Pokhara, a hill-station in Nepal, with pipe-drinking water at a cost of over Rs. 1,00,000. *Address*: Baber Mahal, Katmandu, Nepal.

BADENOCH, ALEXANDER CAMERON, M.A. C.S.I. (1936), C.I.E. (1931); Deputy Auditor General in India. b. 2nd July 1889. m. Jess Greg Mackenna, 1914. *Educ.*: Dunfermline High School; Edinburgh and Oxford Universities. Joined Punjab Commission as Assistant Commissioner 1912; various posts in the Punjab 1912-18; Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1918; Accountant General, Central Provinces 1919; Posts and Telegraphs 1923; Central Revenues 1928; Director of Railway Audit 1930; Deputy Auditor-General in India 1932. *Publications*: Official Reports, *Address*: 4, York Place, New Delhi.

BADLEY, BRENTON THORBURN (BISHOP), M.A., D.D., LL.D., Fellow of the American Geographical Society; Member, Phi Beta

Kappa Fraternity; Member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity; Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Delhi Arca. b. May 29 1876. m. Mary Putnam Stearns of Boston University, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. *Educ.*: Philander Smith College, Naini Tal (High School); Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware Ohio, B.A., D.D.; Columbia Univ. New York City, M.A.; Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa (LL.D.) Professor of English Literature, Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, 1900-1909; Gen. Secretary, Epworth League, India and Burma, 1910-17, Associate Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, New York, 1918-19; Executive Secretary, Centenary Movement, India and Burma, 1920-24; Consecrated Bishop (American Methodist Episcopal Church) May 1924. *Publications*: "The Making of a Christian College in India" (Calcutta) 1906; "God's Heroes; Our Examples" (Mysore City) 1913; "New Etchings of Old India" (New York) 1917; "India, Beloved of Heaven" (New York) 1918; "Hindustan's Horizons" (Calcutta) 1923; "Indian Church Problems" (Madras) 1930; "The Solitary Throne" (Madras) 1931; "Visions and Victories in Hindustan" (Madras); 1931 "Warne of India" (Madras) 1932. *Address*: 12, Boulevard Road, Delhi.

BAGCHI, SATISCHANDRA, B.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law; Principal, University Law College, Calcutta. b. Jan. 1882. *Educ.*: Santipur Municipal School, Calcutta; St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., Calcutta University, 1901, B.A., LL.B., Cambridge Dublin, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin, 1907; Fellow, Calcutta University, 1909; Tagore Professor of Law, 1915; Member of the Faculty of Law, Dacca Uni., 1931; head of the department of Law, Allahabad Uni., 1931-32; Dean of the Faculty of Law, Allahabad Univ., 1931-32; Asutosh Mukerji Lecturer in Law, Calcutta Univ., 1931, called to Bar, Gray's Inn, 1907. *Address*: Principal's Quarters, Darbhanga Buildings, University Law College, Calcutta.

BAILEY, ARTHUR CHARLES JOHN, King's Police Medal (1920), C.I.E. (1931). Deputy Inspector-General of Police. b. 2nd October 1886. m. to Heather M. H. Hickie. *Educ.*: St. Andrew's College and King's Hospital, Dublin. Joined Indian Police, 1906. *Address*: Poona.

BAIRD, GENERAL SIR HARRY BEAUCHAMP DOUGLAS, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., P.S.C., Croix de guerre (France) with palms; General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command. b. 4th April, 1877. m. Mary, d. of Captain A. Caldecott. *Educ.*: Clifton and R.M.C. Sandhurst. 12th Bengal Cavalry; Brigade Major, I.G.C.: A.D.C. to G.O.C. in Chief, Aldershot; A.D.C. to G.O.C. 1st Corps, B.E.F.; G.S.O. (Ind.), Cav. Corps.; O.C. 8th Argyllshire Highlanders; G.O.C. 75th Inf. Brigade, B.E.F., B.G.G.S., Baluchistan Corps, Third Afghan War; G.O.C. Zhob Brigade; Commandant S.O.S. Belgium; D.A. and Q.M.G., Northern Command, G.O.C. Kohat District; G.O.C. Deccan District; Tirah, 1897-1898, Great War, France 1914-18; Third Afghan War, Waziristan Operations 1921. *Address*: Naini Tal.

BAJPAL, SIR GIRJA SHANKAR, B.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (Allahabad), K.B.E. (1935), C.B.E. (Civ.), 1922, C.I.E., 5 July 1926, I.C.S.; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, b. 3 April 1891. *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton College, Oxford. Appointed to the I.C.S. in November 1915; Asstt. Magistrate and Collector, United Provinces, 1915-1919; Under-Secretary to Government, United Provinces, 1920-21; Private Secretary to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Secretary for India at Imperial Conference, 1921; and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22; on deputation to the dominions of Canada, New Australia, and New Zealand to investigate the status of Indian residents in those territories, 1922; Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands 1923; officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; Secretary to the Indian deputation to South Africa, 1925-26; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, June 1928. Secretary to Government of India, 1927-29; Private Secretary to the Leaders of Indian Delegations to Geneva, 1929 and 1930; Joint Secretary to British Indian Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands. Temporary Member of the Executive Council of H. E. The Governor-General, September 1935 to January 1936. *Address*: 2, King George's Avenue, New Delhi.

BALKRISHNA, DR. M. A., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.P.E.S., F.R. Hist. S. Principal and Prof. of Economics, Rajaram College, b. 22nd December 1882. *m.* Miss Dayaba Malsey, R.P.N.A. *Educ.*: Govt. High School, Multan, D.A.V. College and Government College, Lahore; School of Economics and Politics, London. Was Principal and Governor of Gurnukula University, Haradwar, for one year; Vice-Principal for six years and Professor of History and Economics for 11 years. Became Principal, Rajaram College, 1922. Chairman, Secondary Teachers' Association; President, Technical School; Col. Woodhouse Orphanage, Shahu D. Free High School; Member, State Panchayat. In company with Mrs. Balkrishna he took part in the World Fellowship of Faiths held at Chicago in 1933 and visited Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy to study their educational systems and economic conditions. *Publications.*—(In English) Commercial Relations between India and England (1924). The Industrial decline in India: Demands of Democracy (1925). Hindu Philosophers on Evolution; Shivaji the Great; Indian Constitution. (In Hindi) seven books on History, Economics, Politics and Religion. History of India (In Marathi). *Address*: Shalupuri, Kolhapur.

BALRAMPUR, MAHARAJA PATESHWARI PRASAD SINGH SAHEB, b. 2 Jan. 1914. m. Nov. 1932, d. of H. H. the late Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung

Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L. (Oxon), F.R.G.S., Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal. Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer 1930-35. *Address*: Balmampur, Oudh.

BANER, RAJADHIRAJ MAJOR AMARSINGHI of, belongs to Udaipur house; *born*: 2nd August 1886; succeeded his father 22nd December 1908; *married*: the



sister of Maharaja Surguja. Three sons: Rajkumar Partapsinghi (Holt Apparent) Rajkumar Mansinghi, Bar-at-Law, and Rajkumar Guman Singhji. Rajadhiraj is a member of Mahendraj Sabha and Walter Krit Rajput Hitkarani Sabha, Udaipur. Area of the estate, 250 sq. miles. *Population*: 28,115. *Address*:

Baner, Rajputana.

BANERJEE, PRAMATHANATH, PROF. DR., M.A. (Cal.), B.Sc. Econ. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Fellow and Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University. He is a well-known economist and one of the most distinguished educationists in India; a prominent member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-30; Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1920-25; President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta University, 1931-33. He was educated at Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Economics. Delegate to the Congress of Universities, Oxford, 1921; Dean, Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1929-30; President, Bengal Economic Society, since 1927; Member, Bengal Unemployment Enquiry Committee, 1923; President, Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society, since 1930; President, Indian Economic Conference, 1930; Vice-President, Congress Nationalist Party, Bengal; Member, Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry. *Publications*: A study of Indian Economics, Public Administration in Ancient India, Fiscal Policy in India, History of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in the Days of the Company, Provincial Finance in India, The future of Indian Finance, Industry in India (in preparation), etc. b. November 1879. *Address*: 4 A, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta.



BANERJI, SIR ALBION RAJKUMAR, Kt. (1925) I.C.S., C.S.I. (1921), C.I.E. (1911), b. Bristol, 10 Oct. 1871, m. 1898, d. of Sir Krishna Gupta. Educ.: Calcutta University, Balliol College, Oxford; M.A., 1892. Entered I.C.S. 1895; served as district officer in the Madras Presidency; Deput. to H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, 1907-14; reverted to British service, 1915; Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah; services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H.H. the Maharaja of

Mysore, March 1918. Officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919. Retired from the I.C.S. Diwan of Mysore, 1922-26. Foreign Minister, Kashmir, 1927-29. Awarded I Class title "Rajamantradhurina" of Gandabherunda Order, with Khilats by H.H. The Maharaja in open Durbar, Oct. 1923. *Publications*: The "Indian Tangle" (Published by Hutchinson & Co.) "An Indian Pathfinder" (Published by Kemp Hall Press, Ltd.) *Address*: c/o Coutts and Co., 440, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

BANERJI, BHABO NATH, M.Sc. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (Cantab.); Meteorologist (Retired), b. 15 August 1895. *m.* Benuka Devi. *Educ.*: Allahabad University, Central Hindu College, Benares, 1912-16 and Canning College, Lucknow, 1916-18, Research Scholar and Assistant Palit Professor of Physics, University Post-graduate College of Science, Calcutta, 1918-20, with Sir C. V. Raman, Government of India University State Scholar from Allahabad Univ. at Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, with Sir J. J. Thomson, 1920-22. Joined Indian Meteorological Service, January 1923; Meteorologist, Simla, 1923-26. As Meteorologist, Karachi, Dec. 1926 to Nov. 1932; founded and organised on international lines the first aeroplane and airship meteorological centre at Karachi including a first class Observatory equipped with all self-recording meteorological instruments and investigational installations at the Airship Base, Drigh Road. On deputation to England, Scotland, Norway, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt Oct. 1927 to August 1928 in connection with aviation meteorology with particular reference to Airships. Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, London, 1928. Made special study of the Meteorology of the uninvestigated international air route from Persian Gulf to Karachi writing a book "Meteorology of the Persian Gulf and Mekran" the first of its kind for that region. Under London Air Ministry programme for the expected trial flight of the airship R. 101 being responsible for the section Basra to Karachi set up a complete temporary organisation for all the detailed requirements of the airship. Honorary member, Karachi Aero Club. Member from India on the "Commission de l'application de la Meteorologie a la Navigation Aerienne". Permanent member, Indian Science Congress, Meteorologist, Bombay, November 1932. *Publications*: The book "Meteorology of the Persian Gulf and Mekran" and other original contributions in Physics and Meteorology published in various Indian and European Journals. *Address*: Meerpur P. O., Nadia.

BANERJI, SUKUMAR, RAI BAHADUR, B.A., Retired Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. b. 5 October 1880. *m.* to Suhassini, eldest d. of late Kumar Satyeshwar Ghosal of Bhukailas Raj. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Law class, Government College, Krishnagar; Bengal Police Training School; obtained First prize in Law in the Final examination of the Police Training School. Joined Calcutta Police in 1902; has been on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police. Title of Rai Sahib conferred by Government,

January 1931 and the title of Rai Bahadur conferred in June 1935. Appointed Justice of the Peace; promoted to Ag. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, temporarily in 1935, retired in 1936. *Address*: P. 94, Lake Road, Calcutta.

BAPNA, WAZIR-UD-DOWLA, RAI BAHADUR Sir S. M., Kt., C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. b. 24th April 1882. *m.* Shreemati Anand Kumari, d. of the late Mehta Bhopal Singh, Dewan of Udaipur. *Educ.*: at Maharana's High School, Udaipur, Govt. College, Ajmer and the Muir Central College, Allahabad. For about a year practised law in Ajmer-Merwara; served in Mewar for about a year and a half as Judicial Officer, appointed District and Sessions Judge in the Indore State in Jan. 1907; in 1908, Law Tutor to H.H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao III, His Highness's Second Secretary in 1911 and First Secretary in 1913; Home Minister in 1915; retired on Special pension in April, 1921; joined Patiala State as a Minister; rejoined Holkar State Service as Home Minister in 1923; soon after appointed Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Appeal Committee of the Cabinet; Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet, 1926; Rai Bahadur in 1914; and C.I.E. in 1931; A substitute Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in 1931; Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1935. Created Knight in January 1936. Clubs: Residency and Yeshwant Clubs, Indore. *Address*: Baxilbang, Indore (Central India).



BARIA, MAJOR (HON.) HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI SIR RANGITSINGH, RAJA OF K.C.S.I. (1922), b. 10 July 1886; one s. one d. *Educ.*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, and in England. Served in European War, 1914-15 and in the Afghan War, 1919. Receives a salute of eleven guns. *Address*: Devgad Baria (Baria State Riy.)

BARNE, THE RT. REV. GEORGE DUNSFORD, D.D., M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E. (1923), O.B.E. (1919), V.D. (1923); Elected Bishop of Lahore, April, 1932. b. May 6, 1879. *m.* Dorothy Kate Akerman. *Educ.*: Clifton College and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Master, Summerfields, Oxford, 1902-08; Curate of Christ Church, Simla, 1908-10; Chaplain of Sialkot, 1910; Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, 1911; and Asstt. Chaplain of Karachi, 1911-12. Principal, Lawrence R. Military School, Sanawar, 1912-1932. *Address*: Bishopsbourne, The Close, Lahore.

BARODAWALLA, SALEBHOY KARIMJI, Sheriff of Bombay, 1926-27, Landlord and Businessman, Chairman, Improvements Committee, Municipal Corporation, Bombay. b. 1884. Partner and Financier to the firm of contractors who constructed the Victoria Terminus, Bombay Municipality. Falak Numma

Palace in Hyderabad (Deccan), Bezawada Railway and other big constructions, etc. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, since 1907. Member, Standing Committee of the Corporation for more than 9 years and its Chairman, 1916-1917. Was made J.P. and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1908. During Great World War was responsible for getting about 30 laes subscribed by his community towards the War Loans without interest. Was solely responsible in inducing the Government to issue War Loans bearing endorsement "Without Interest." Was more than once Chairman of the War Loan Committees. Chairman, Entertainment Committee, for British and Indian wounded soldiers. At his own expense got a temporary theatre built at Marine Lines for the enjoyment and benefit of soldiers. Was awarded certificate of merit and War Medal for voluntary services. Member of the Bombay Board of Film Censors since 1919. Chairman, Markets and Garden Committee, 1932-34. Nominated Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1916-1921; Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920-1923. Vice-President, All India Muslim Hedjaz Conference, 1926. All-India Muslim Hedjaz Conference, 1926. Address: Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

BARRY, CHARLES HAROLD, M.A. (Cantab.) Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore. b. 17 Feb. 1905. m. Miss MacLachlan of Lanark. Educ. at R. N. C. Osborne, Bradford College, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Assistant Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1926-31; Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi Division, Punjab, 1932-33; appointed Principal, Aitchison College, 1933. Publications: "Gleaming Arches", 1929; "White Sails", 1930; "Bridges of Song", 1935 (For the University of the Punjab). Address: Aitchison College, Lahore.

BARUA, RAI BANAHUR DEVICHARAN, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Tea Planter, b. 1864. Educ.: City College, Presidency College and the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta. Joined the Bar in 1888 and taking to tea plantation and having acquired 3 tea gardens at Jorhat retired from the Bar in 1917; Secretary, Jorhat Sarva-janik Sabha for nearly 17 years since 1890. Elected member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921; Hon. Magistrate, Jorhat Bench. Address: Jorhat, Assam.

BASU, JATINDRA NATH, M.A., M.L.A., Solicitor. b. 7 Feb. 1872. m. Sarala Basu (nee Ghosh). Educ.: Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Has been a member of the Bengal Legis. Council and Assembly for fourteen years. Formerly President and now Vice-President of the National Liberal Federation of India and of the Indian Association, Calcutta; leader of Nationalist Party, Bengal Legis. Assembly; a Delegate from Bengal to the Round Table Conferences in England; President, Incorporated Law Society, Calcutta; is connected with several Educational and Social service organizations. Address: 14, Balaram Ghose Street, Calcutta.

BATLEY, CLAUDE, A.R.I.B.A., Professor of Architecture, Bombay School of Art, also Partner of Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Architects. b. Oct. 1879. Educ.: at Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich. Articled in Ipswich. Practised in Kettering, Northants and in London up to 1913 and in Bombay thereafter. Publications: "The 'Design Development of Indian Architecture'" (in three volumes) and sundry articles and papers both in England and India on architectural subjects. Address: School of Art, or Chartered Bank Building, Bombay.

BATLIWALA, SORABJI HORNUSI, (B.A. English Literature and Latin) b. 21 March, 1878. Educ.: St. Xavier's School and College. Connected with the Cotton Industry; Representative of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. and General Manager of Empress Mills at Nagpur. Member of the Court of Nagpur University. Has travelled extensively and studied the economic systems of various countries. Publications: Contributions on financial and economic subjects. Address: C. P. Club, Nagpur.

BEAUMONT, THE HON. SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, M.A. (Cambridge); King's Counsel, 1930; Chief Justice of Bombay b. 4th September 1877. m. Mabel Edith, d. of William Wallace (deceased). Educ.: Winchester and Pembroke College, Cambridge, First Class Historical Tripos, 1899. Called to Bar Chancery Division, Lieut.-R.G.A., 1916-1918. Address: "Goldherne Court," Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BEDI RAJA, SIR BABA GURUKSH SINGH, Kt. cr. 1916. K.B.E. (1920), C.I.E., 1911; received title of Raja in 1921. Hon. Extra Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab. b. 1862. A Racial descendant and of Gurm Namak, founder of Sikh religion, now head of Sthanat Sikhs of N. W. F. Province, Punjab and Afghanistan. A Fellow of the Punjab and Hindu Universities; was a delegate to the Indo-Afghan Peace Conference in 1919. Address: Kallar, Punjab.

BELVALKAR, SHRIDH KRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard Univ.), I.E.S. (Retd.), late Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, Poona; at present Univ. Professor of Sanskrit and Head of the Sanskrit Dept., Benares Hindu University. b. 11 Dec. 1881. Education: Rajaram College, Kollhapur and Deccan College, Poona and at Harvard, U. S. A. Joined Bombay Educational Department, 1914; one Prof., Deccan College, since 1914; one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and for several years its Hon. Secretary. Also Hon. Secretary, Poona Sanskrit College Association and General Secretary, All-India Oriental Conference till 1938, Recipient of Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal and Silver Jubilee Medal and the title Rao Bahadur. Publications: "History of Systems of Sanskrit Grammar"; "Etymology and translation of Bhavabhuti's 'Lata'" and the title Rao Bahadur in the Herdvard Oriental Series; English translation of Kavyadarsa; Critical edition of Brahmasutrabhashya with Notes and

translation; Basu Mallik Lectures on Vedanta Philosophy, Calcutta University, 1925, and (in collaboration with Prof. Ranade) History of Indian Philosophy, Vols. 2 and 7 (out of the 8 projected); several papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to the Oriental Conferences, and other learned Societies. *Address*: "Bhivakunja," Bhamburda, Poona, No. 4.

BENJAMIN, VEN. T. KURUVILLA, B.A., Archdeacon of Kottayam since July 1922. Formerly Incumbent of Pro-Cathedral, Kottayam, 1895-1922; Acting Principal, C.N.I., Kottayam, 1912-13, Surrogate, 1922, Bishop's Commissary, 1923. *Publications*: (in Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews; Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalonians; Devotional Study of the Bible. Editor of "Treasury of Knowledge and Family Friend." *Address*: Kottayam.

BENNETT, GEORGE ERNEST, M.Sc., M.Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech.E., M.I.E., J.P., Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, b. 1884. *m.* Frances Sophia Bennett. *Educ.*: Stockport Grammar School, Manchester University. Assistant Engineer (Bridges), G.I.E., 1910-1916; Port Engineer, Chittagong, 1916-1919; Ex. Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1919-24; Senior Executive Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1924-26; Deputy Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, 1926-30; Chief Engineer, 1930; Ag. Chairman, 1938. *Address*: Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.

BENTHALL, SIR EDWARD CHARLES, K.T., Senior Partner, Bird & Co., Calcutta and F. W. Heilgers & Co., Calcutta, since 1929; s. of Revd. Benthall and Mrs. Benthall b. 26th November 1893. *m.* 1918 Hon'ble Ruth McCarthy Cable, daughter of first Baron Cable of Ideford; one son. *Educ.*: Eton (King's Scholar), King's College, Cambridge. Served European War 1914-19, India 1914-15, Mesopotamia 1916-18 (wounded), Staff War Office 1918-19. Director of numerous Companies; Director, Imperial Bank of India, 1918-32; Governor, 1928-30; President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 1932-1936; Vice-President, 1934; President, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1932-1936; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1931-32; Reserve Bank of India, 1935-36; Indian Army Retirement Committee, 1931. *Address*: 37, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta.

BENZIGER, THE MOST REV. ALOYSIUS MARY, O.C.D., b. Einsiedeln, Switzerland, 1864. *Educ.*: Frankfurt, Brussels; Downside. Came to India, 1890: Bishop of Taba, 1900; Assistant to the Pont. Throne, Roman Court, 1925. Retired as Bishop of Quilon in August 1931 & nominated Titular Archbishop of Antioch (Antinopolis) in recognition of his merits. *Address*: Carmel Hill Monastery, Trivandrum, Travancore.

BERKELEY-HILL, LT.-COL. OWEN ALFRED ROWLAND, M.A., M.D., Ch.B. (Oxon.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), F.R.A.S.B., I.M.S. b. 22 Dec. 1879. *m.* Kunhimann, d. of Nellary Ramotti. *Educ.*: at Rugby School, Universities of Oxford and Göttingen and University College Hospital, London. Entered Indian Medical Service in 1907.

Served throughout Great War (East Africa Campaign); mentioned in Despatches. President, Indian Psychological Association; President, Indian Association for Mental Hygiene; Member of Indian Branch of the International Association of Psycho-Analysis. *Publications*: Numerous articles in scientific journals. *Address*: Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.

BEWOOR, GURUNATH VENKATESH, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E., I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, b. 20 Nov. 1888. *m.* Miss Pungatal Mulholkar. *Educ.*: Deccan Coll., Poona, and Sydney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. Under-Secretary to Govt., C. P. Dy., Commissioner, Chanda; Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa and Central Circles; Dy. Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, and Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle; Indian Delegate to the Air Mail Congress at the Hague, 1927 and to the Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929. *Address*: Delhi and Simla; "Shri Krishna Niwas," Poona 4.

BHABHA, HORMASJI JERANGI, M.A., D.Litt., J.P., C.I.E., Hon. Pres. Mar. 2. Fellow of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, deputed as a delegate to the Congress of Imperial Universities 1926 by the Universities of Bombay and Mysore, b. 27 June 1852. *m.* Miss Jernai Edaljee Bativala. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College and in England. Assit. Professor, Elphinstone College, 1874-76; Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic and Ethics, Central College, Bangalore, 1876; Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1884; Education Secretary to Government, Mysore, 1890; Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, 1895-1909; Munir-ul-Talim (Mysore) 1909. *Pub.*: Special Report on Manual Training in Schools of General Education; Report on the Education of Parsi Boys, 1920; a Visit to Australian Universities, 1923; a Visit to British Universities, 1926; Modern Cremation and Parsees, 1922; resigned the directorship of Tata H. B. P. S. Co. *Address*: Malakoff Lodge, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

BHAGAT: ABDULLA HAJI ISSA, KHAN SAHEB, M.L.A., Bombay, is the third son of a prominent Muslim leader and businessman, Haji Issa Umar Bhagat of Godhra. He has been the district honorary organiser of Co-operative Societies for four years and Hon. Magistrate for the last 15 years. A municipal councillor from 1922 he was unanimously elected President of the Godhra Municipality for three years from 1936. He has been a member of the District Local Board for the last 15 years; was its Vice-President from 1931 to 1935. He is a nominated member of the District School Board. He is the founder of the Hartshorn Scholarship and recipient of a gold medal for meritorious service to the Muslim Community. b. July 26, 1889. *Address*: Godhra, Panch Mahals.



BHAIRUN SINGHI BAHADUR, COLONEL
MAHARAJA SRI SIR, K.C.S.I. b. 15th September 1879. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer. Appointment: Companion to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1895, and accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896. Appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secretary to His Highness. Senior Member of Council and Secretary for Foreign and Political Department, Mahkma Khass; Foreign Member of Council, Political Member; Vice-President of State Council and the last Cabinet. Also acted as President of Council during H.H.'s visits to Europe. Now in charge of the portfolio consisting of Bikaner Fort, Fort Palace, Badakarkhana Devasthan and Government General Records, and copying dept., Bikaner State. Is Hon. Col. of the Sadul Light Infantry and Personal A. D. C. to the Maharaja. *Publications*: Bhairavbilas, Bhairubhinnod and Rasikbhinnod. Son and heir: Heroji Sri Ajit Singh Sahib being educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. *Address*: Bikaner.

BHANDARI JAGAN NATH, Rai Bahadur, Rai Ratan, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Idar State. b. Jan. 1882. m. Shrinati Ved Kunwarji. *Educ.*: Government College, Lahore, and Law College, Lahore. Practised at Perozepur till 1914; joined Idar State as Private Secretary, 1914; served there till 1922 as Political Secretary and Officiating Dewan; left Service and resumed practice at High Court, Lahore; appointed Dewan, Idar State, 1931. *Address*: Himmatnagar, Idar State.

BHARAT SINGH SAHIB, RAI BAHADUR, (1913); Rai (hereditary), O.B.E., (1919), Raja, (1927). b. 15th October, 1881. A prominent Zemindar of the Rohilkhand Division having about 104 square miles of the best zemindari Forests in Rohilkhand with other properties in Bulandshahr, Meerut, Saharanpur, Mirzapurnagar and Moradabad Districts. A great Shikari and Sportsman and a very popular figure of the District, now living a retired life. The Estate is being ably managed by his worthy sons. Saharanpur Estate, Dist. Bijnor, U. P.



BHARGAVA, RAI BAHADUR, PANDIT JAWAHAR LAL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore. b. 1st Oct. 1870. m. d. of L. Madan Lal, Bhargava of Rewari. *Educ.*: Sirsa M.B. School, Rewari M. B. School, Lahore Mission Coll., Lahore. Government Coll. and Law School, President, Bar Assn., Hissar; got Durbar Medal and War Loan Sanad; acted as Secretary, India War Relief Fund, The Acroplane Fleet Fund, King Edward Memorial Fund; was elected member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1916-20; and Legislative Assembly, 1921-23. Life member, St. John Ambulance Association and Vice-Chairman, District Centre at Hissar. Granted Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. *Address*: Hissar (Punjab).

BHATE, GOVIND CHIMNAJI, M.A. (Bom.). b. 19 Sept. 1870. Widower. *Educ.*: Deccan College. Professor in Fergusson College, Poona, from 1895, 1918 and from 1931 to 1933. Principal and Professor, Willingdon College, Sangli, from 1919 to 1923; retired in 1933. *Publications*: Principles of Economics, Travel Series in 10 Volumes; Lectures on Sociology, Carlyle, Three Philosophers, Philosophy of the Fine Arts. (All in Marathi). Speeches and Essays (in English); Kant and Shankaracharya, Sir Walter Scott (in Marathi). *Address*: Willingdon College Post, Dist. Satara.

BHATIA, LIEUT.-COLONEL SOHAN LAL, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (London), F.R.S.E. (1932), F.C.P.S. (Bombay), M.C. (1918), I.M.S., Principal, Grant Medical College and Superintendent, J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, since 1937. b. 6 Aug. 1891. m. Raj Kishor. *Educ.*: Cambridge Univ. (Peterhouse) and St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Casualty Officer and Resident Anaesthetist, Clinical Assist., Children's Department; House Surgeon, Ophthalmic House Surgeon, St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Joined I.M.S. 1917; saw active service with Egyptian Expeditionary Force (105th Mahratta Light Infantry), 1918; appointed Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College in 1920, Dean in 1925. *Publications*: A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazette. *Address*: "Two Gables", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BHATTACHARYYA, RAI SAHIB NAGENDRA KUMAR, B.L., b. 5th November 1888. Is a leading advocate and public worker of Bengal and has been a Commissioner of the Berhampore Municipality for the last 6 years. Was a non-official visitor of Berhampore Detention Camp till its abolition in 1938. After a brilliant academic career, he graduated from the Calcutta University in law in 1913 in the first division and stood fourth in order of merit. Had an extensive practice both on the civil and criminal sides of Law. Officiated as Government Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Murshidabad 1932 and 1935. Published annotated editions of The Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1921, and The Cattle Trespass Act, 1926. Edited B. B. Mitra's well-known book on Criminal Procedure Code, 1937 and published the third edition of the late Major H. W. V. Cox's Medico-Legal Court Companion, 1938. Received the title, "Rai Sahib," 1934.



BHAVNAGAR, H. H. MAHARAJA KRISHNA KUMAR SINGHI, MAHARAJA OF; b. 19th May 1912, s. father Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtsinhji, K.C.S.I., July 1919. *Educ.*: Harrow, England. Installed with full powers, 1931; married 1931. *Address*: Bhavnagar, Kathiawar.

BHIWANDIWALLA, Sir DOSSABHOY
HORMUSJI, Kt., J.P.; son of late Khan Bahadur Hormasji Manekji Bhiwandiwalla. b. 26th March 1901; succeeded to the estate in 1920; Knighted June 1934; m. Manekbal, d. of Mr. Khurshedji Limji, Nov. 1936. Banker, Industrialist, etc.; President, Urban Municipality; Governor, Aeronautical Training Centre of India; Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd.; British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.; The Indian National Airways, Ltd.; Neon Signs (India), Ltd.; Dry Ice Corporation of India, Ltd.; Electrical Undertakings Ltd.; Kaiser-I-Hind Insurance Co.; Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co.; Khamgaon Electric Supply Co.; Mandwa Ferries Ltd.; Khoshroo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. of Meshed (Iran). Clubs: Royal Western India Turf Club, Willingdon Sports Club, Rotary Club of Bombay, etc. Address: 35, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.



BHOLE, RAJARAM RAMJEE, B.Sc., M.L.A., Bombay. Having taken his B.Sc. degree in 1931 he joined the Poona Engineering College but had to



give up his studies when in the final year owing to ill-health. He won several prizes for elocution both in the Ferguson and the Engineering College, Poona. He was the opposition leader of the Ferguson College Parliament and a member of Managing Committee. He was the Tennis Champion of the Engineering College and General Secretary of their Gymkhana. He

takes keen interest in social work, was the president of the Poona Theosophical Youth Lodge and was Reception Committee Chairman of the Poona D. C. Youths' Conference; is elected a member of the Public Accounts Committee and appointed on the Committee to advise the Govt. on the question of training the Primary Teachers. Youngest member of the Assembly. Secretary, Indian Labour Party. Born: February 10, 1911. Address: Padamji Park, Irwin Road, Poona.

BHOPAL, H. H. SIKANDER SAULAT NAWAB
IFTIKHARUL-MULK SIR MOHAMMAD HAMIDUL-
LAH KHAN, NAWAB OF, G.C.S.I. (1932), G.C.I.E.
(1929), C.S.I. (1921), C.V.O. (1922), b. 9th Sept.
1894: is the Ruler of the second most important Mohammedan State of India. m. 1905 Her Highness Maimoonah Sultan Shahi Bano Begam Sahiba; succeeded in 1926 mother, Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.I., G.B.E. Has three daughters, the eldest of whom Nawab Gauhar-e-Taj-Abida Sultan Begam is the heiress-presumptive. Address: Bhopal, Central India.

BHORE, Sir JOSEPH WILLIAM, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
(1920), C.I.E. (1923), K.C.S.I., I.C.S.
b. 6th April 1878, m. to Margaret Wilkie Stott,

M.B., Ch. B. (St. Andrews), M.D.E. Educ.:
Deccan College, Poona, and University
College, London, Under Secy., Govt. of Madras,
1910: Dewan of Cochin State, 1914-1919;
Dy. Director of Civil Supplies, 1919; Secretary
to the High Commr. for India, London,
1920; Ag. High Commr. for India in the
United Kingdom, 1922-1923; Secretary to
Government of India, Department of Education,
Health and Lands, 1924; and Ag. Member,
Viceroy's Executive Council, November 1926
to July 1927; Secretary to Govt. of India,
Dept. of Education, Health and Land Records,
on deputation with the Statutory Commission
on Indian Reforms, 1928-30. Member,
Viceroy's Executive Council, in charge of
Department of Commerce and Railways.
Address: National Bank of India, Madras.

BHOSLE, DATTAJIRAO MADHAVRAO, Chief
Secretary to H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja-
sahab of Kolhapur, b. 15th June 1903, m.
Annusuyabal 1920. Educ.: Pachgani, St.
Mary's High School,
Bombay & Baldwin's, Banga-
lore. Financial Secretary to
H. H. 1925-1929. Huzur
Chitnals 1929. Acting Dewan
1930-1931. Chief Secretary
1931. Acting Prime Minister
1932-1933. Was Chairman
of the Kolhapur Agri-
cultural Exhibitions held in
1927 & 1929 and also of the
Reception Committee of
17th Session of Marathi
Literary Conference at which H. H. the
Maharajasahab of Baroda presided. Director
of Kolhapur Sugar Factory and the Bank
of Kolhapur Ltd. President of the New
Education Society and Prince Shriyaji Free
Boarding House, Kolhapur. Recipient of
King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1936
and Coronation Medal in 1937. Address:
Yeshawant Niwas, Kolhapur Residency.



BHUTTO, Sir SHAH NAWAZ, Kt., BAOH. (1930),
C.I.E. (1925), O.B.E. (1919); Chief of Zemin-
dars in Sind; Educated at Karachi Sind
Madrasah and St. Patrick High School;



one of the largest land-holders in the Province and is Proprietor of a colony of houses known as Bhutto Colony at Larkana; Owner of valuable property both at Bombay and Karachi; Leader of the Mohamadan Community in Sind; Representative of Hindus and Moslems in the Imperial Council instituted under Minto-Morley Reform Scheme and a special First Class Magistrate; Representative of Larkana District Mohamadan Rural Constituency in Provincial Legislative Council, Bombay; President of Sind Mohamadan Association; and Chairman of Larkana District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.; President, District Local Board, Larkana; President, Sind Azad Conference; Elected Chairman of the Provincial Committee to assist Sir John Simon's Statutory Commission, 1928; Delegate to Indian Round Table Conference at London 1930 and 1931; Minister

to Government of Bombay 1934-36; Adviser to Governor of Sind 1936-37; Member, Public Service Commission for the Provinces of Bombay and Sind. b. 3rd March 1888. Address: Secretariat, Bombay.

BIKANER, MAHARAJA OF, LT.-GEN. H. H. MAHARAJA-DHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR NARENDRASHIROMANI SRI SRI GANGA SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.I.E. (1907), G.C.V.O. (1919), G.B.E. (1921), K.C.B. (1918), K.C.S.I. (1904), K.C.I.E. (1901), A.D.C., Hon. LL.D., Cambridge and Edinburgh, D.C.L. Oxford, b. 1880; ascended *puhi*, 1885. Took active part in British Campaign in China as Commander of his Imperial Service Regiment, 1900; Member of the Imperial War Cabinet; King-Emperor's A.D.C. during inspection tour of Western Front; took active part with Ganga Risala in defence of Suez Canal; one of the signatories of Peace Treaty on behalf of India; several times delegate to League of Nations; First Chancellor of Chamber of Princes (1921-26); represented Princes' Order in First Round Table Conference (1930). Address: Bikaner.

BILIMORIA, ARDASHIR JAMSETJI, B.A. b. 18 September 1884. Educ.: Chandanwadi High School and Biphinstone College, Bombay. Joined Messrs. Tata in 1884. Retired 1921. Address: C/o Dr. Modi, Cooperage, Fort, Bombay.

BILIMORIA, DR. RUSTOMJI BOMONJI, B.A. (1902), M.D. (1909), J.P. Educ.: Bombay University and Grant Medical College. Was awarded Gold Medal in Surgery in 1907 and a Prize in Midwifery; awarded Grey's Medal for Anatomy. Appointed Tutor in Bacteriology at Grant Medical College, 1907; resigned 1910; Lord Reay Lecturer at Grant Medical College, 1910-1913; has been Hon. Bacteriologist to the Parsee General Hospital from its beginning and has for years been Hon. Physician of the Hospital; acted as Hon. Consulting Visiting Physician to Dr. Bahadurji's Sanatorium at Deolali from 1910 till he resigned; Hon. Physician, Goenadas Tejpal Hospital; has been Examiner, Bombay University, in Bacteriology and in Medicine; founded 24 years ago at Purna a Sanatorium for consumptives whence it was subsequently removed to Panchgani. Was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in June 1936. Address: Wassiamal Building, Grant Road, Bombay.

BILIMORIA, SIR SHAPPOORJEE BOMONJEE, KT. (1928), M.B.E., J.P., Partner in the firm of S. B. Bilimoria & Co., Accountants and Auditors and Sheriff for 1935. b. 27 July 1877, m. Jorbal, 2, of Bhicaji N. Dalal (1900). Educ.: St. Xavier's College. Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member, Auditors' Council, Bombay Member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1926-27; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1927-28; Member, Government of India Back Bay Inquiry Committee, 1927-28. President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29. Member, Indian Accountancy Board; Trustee, N. M.

Wadia Charities, The Parsi Panchayat Fund and Properties, Sir Jamssetji Jejeebhoy Charity Funds and a number of other charity trusts and institutions. Nominated by Govt. of Bombay to be a member of the Board of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Member of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay; co-opted in 1934 by the Government of Bombay to represent the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi; held the rank of Dist. Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India; is the Grand Superintendent of the Dist. Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and First Master of Lodge Justice and Peace (E.C.); appointed Sheriff for 1935. Address: 18, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

BIMLA DEVI, SHRIMATI, b. June 1902. Educ.: privately at home. m. 1919 to the second son of late Muntazim Sahib of Dumraon Raj. Has two sons and three daughters. The Muntazim family is one of the respectable Kayastha families of the Shahabad District in Bihar. Is a well-known lady in Bihar as Hindi writer and poetess, has secured Medals and diploma "Sahitya-Chandrika" and "Rema" on writings. Her articles have been published in almost all the leading Hindi Magazines of India. Her books in Hindi are being prescribed for the Matriculation class by the Patna University as well as by the Text-Book Committee, Bihar and Orissa. She is the first Biharnee lady to be appointed member for the Board of Studies of the Patna University in Hindi recently. Is highly interested in the social and educational uplift of women. Address: Muntazim Estate, Dumraon, E. I. Ry.



HINDA SARAN, B.A., RAI BAHADUR, Divisional Darbari, (Rais) Landlord, Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly. b. 7th March, 1893. Son of Rai Bahadur Narsing Das.



Head of the firm of Messrs. Dinanath Sheopershad, Anarkali, Lahore. Treasury Contractor to the (1) Government Postal Department, (2) North Western Railway; (3) Imperial Bank of India. Managing Director, Kangra Valley State Co. Ltd., Director, Murree Brewery Co. Ltd., Lahore Industries Ltd., Ambala Electric Supply Co. Ltd.; Ex-chairman, Northern India Chamber of Commerce; Member of the Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab; Ex-member, Railway Rates Advisory Committee; Financial Secretary, Sanatan Dharma College Society; Executive Committee member, Provincial Hindu Sabha; Hon. Treasurer, Provincial Girl Guides Association, King George V. Memorial Fund, Punjab, Her

Excellency the Marchioness of Lillithgow's Appeal for the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, Provincial Committee; Member, Public Accounts Committee, Punjab; Resources and Retrenchment Committee appointed by Punjab Government. *Address:* Narsing Niwas, 8, Napier Road, Lahore.

BIRLA, GHANSHYAM DASS, Millowner, Merchant and Zamindar. *b.* 1892. Managing Director of Birla Brothers Ltd., Member of Council, Benares Hindu University; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, 1929; Member, Indian Fiscal Commission; Member, Bengal Legislative Council; Member, Royal Commission on Labour, 1930; Employers' delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927; Member, Second Round Table Conference, 1930. *Address:* 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

BIRLEY FRANK, Sir, D.C.M. (1915), M.L.C. Managing Director, Best & Co., Ltd., Madras *b.* 6th July 1883, *m.* Evelyn Clifton of Perth, W. A. Knighted, 1937. *Address:* C/o Best & Co., Ltd., Madras.

BISHWAMBHAR NATH, PANDEY, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., eldest son of the late Diwan Bahadur Sir Chaube Ragunath Das, Kt., C.S.I.; popularly known as the Grand Old

Man of Kotah, whose loyal and indefatigable services rendered with unique devotion for 26 years as Diwan, resulted in the Kotah State being considered one of the best governed states in Rajputana; *b.* on 25th January 1879 at Kotah, educated in Hume's High School, Etawah, Maharao High School, Kotah and Agra College; graduated in



1898, passed M.A. in 1900; entered into the United Provinces Civil Service in May 1901; posted as Deputy Collector in various districts of the United Provinces until April 1917, services lent to Kotah State on deputation in April 1917, held the office of the Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharao Sahib of Kotah; was made a Rai Bahadur on 1st January 1922 in recognition of his meritorious services, promoted to the post of Assistant Diwan in 1922; was made a Member, Mahakma Khas, i.e., Minister in October 1923—about two months before the death of his illustrious father; the honour of Tazim was conferred on him by H. H. the Maharao Sahib of Kotah in October 1930; retired from the United Provinces Civil Service on 1st October 1931; retired from Kotah State service on 14th December 1935 after a most distinguished and devoted service to the state; a Tazimi Sardar of Kotah State; a premier Rais and Zemindar of Etawah district, United Provinces; Vice-President of the All-India Red Cross Society in 1935-36. *Present Address:* Sir Ragunath Bhawan, Etawah (U.P.)

BISWAS, CHARU CHANDRA, C.I.E. (1931) *y. s.* of late Asutosh Biswas, Public Prosecutor, 24 Parganas; M.A., B.L., Advocate, Calcutta

High Court. *b.* April 21, 1888. *m.* Sm. Suhasini Biswas, *d.* of Mr. S. C. Mallick. *Educ:* Hindu School, Presidency College, Ripon Law College, Enrolled Vakil, High Court, April 18, 1910, Advocate, November, 1924; Vice-President, Bar Association, Calcutta High Court; Ordinary Fellow, Calcutta University, and Member of the Syndicate, 1917-22, again from 1926, member of Dacca Board of Secondary Education, 1921-22, 1928-29 and 1934-35; Examiner and Paper-Setter, Arts and Law, Calcutta University; Professor, University Law College, 1913-21; Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, 1921-24, and again, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation since, 1925; Member, Calcutta Improvement Trust since 1926; President, Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association, Bengal, for Women's Welfare Work, Founder Secretary, South Suburban (now Asutosh) College, 1916-21; Vice-President, South Suburban School, Main and Branch; President, Sir Romesh Mitter Girls' School, Member of Governing Bodies of Presidency College, Asutosh College, Vidyasagar College, Deaf and Dumb School; Secretary, Calcutta Blind School, Member of Committee of Management of Indian Association for Cultivation of Science; Member of Committee of Indian Association and of Council of National Liberal Federation; Elected Member of Leg. Assembly from Calcutta Urban Non-Mahomedan Constituency 1930-1934. Was a delegate to Reserve Bank Committee in London at the invitation of His Majesty's Government, June-August, 1933. Substitute Delegate from India to Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1936. Judge, Calcutta High Court (1937). *Address:* 58, Puddopukur Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

BIYANI, BRIJLAL NANDLAL, Member, Council of State, is one of the leading Congress men in C. P. and Berar. He left College during the non-co-operation movement while a student of the final law class, took part in the Congress satyagraha movement in 1930-32 and suffered imprisonment twice. He is a member of the A.I.C.C. and for the last four years he has been the President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee. He was the vice-president of the Akola Municipality and represented the Berar Commerce Constituency in Central Provinces Legislative Council in 1926 as a Swarajist. He was the President of the Berar Congress Parliamentary Committee in the last elections; Secretary of the Congress Party in the Council of State; takes keen interest in social reform and was for many years Secretary and once President of the Social Conference of the Maheshwari community; was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 25th session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Nagpur; founder of the Berar Chamber of Commerce. He is a man of multifarious activities—political, social, literary and industrial. *b.* December 1896. *Address:* Rajasthan Bhawan, Akola.



BLACKWELL, THE HON. JUSTICE SIR CECIL PATRICK, Kt. (1898), M.B.E. (Mil. Div. 1919); High Court Judge, Bombay. *b.* 8 November 1881, *m.* to Marguerite Frances, eldest *d.* of the late J. A. Tillett, M. V. O. *Educ.*: Blackheath Proprietary School and City of London School; Holler Greek Scholar, Univ. College, London, 1901; Classical Exhibition, Wadham College, Oxford, 1901; 1st Class Classical Honour Moderations 1903, 2nd Class Litt. Hum. 1905; B. A. 1905; Secretary of Oxford Union Society, 1904; President, Wadham College Athletic Club, 1903. Called to Bar at Inner Temple 1907, and went to Northern Circuit; Lieut., T. F. Reserve and on Recruiting Staff and in Ministry of National Service during European War. Was Liberal candidate for Hastings in 1914, but resigned on the outbreak of war; contested Kingswinford Division of Staffordshire (Lib.), December 1923; appointed a Puisne Judge of High Court of Bombay, 1926. *Address*: "Hylstone", Pedder Road, Bombay.

BLAKISTON, JOHN FRANCIS, Director-General of Archaeology. *b.* 21 March 1882. *Educ.*: Wellington College, England. Archaeologist, entered Archaeological Survey of India, March 1911; Military Service 1915-1919; France, 1917-19. *Address*: New Delhi and Simla.

BLANDY, EDMOND NICOLAS, B.A. (Oxon.) Boden Scholar of Sanskrit, *b.* 31st July, 1886. *m.* Dorothy Kathleen (nee Marshall). *Educ.*: Clifton and Balliol. Asst. Magte. and Collr., Dacca, 1910; Sub-Div. Officer, Munshiganj, Dacca, 1912; Secretary to Bengal District Administration Committee, 1913; Under Secretary, Finance Dept., Govt. of Bengal, 1914 in addition Controller of Hostile Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property, 1916; Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Jessore, 1917; Secretary, Provincial Recruiting Board, 1917, and later in addition Controller of Hostile Firms, etc., and Jt. Secretary, Publicity Board; Under-Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, 1919; Collector of Income-Tax, Calcutta, 1921; Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bengal, 1922; Magte. and Collr., Bakarganj, 1924 to 1928; Magte. and Collr., 24 Parganas, 1928; Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, 1928; Secretary to Government of Bengal, Finance Department, 1930. Commissioner, Chittagong Division, 1933; C.I.E. 1933; Offg. Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1934-35 7 months, ditto 1936 4 months, 1937-38 Special duty Finance Dept., Govt. of Bengal. *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

BLASCHKE, ARTHUR DAVID, Fellow of Coopers Hill, (1900); D. Oec. Munich, (1910). Inspector-General of Forests to the Govt. of India. *b.* 16th Jan. 1879. *m.* Helen, 2nd *d.* of the late C. Osborne of Berkshire. *Educ.*: Felsted School; Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Indian Forest Service, Punjab, 1900; Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab, 1929; Inspector-General of Forests to the Govt. of India and President, Forest Research Institute and College, 1930. *Address*: Dehra Dun, U.P.

BOAG, GEORGE TOWNSEND, M.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (1926), C.S.I. (1936), I.C.S., Secretary

to the Governor of Madras. *b.* November 12, 1884. *Educ.*: Westminster (1897 to 1903), and Trinity College, Cambridge, (1903 to 1907). Passed into the I.C.S. in 1907 and joined the Service in Madras in 1908. *Address*: Madras Club, Madras.

BOBBILL, RAJAH SIR SWETHAKRISHNAPATHI RAMAKRISHNA RANGA ROW BHAKTAVATSALY K.C.I.E., Sri Ravi, Rajah of Bobbili. *b.* 20 Feb. 1901. *Educ.*: Bobbili, privately. Ascended Gadi in 1920. Member, Council of State, 1925-27. Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1930. Hon. A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras from Jan. 1930; Pro-Chancellor, Andhra University from 1931. Chief Minister to Government of Madras, 1932-37. *Address*: Bobbili, Vizagapatam Dist.

BOILEAU, COLONEL COMMANDANT GUY HAMILTON, C.B. (1919), C.M.G. (1917), D.S.C. (1915), Chief Engineer, Western Command. *b.* 27 Sep. 1870. *m.* Violet Mary (Fergusson). *Educ.*: Christ's Hospital, R.M.A., Woolwich. Active Service W. Africa, 1892; Chitral Relief, 1895; China, 1899; Great War, France, 1914-19; Afghan War, 1919. *Address*: Quetta.

BOMON-BEHRAM, SIR JEHANGIR BOMONI, Kt. (1934), B.A., LL.B., J.P. (Solicitor), Bombay, Merchant. *b.* 7 July 1868. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's and Elphinstone College. Jurisprudence Prizeman and Narayan Vasudev Scholar. Practised as an Attorney for about 20 years, then became partner in C. Macdonald & Co., and was there for 5 years. Gave up business to do public service. Became member of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919; member of Standing Committee, 1921-22 to 1926-27 and 1928-29; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1928-29; Chairman, Schools Committee, Jan. to March 1928 and January to December 1929; Chairman of Law, Procedure and Elections Committee, 1930-31; Chairman, Advisory Committee, J. J. and other Hospitals; Representative of Bombay Municipal Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and on the Board of Port Trust and on the Board of Lepers Asylum Home; President of Corporation, and First Mayor of Bombay, 1931-32. Honorary Presidency Single sitting Magistrate, Delegate, Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Director of several Joint Stock Companies, *Address*: Sea View, Warden Road; Bombay.

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF. See Acland, Rt. Rev. Richard Dyke.

BOSJE, SURHAS CHANDRA, b. 1897; Educ. in Calcutta and Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., but resigned in 1921 to join non-co-operation movement; was Manager of the Forward, Calcutta, 1922-24; served as Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, 1924; was elected under Regulation III of 1818; was arrested member of the Bengal Legislative Council while under detention; took prominent part during satyagraha movement; was interned as State prisoner but was released in order to enable him to proceed to Europe for medical treatment; was for several years

President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee; President, Indian National Congress, Feb. 1938. *Address*: Calcutta.

BRABOURNE, H. E. LORD, 5th Baron and 14th Baronet. (MICHAEL HERBERT RUDOLPH KNATCHBULL), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., M.C., Governor of Bengal, 1937. K.G. of St. J. b. 8th May, 1895. S. Father 1933. m. 1919 Lady Doreen Geraldine Browne *y. d.* of 6th Marquess of Sligo. *Educ.*: Wellington Coll. and R.M.A., Woolwich. Served European War, 1915-18 in R.A. and R.A.F. (M.C. Despatches thrice). M. P. (U) Ashford. Division Kent, 1931-33. Parliamentary Private Secretary to Secretary of State for India 1932-33. Governor of Bombay, 1933-1937. *Heir*: S. Hon. Norton Cecil Michael Knatchbull b. 11 Feb. 1922. *Address*: Government House, Calcutta.



BRABOURNE, THE LADY, O.I., Dame of St. John, is the third daughter of the sixth Marquess of Sligo (who died in February 1935) and sister of the present Marquess. She was born in May 1896. She married in 1919 and has two sons, the Honourable Norton Michael Cecil Knatchbull, b. 11th February 1922, and the Hon. John Ullick Knatchbull, b. 9th November 1924. *Address*: Government House, Calcutta.



BRADFELD, ERNEST WILLIAM CHARLES, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S., O.B.E. (1918); C. I. E. (1928), Director-General of Indian Medical Service. b. May 28, 1880. m. Margaret Annie Barnard. *Educ.*: King Edward's School, Birmingham; St. Mary's Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London Surgeon-General, Bombay, 1935-37. *Address*: Delhi and Simla.

BRAHMACHARI, SIR UPENDRA NATH, Kt., Cr. 1934; Rai Bahadur, cr. 1911; Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold), 1924; M.A., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.A.S.B., Professor of Tropical Medicine, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta; Physician Chittaranjan Hospital, Calcutta; Consulting Physician; Research Worker; President, Indian Science Congress, 1936; President, Indian Chemical Society, Calcutta, 1936; President, Indian Committee, International Society for Microbiology; Vice-President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Vice-President, Physiological Society of India; Hony. Vice-President, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science; President, Society of Biological Chemists, India; Head of the Dept. of Bio-Chemistry, University College of Science, Calcutta; Chairman, Board of Industries, Bengal; Founder, Brahmachari Research Institute, Calcutta; Hony. Vice-President, Indian Red Cross Society; Vice-

President, National Institute of Sciences of India; Member, Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Member, Sanitary Board, Bengal; Fellow, University of Calcutta; Fellow, Royal Society of Medicine, London; Fellow, Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; Hony. Fellow, State Medical Faculty of Bengal; Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India; Fellow, Indian Chemical Society. b. 7th June 1875. m. 1898, Nani Bala Devi; two s., two d. *Educ.*: Hughli College, Bengal; Presidency College and Medical College, Calcutta. Teacher of Materia Medica, Dacca Medical School (1901); Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta (1905-23); Coates Medalist and Winner of Griffith Memorial Prize, Calcutta University; Minto Medalist, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; Sir William Jones Medalist, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Research Worker under Indian Research Fund Association (1920-26); Discoverer of urea Stibamine—an organic antimonial for the treatment and prophylaxis of kala-azar; Physician, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta (1923-27); President, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal (1928-29); Secretary, Medical Section, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal for several years; President, Medical and Veterinary Research Section, Indian Science Congress (1930 and 1933); Member, Council of Tropical Medicine, International Congress of Medicine, London (1913); President, Indian Provincial Medical Services Association (1920-32); Formerly Member, Provincial Malaria Committee, Bengal; Formerly Member of the Council of Medical Registration of Bengal, Formerly Member, Governing Body of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal; Studies in Hemolysis; Kala-azar in Dr. Carl Mense's *Handbuch der Tropenkrankheiten*; Treatise on Kala-azar; Numerous articles in the Indian Journal of Medical Research, Indian Medical Gazette, Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Journal of the Indian Chemical Society, Bio-chemical Journal, British Medical Journal, Lancet, Journal of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene, Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, American Journal of Tropical Medicine, Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene, Indian Journal of Medicine, Calcutta Medical Journal, Transactions of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, Comptes Rendus Congress International de Medicine Tropicale et d'Hygiene, Cairo-Egypt (1928) subjects including chemistry and chemotherapy of organic antimonials, chemistry and chemotherapy of quinoline compounds, kala-azar, dermal leishmanoid, malaria, black-water fever, influenza, hemolysis, anophelids. *Address*: 82/3, Cornwallis Street and 19, London Street, Calcutta.

BRAY, SIR EDWARD HUGH, Kt., cr. 1917; Senior Partner, Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.; President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Member of Imperial Legislative Council, Controller of Contracts, Army Headquarters, b. 15 Apr. 1874; m. 1912, Constance, d. of Sir John Graham, 1st Bt. *Educ.*: Charterhouse; Trinity College, Cambridge. *Address*: Gillander House, Calcutta.

BRAYNE, FRANK LUGARD, M.C. (1918), C.I.E. (1937), Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, Punjab, b. Jan. 6, 1882. *m.* Iris Goodeve Goble, 1920. *Educ.*: Monkton Combe School and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1905; Military Service, France, Palestine, etc., 1915-19. M.C. 1918. *Publications*: Village Uplift in India (1928); Socrates in an Indian Village (Oxford Univ. Press); The Remaking of Village India (being the second edition of Village Uplift), 1929. (Oxford Univ. Press); The Boy Scout in the Village: Pits: A scheme of Rural Reconstruction; (Uttar Chand Kapur, Lahore, 1931); Socrates persists in India and The Indian and the English Village (Oxford University Press) 1932. The Village Dynamo (R. S. M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore) 1934; Rural Reconstruction—A Note, Government Press (Lahore, 1934); Socrates at School (Oxford Press) 1935. "Lecture Notes 1936" 1937. "Better Villages" (Oxford Press) 1937. *Address*: Lahore, Punjab; and The Glebe, Ashill, Norfolk.

BRIND, LT.-GEN. SIR JOHN EDWARD SPENCER, K.C.B. (1886), K.R.E. (1935), C.B. (1923), C.M.G. (1918), D.S.O. (1915), G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, b. 9th Feb. 1878; *m.* Dorothy M. S. (d. 1924); two s. one d. *Educ.*: Wellington College; R.M.A., Woolwich. Entered Army, 1897; Captain, 1902; Adjutant, 1903-06; Major, 1914; Bt. Lt.-Col., 1916; Bt. Col., 1919; Col. 1920; Major General, 1930; Lt. Genl., 1935; D.A.Q.M.G., 1914; G.S.O. (2), 1915; G.S.O. (1), 1916; Brigadier-General G. S., 1917; Colonel on Staff, General Staff, G.H.Q., Ireland, 1919-23; Deputy Director at War Office, 1923-25; Col. Comdt. R. A., Aldershot Command, 1925-27; Brigadier, General Staff, Aldershot Command, 1927-30; A.D.C. to the King, 1928-30; Major-General, Royal Artillery, India, 1930-31; Deputy, Chief of General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, 1931-33; Commander, 4th Division, 1933-35; Commander-in-Chief, International Force in the Saar, 1934-35; Lieutenant of Tower of London, 1935-36; Adjutant General in India, 1936-37. *Address*: Command House, Poona.

BROOMFIELD, ROBERT STONEHOUSE, MR. JUSTICE, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law; Judge, High Court, Bombay. b. 1 Dec. 1882. *m.* Mabel Louisa nee Linton. *Educ.*: City of London School and Christ's College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, 1905; Judge, High Court, November 1929. *Address*: Murrayfield, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BUCK, SIR EDWARD JOHN, O.B.E. (1918), C.B.E. (1918), Kt. (June 1929), late Reuter's Agent with Government of India now Adviser to Associated Press of India; Chairman, Associated Hotels of India, and Kalka Simla Electric Coy. b. 1862. *m.* Annie Margaret, d. of late General Sir R. M. Jennings, K.C.B. *Educ.*: St. John's College, Harstlerpoint. Assistant and Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund for 28 years. Hon. Sec., Executive Committee "Our Day" in India 1917-28. *Publication*: "Simla, Past and Present" (two Editions). *Address*: Simla and Delhi.

BUNDI, H. H. MAHARAO RAJA, SIR RAGHUBIR SINGHI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., 1919; K.C.S.I., cr. 1897, G.C.I.E. cr. 1900, G.O.V.O. cr. 1911; b. 26 Sept. 1869, S. 1889. *Address*: Bundi, Rajputana.

BURDON, SIR ERNEST, B.A., Oxon; K.C.I.E. (1934); C.I.E. (1921); C.S.I. (1920); Knighthood (1931); Auditor-General in India, b. 27 Jan. 1881. *m.* Mary (died 1934) d. of Rev. W. Fairweather, D.D., Dummickier, Manse, Kirkcaldy, Fife. *Educ.*: Edinburgh Academy; University College, Oxford (Scholar). Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905; Financial Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1911, and to Government of India, 1914; Financial Adviser, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1918-19; Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Govt. of India, Member of Indian Munitions Board, and of Imperial Legis. Council, India, 1919; Secretary to Government of India, Army Department and Member of Legislative Assembly, 1922-26; Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department, and Member of Council of State, 1927-29. *Address*: Simla and New Delhi.

BURDWAN, SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF, G.C.I.E., cr. 1924, K.C.S.I. cr. 1911, K.C.I.E. cr. 1909, I.O.M., cr. 1909; F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.C.I., F.N.B.A., M.R.A.S.; Hon. LL.D. Camb. and Edin. 1926, b. 19 Oct. 1881; a Member of 3rd Class in Civil Division of Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Overtown Hall, Calcutta, 7 Nov. 1908; adopted by late Maharaja-faujiraja and succeeded, 1887, assuming charge of zemindari, 1905; two s. two d. Burdwan (the senior Hindu House in Bengal) ranks first in wealth and importance among the great Bengal zemindaris. Has travelled much in India; made a tour through Central Europe, and visited British Isles in 1906 when he was received by King Edward; a Member of Imperial Legislative Council, 1909-12, Bengal Legislative Council, 1907-18; temp. Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1918; Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1919-24; Vice-President, Bengal Executive Council, from March 1922 to April 1924; Member of the Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; Member of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25; a nominated member of the Council of State, 1926; Delegate from India to the Imperial Conference, London, 1926, when he was received by King George V; Received the Freedom of the Cities of Manchester, Edinburgh and Stoke-on-Trent, 1926. Trustee of the Indian Museum, 1908. President, Agri-Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, 1911 and 1912; President of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, 1911-18; again from 1925 to 1927; Trustee of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, since 1914; Chairman, Calcutta Imperial (King-Empress George V and Queen Empress Mary) Reception Fund Committee, 1911-12; President of the Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps and of the Bengalee Regiment Committees during the War. *Publications*: Vijaya Gita, and various other Bengali poetical works and dramas, Studies Impressions (the

Diary of a European Tour); Meditations; The Indian Horizon; etc. *Heir*: Maharajadhiraja Kumar Sahab Uday Chand Mahtab, B.A., Dewani Raj of the Burdwan Raj since 1927; Manager of the Burdwan Raj Wards Estate 1930-36 and again Dewani Raj from Dec. 1936; Private Secretary to the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur at the Imperial Conference, London, 1926. *b.* 14 July 1905. *Address*: The Palace, Burdwan; Bijay Manzil, Allpore, Calcutta; The Retreat, Kurseong, Bengal; Rosebank, Darjeeling; Mosapher Manzil, Agra, U. P., etc.

BURLEY, DR. GEORGE WILLIAM, Wh. Ex-1906; B.Sc. (Engineering) (London), 1921; D.Sc. (London), 1927; M.I.Mech.E., 1923; M.I.E., 1923; M.A.S. Mech.E., 1926; M. R. S. T. (1929), Principal and Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay. *b.* 1885. *m.* Ella Elizabeth, *e.d.*, Harry Turton. *Educ.*: Sheffield University College and Sheffield University (Applied Science Department). Asst. Engineer, Yorkshire Electric Power Co., Engineering Research Student, Sheffield University; Lecturer in Engineering and head of Machine Tool and Cutting Tool Research Departments, Sheffield University; Technical Manager, Guy Motors, Wolverhampton; and Lecturer in Electric Engineering, Wolverhampton Technical College. *Publications*: (Books) Lathes: their Construction & Operation; The Testing of Machine Tools; Machine and Fitting Shop Practice: Principles and Practice of Toothed Gear Wheel Cutting. (Papers): On Machine Tool Design before the Sheffield Society of Engineers and Metallurgists; on Cutting Tools before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; and on Automatic Machine Tools and Mass Production before the Institution of Engineers (India). *Technical Articles*: Upwards of 200 on various Engineering subjects in the Technical Press of England, America and India. *Address*: V. J. T. Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

BURN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SIDNEY, B.A., I.C.S., Pulse Judge, High Court, Madras, since 1934. *b.* 19th June 1881; *m.* Clara Blanche *d.* of Dr. D. M. Williams, late of Liverpool; *Educ.*: Queen Elizabeth's School, Wakefield and the Queen's College, Oxford. Asst. Resident, Travancore and Cochin, 1907-9; Sub-Collector, 1911; Superintendent, Pudukkottai State, 1915-22; Dt. and Sessions Judge, Bellary, 1924, Madras, 1925, Coimbatore, 1928, Salem, 1931; Offg. Judge, High Court, 1932. *Address*: Blacker's Gardens, Teynampet, Madras.

BURNS, WILLIAM, D.Sc. (Edin.), I.A.S., offg. Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. *b.* July 6th, 1884. *m.* Margaret Forrest Aitchison, 1912. *Educ.*: Edinburgh University. Was Assistant Lecturer in Botany, Reading College, 1907-08. Entered Indian Agricultural Service as Economic Botanist to Bombay Government, 1908. Principal, Poona College of Agriculture, in addition, 1922-1923. Joint Director of Agriculture, Bombay, 1926-27. Director of

Agriculture, Bombay, 1932-1936. *Publications*: Botanical, Agricultural, Horticultural, and Nature Study papers. *Address*: Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, Simla.

BURT, SIR BRYCE CHUDLEIGH, Kt. (1936), C.I.E., M.B.E., B.Sc. (Lond.), I.A.S., Knt. Bach. (1936), Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, *b.* April 29, 1881. *m.* 1906. *Educ.*: Univ. Coll. London, Assistant Lecturer, Liverpool University, 1902-4; Trinidad, British West Indies, 1904-7. Entered the Indian Agricultural Service, January 1908; Dy. Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, 1908-21; Director of Industries, United Provinces, (in addition), 1912-15. Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1921-28; Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, 1928-29. Official Adviser to Indian Delegation, Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, May to September 1932. Officiated as Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, June 1933. Aug. 1933, Oct. to Dec. 1934 and from Oct. 1, 1935. *Address*: 1, York Road, New Delhi and Alderton, Simla.

BUTA SINGH, HON'BLE, SARDAR, C.R.E., Member, Council of State. This is the Sardar's second term in the Council of State. He is the senior Vice-President of the Amritsar District Board, Honr. Magistrate, 1st Class, and Jt. Secretary of the Khalsa College, Amritsar. He is a Provincial D. R. b. a. l. *Born*: Oct. 16, 1903. *Address*: Nowshera House, Amritsar.



BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHoy, Sir, Kt. (1928), eldest son of Rustumjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Landlord and Merchant, large landed proprietor owning 9,000 acres in Salsette, *b.* 28th Feb. 1881. *m.* Jeebai Jamsatjee Cursatjee, grand daughter of Sir Jamsatjee Jeejeebhoy, 2nd Baronet. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's School and College, Bombay, J.P. (1908), Hon. Pres. Magte., 1908-1915; Delegate, Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court (1909-1925), Chairman, Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation (1924); Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1914; Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors from 1924; Member, Govt. of India Committee for Conditional Release of Prisoners, 1924; Chairman, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution; President, 32nd Bombay Parsi Pioneers Boy Scouts and Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners Aid Society. Donated a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 for the foundation of an Hospital for children it being the first of its kind in India. Chairman of the Governor's Hospital Fund, Bombay, Sheriff of Bombay for 1927. President, Landlords' Association, Bombay and Vice-President, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. President, Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association. *Address*: The Cliff, Ridge Road, Bombay.

CAIRNS, JAMES, C.L.E., O.B.E., M.A., M.B., Ch. B. (Glas.), D.P.H. (Camb.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.). Chief Medical and Health Officer, North-Western Railway. b. 12th July 1885. *Educ.*: University of Glasgow. House Surgeon, House Physician, Glasgow, Royal Infirmary and Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow; Asst. to Professor of Anatomy, Glasgow University. Resident Physician, Rushill and Knightswood Hospitals, Glasgow; Sanitary Officer, 34th General Hospital; Major R.A.M.C. (Temp.); Dy. Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary), 8th Lucknow Division; Senior Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality; Principal Medical and Health Officer, G.I.P. Railway, Lt.-Col. Auxiliary Force Medical Corps and Commander, Venerable Order of St. John. *Address*: C/o The Agent, North-Western Railway Headquarters Office, Empress Road, Lahore.

CALCUTTA, BISHOP OF, MOST REV. FOSS WESTCOTT, D.D. b. 23 October 1863, s. of the Rt. Rev. R. F. Westcott (late Bishop of Durham). *Educ.*: Cheltenham and Peterhouse, Cambridge. Joined the S. P. G. Mission, Cawnpore, 1889. Bishop of Chota Nagpore, 1905. Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon, 1919. *Address*: Bishop's House, Calcutta.

CALDER, CHARLES CUMMING, B.Sc. (A. F.L.S.) Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta; Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal; and Director, Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta. b. 3 Dec. 1884. m. Lillian Margaret Reid, d. of James Reid, Esq., Aberdeen, Scotland. *Educ.*: Logic School Morayshire Gordons College, Aberdeen; University of Aberdeen; North of Scotland College of Agriculture; University of Berlin; Botanisches Institut, Dahlen, Germany; Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule, Berlin. Curator, Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta; Secretary, Board of Scientific Advice for India; Superintendent, Gardens and Plantations in Bengal and Burma; and Director, Botanical Survey of India. *Publications*: Various Reports and Records; Editor, Report of Board of Scientific Advice; *Annals*, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta; Records of the Botanical Survey of India. *Address*: Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

CAMBATA, SHIVAX CAWASJEE, J.P., Justice of Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay. Honorary Magistrate, Chairman of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee.



President, Society of Honorary Magistrates of the Bombay Suburban District. Delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Bombay. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and several other public bodies and commercial associations. Managing Director of Shivax & Co., Ltd., Bombay. Director of the Hirdagarh Collieries, Ltd., Director of several other well-known commercial firms, etc. Merchant, Government and Railway Contractor. A

pioneer in the Central Provinces Coal Industry, Member of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. *Proprietor*: Eros Theatre and Restaurant. *Address*: Cambata Building, 42, Queen's Road, Bombay.

CAMPBELL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ARCHIBALD, B.A., Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore. b. 18 Jan. 1877. m. Violet, youngest d. of the late Sir Cecil Rowdon, K.C.S.I., Lt.-Governor of Bengal. *Educ.*: Harrow and Farnborough Coll., Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. (Punjab), 1901. Asstt. Commr., Registrar, Chief Court, 1912. Offg. Dist. and Sessions Judge, 1918; Addl. Judge, High Court, 1921; Permanent Judge, 1925. *Address*: Lahore.

CAROE, CECIL NIELS, B.A. (Oxon.), Solicitor. b. 23 Aug. 1878. *Educ.*: Private and Univ. College, Oxford. *Address*: 570 Warden Road, Bombay.

CASSELS, GENERAL SIR ROBERT ARCHIBALD, G.C.B. (1833), C.S.I., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India since Nov. 1935. b. 15 March 1876. m. Miss F. E. Jackson (1904); Served in the European war, including Egypt and Mesopotamia. Commanded Peshawar District, 1923-1927; Adjutant-General in India, 1928-29; A.D.C. General to the King, 1929-33; G. O. C. in C., Northern Command, India, 1930-34. *Address*: Simla and New Delhi.

CATRY, DR. HECTOR, O.C., Catholic Bishop of Lahore, since March 1928. b. 1880. Belgium. *Educ.*: Serephic School, Bruges. Joined the Capuchin Order at Engelen, 1907; ordained priest, 1914; came to India, 1920. *Address*: 1, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

CHAIN SINGH, RAO BARADUR, M.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S., Thakur of Pokaran (Premier Noble), Jodhpur State and Talukdar of Ralpur (Dist. Rae Bareilly, Oudh); Advocate, High Court, Allahabad. b. 5th Feb. 1889. *Educ.*: Canning College, Lucknow

and Muir Central College, Allahabad University. Was awarded the Victoria Jubilee Medal as best man of his year at the M.A. examination of the Allahabad University. Joined Jodhpur State service as Judge, Court of Sardars and Insolvency, 1911-22; Puisne Judge, Chief Court, 1922-27; Chief Judge, Chief Court, 1927-29; Minister in charge of Justice and Education, 1929-30; Acting Chief Minister, 1934. Represented the Jodhpur State at the Ministers' Conferences on Indian Federation, at Delhi and Bombay, 1934-35; Member of Agra University Court, 1930-36; Member of the Benares Hindu University Court since 1918; Life Member, International Law Association (London); President, All-India Educational Conference at Delhi, 1934. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the World Education Conference at



Oxford, 1935. Has made an extensive tour of the European Continent and the Near and Middle East. Vice-Chairman, Servants of India Insurance Co. Has four sons; the eldest Kunwar Bhawani Singh, B.A. (Hons.) Cantab. (Trinity Hall) is studying for the Barrister's degree at Lincoln's Inn. *Address:* Pokaran House, Jodhpur and The Fort, Pokaran, (Marwar).

CHAMAN LALL, DIWAN, M.L.A., (Punjab). *b.* 1892. *Educ.* at Convent, Murree; Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi; Joined the Middle Temple in 1910; finished his Bar Finals in 1914; took Honours Degree in Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford, 1917; General Editor, "Coterie" London, 1919, quarterly devoted to Art and Literature; returned to India in 1920; joined the staff of the *Bombay Chronicle* as Asst. Editor; founded the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1920. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-1931. Founder of the defunct *Daily and*



Weekly Nation (Newspaper); Adviser, Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925; Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1928; Parliamentary Delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada, 1928; President, Sind Political Conference, Karachi, 1929; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-1931; resigned from the Legis. Assembly, 1931 on Tariff issue; President, various Unions of railwaymen, postmen and telegraphmen; seceded from All-India Trade Union Congress and as Chairman of secessionists helped to found All-India Trade Union Federation; Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference Bureau, 1932. Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly (1937). *Publication:* "Coolie" or the Story of the Capital and Labour in India. *Address:* Lahore (Punjab).

CHAMNEY, LT.-COL. HENRY, C.M.G., 1900; Principal, Police Training College, Surdah. *b.* Shillong, co. Wicklow, *m.* 1st, 1907, Hon. Cecilia Mary Barnewall (*d.* 1908); *sister of* 18th Lord Trimlestone; 2nd, 1913, Alice, *d.* of Col. W. B. Bellingham of Castle Bellingham, co. London. *Educ.*: Monaghan Diocesan School. Served South Africa, 1900, first as Major Commanding Lumsden's Horse, and later with South African Constabulary; joined Indian Police, 1909; accompanied the relief column to Manipur in 1891. *Address:* Police Training College, Surdah, Rajshahi, Bengal.

CHANDAVARKAR, VITHAL NARAYAN, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, eldest *s.* of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A. (Cantab.); Maths. Trip. Pt. I. (1909); Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. I. (1911); Hist. Trip. Pt. II. (1912); Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, 1913; Mgr. Director N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., Cotton Mill Agents. *b.* 26 Nov. 1887, *m.*

Vatsalabai, 3rd *d.* of Rao Saheb M. V. Kaikini of Karwar (N. Kanara. *Educ.*: Aryan B. S. High School and Elphinstone High School; Elphinstone College, Bombay; and King's College, Cambridge, Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913-20; Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, July to October 1915; joined the firm of N. Sirur & Co., 1920; Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926; re-elected, 1929 and 1932; nominated 1935 Chairman, Law Committee, 1928-29; Chairman, Standing (Finance) Committee, 1929-30; Chairman, Revenue Committee, 1930-31; Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33. Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay since April 1933. Elected Deputy Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, March 1935; Chairman in 1936. *Address:* 41, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CHARANJIT SINGH, THE HON'BLE RAJA (1932), Chief of Punjab and Member, Kapurthala Ruling Family; Member, Council of State Durbar, 1903; Coronation, 1911; Durbar, 1911. *b.* 1888. *s.* of Kanwar Sohel Singh. *Educ.*: Jullunder, Chief's College, Lahore; Govt. College, Lahore. *Address:* Charanjit Castle, Jullunder City; Chadwick; Simla, S. W.; 5 Mansingh Road, New Delhi.

CHARKHARI, H. H. MAHARAJA-DEHRAJ, SIAHDAR-UL-MULK MAHARAJA ARMANDAN SINGH JU DEO, BAHADUR. *b.* Jan. 1903, *s.* 1920. *Educ.*: Mayo Coll., Ajmer; invested with full Ruling Powers on December 6th, 1924. *Address:* Charkhari State, Bundelkhand.

CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CHANDRA, G.C.I.E. (1933), K.C.S.I. (1930), K.C.I.E. (1925). Member of the India Council, 1931-1936. *b.* 24 Nov. 1874, *m.* 1 Vina Mookerjee (deceased) (2) Gladys M. Broughton, O.B.E., M.A., D. Sc., Bar-at-Law. *Educ.*: Hare School and Presidency Coll., Calcutta, and King's Coll., Cambridge; First in 1st Calcutta B.A., B.A. with Honours (Cambridge); Hon. LL.D. (Edinburgh); First in 1st I.C.S. Open Competition. Entered I.C.S., 1897; served in U.P. Special Inquiry into Industries in U.P., 1907-08; Registrar, Co-operative Societies, U.P., 1912-16; Revenue Sec., U.P. Govt., 1917-18; Ch. Sec., U.P. Govt., 1919; Govt. of India Delegate to International Labour Conf., Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921, 1924-1933; (President, International Labour Conference, 1927) and to League of Nations Assembly, 1925; President, Governing Body, International Labour Office, 1933; Vice-President of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations; Member, Permanent Opium Board of League of Nations; has been Member of Imperial Economic Committee, 1925-1931; Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930; Member, Munitions and Industries Board, 1920; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, 1921; Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in Charge of Industries and Labour; Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921-24. High Commissioner for India in London, 1926-31. Leader of Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference,

Ottawa, 1932; Director, Central Exchange Bank of India, London. *Publications*: Note on the Industries of the United Provinces (1909). Joint author of "Short History of India." *Address*: The Athenaeum, Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1.

CHATTERJEE, SISIR CHANDRA, M. D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Univ. Edin.); Chief Medical Officer, B. B. Railway. *b.* 4 Dec. 1886. *m.* Nance MacDonald, *Edue.*: Calcutta and Edinburgh. Temp. Commission in the I. M. S. during Great War; District Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway, 1918-28; Dy. Chief Medical and Health Officer, N. W. Ry., 1929-31; Principal Medical and Health Officer, G. I. P. Railway, 1931, 1933-34. *Address*: 2, Belvedere Park, Calcutta.

CHAUDHARI, JAGES CHANDRA, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Cal.), Bar-at-Law. b. 28 June 1862. *m.* Sarasbala Devi, 3rd d. of Sir Surendranath Banerjee. *Edue.*: Krishnagar Collegiate School, Presidency College, Calcutta, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and New College, Oxford. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta; Editor, Calcutta Weekly Notes since 1894; Organising Secy., Indian Industrial Exhibitions in Calcutta in 1901-1902 and 1906-7; Member, Bengal Council, 1904-7; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; Fellow of the Calcutta University, 1927-1931; Chairman, National Insurance Co., Ltd., Hon. Treasurer, National Council of Education, Bengal; President, Ripon College Council; President, Jagadbandhu Institute, Calcutta. *Publications*: Calcutta Weekly Notes. *Address*: 3, Hastings Street, and "Devadwar," 34, Balgunge, Circular Road, Calcutta.

CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND, HON. CAPTAIN THE HON. RAO BANADUR, B.A., LL.B., O.B.E., M.L.A. (Nominated). b. 1882. *m.* Shrimati Snshila Devi, belonging to a Sikh Jat Family of Ferozepur Dist. *Edue.*: St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Joined Revenue Department, 1904; took LL.B. degree, 1912 and practised as lawyer at Rohtak; elected Vice-Chairman, District Board, 1914-17; elected Punjab Council, 1916; nominated Council of State, 1922; President All-India Jat Maha Sabha, 1918 (elected); Manager of High School for Sons of Soldiers; hon. recruiting officer during War. Minister, Punjab Government, 1924; Revenue Member, Bharatpur State, 1924 and President, State Council, 1926-1927. Has taken to practice as an Advocate of the Lahore High Court at Rohtak. President All-India Jat Maha Sabha. Granted a jagir by Government for two generations, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ squares of land in Punjab Colonies. Elected Non-Official Chairman of the District Board of Rohtak in 1936. Appointed member Public Service Commission, Punjab and N.W.F.P. in 1937. *Address*: Rohtak.

CHAUDHURI, RAI HARENDRA NATH, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., Bengal, is a scion of an ancient zemindar family well-known as the "Munshi Family" of Taki. First elected to the Bengal Legislative Council in 1920, he was re-elected in 1923 and for the third time in 1926. He was the Whip of the Nationalist Party in 1924-25 and a Secretary of the Congress Council Party from 1927-29. He secured by his criticisms a fuller presentation of the Irrigation and the Public Works budget and had a Bill substantially enlarging the powers of the Union Boards passed by the Council in 1928 which was ultimately vetoed. He served on the Donald Committee on the Subordinate Services (1926) and on the Committee that reported on the Calcutta Sanskrit College and the *tois* of the province (1927).



Elected again in 1937 he represents the 24 Parganas Municipal Constituency. He takes keen interest in educational matters. Publication: "The New Menace to High School Education in Bengal," *b.* November 1889. *Address*: "Munshi House," Barnagore, 24, Parganas (Bengal).

CHETTY, SIR SHANMUKHAM, K.C.I.E. (1933), B.A., B.L., Lawyer and Dewan, Cochin State. b. 17 Oct. 1892. *Edue.*: The Madras Christian College. Elected as a member of the Madras Legis. Council in 1920; was appointed Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922; in Oct. 1922 was deputed to report about measures of Temperance Reform in Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces. Elected in 1923 as member, Legislative Assembly.



Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India; visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926; was re-elected uncontested to Legis. Assembly in the General Election of 1926; Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly; was nominated by the Government of India as Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegate at the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1928. Again in 1929 was nominated a second time to represent the Indian Employers in the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva; was appointed as member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Re-elected to the Assembly in 1930 without contest; was elected Dy. President, Legislative Assembly in January 1931. Attended International Labour Conference at Geneva in April 1932 as Chief Delegate of Indian employers; was nominated by Government of India as

one of its representatives at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July-August 1932. Elected unanimously as President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933. Address: "Hawarden" Race Course, Coimbatore; Ernakulam, Cochin State.

HETTINAD, Kumararajah (M.A., Muthiah Chettiar, B.A.), son of the Hon'ble Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Kt., LL.D., born 1905; Educ.: Graduated from the Presidency College, Madras, 1924; a Trustee of the Pachayappa's Charities, Madras (from 1928); Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee Madras (1929); Member, Madras Legislative Assembly, elected unanimously by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce Constituency (1930-37); Member, (nomine Depression Enquiry Committee, Dec 31); President, Corporation of Madras (19 d) unanimously in Nov. 1932; first Mayor of Madras, Feb. 1933; again Mayor of Madras, elected unanimously in Nov. 1934 for 1934-35; was Vice-President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce in 1934-35; was a Director of the Indian Bank Ltd., the Madras Telephone Co. Ltd., the Deccan Sugar & Abkhar Co. Ltd., and the Imperial Bank of India, Madras; takes keen interest in the development of the Annamalai University founded by his father, was Minister for Education and Public Health and Pro-Chancellor of the Madras University, in 1936-37; was Minister for Local-Self-Government in the new constitution. Club: Cosmopolitan; Address: Chettinad House, Adyar, Madras.



CHHATARI, CAPTAIN NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN, K.C.S.I. (1933), K.C.I.E. (1928), M.B.E. (1918); b. 12th December 1888. m. to d. of his uncle Nawab Bahadur Abdus Samad Khan of Talibnagar (Aligarh), U.P. Educ.: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. President, All-India Muslim Rajput Conference, 1923; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1920-25; First elected non-official Chairman, District Board, Bulandshahr, 1922-23; Minister of Industries, U.P., 1923-25, Home Member, U.P., 1926-1933; Ag. Governor, U.P., June 1928-August 1928, Member, 1st and 2nd London Round Table Conferences, 1930 and 1931; appointed Governor of United Provinces, 6th April 1933; First Chief Minister, United Provinces (1937). Address: Secretariat, United Provinces.

CHICHELE-PLOWDEN, THE HON. LIEUT. COLONEL CHARLES TRENOR, C.I.E. (1933); Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg since May 1933. b. 6th February 1883. s. of late Lt.-Col. Trevor John Chichele. Plowden, C.I.E., of Punjab Commission. m. Beatrice Stretton, d. of the late Lieut. R. E. Liston, West India Regiment. Educ. Cheltenham College and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. First commission, August 1902, Indian Army, 1904; entered Political Department of Government of India, 1908; Political Officer, North West Frontier Province,

Central India and Rajputana, 1908-14; Great War, 1914-18; Secretary to the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, 1919-22. Vice-President, Council of Regency, Coorg Behar States, 1923-26; Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1928; Political Agent, Kalat, 1920-1932. Address: Residency Bangalore.

CHIDAMBARAM CHETTYAR, The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ct. M., Banker; b. 2nd August 1908; c. s. of late Sir M. Ct., Muthia Chettyar, one of the richest and leading members of the Naga-rathar community. Educ.: Christian College. Member, Council of State; Chairman, The Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.; Director, the Indian Bank Ltd.; Governing Director, M. Ct. M. Banking Corp., Ltd.; Chairman, The United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; Director, The Mysore Paper Mills Ltd.; Director, Little's Oriental Balm and Pharmaceuticals Works, Ltd.; The India Gold Prospecting and Mining Syndicate; President, Managing Committee of the Sir M. Ct., Muthia Chettyar High School, Purasawakam, Madras; Vice-President, National College, Trichinopoly; Trustee, Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras; Trustee, Hindu Theological High School, Madras; Trustee, Monogor Choultry and Connected Trusts, Madras; Madras Agricultural Bank Ltd., Madras. Clubs: National Liberal Club, London; Madras Race Club and Madras Flying Club, Ltd. Cosmopolitan Club, Madras; Address: "Bedford House," Vepery, Madras. Tel. "Emeete."



CHIDURA, RAI SAHIB DURVASULU, of Secunderabad comes of an old and respectable Vysya family known as "Chidura" family tracing its origin to a village named Bodhan in Nizamabad District of the Nizam's Dominions, b. 1897 at Secunderabad. Educ.: in Telugu and English. In his eighteenth year he took charge of his father's business and has since done remarkably well. A public spirited citizen, he has been rendering immense services to many organisations by his active and hearty co-operation. His services to the Cantonment of Secunderabad were recognised by his being awarded the title, "Rai Sahib" by the British Government in 1922. The Rai Sahib is the founder of many public institutions at Secunderabad. He is the honorary treasurer of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Chamber of Commerce, a Director of the Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank, Ltd., and a member on the Committee of Keys High School. Address: Secunderabad, Deccan.



CHINYOY, SIR RAHMTOOLA MEHRALLY, Kt. cr. 1933; Member, Council of State; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1937-1938; Chairman of



F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd., Bombay; b. Bombay, 11th February 1882; Educ.: Bharda New High School, Bombay. Served on several important Committees formed by Government War Purposes Board during European War, 1914-18; Member, Municipal Corporation, 1915-1929, Chairman of its Standing Finance Committee, 1923-24 and Mayor, 1926-27; Elected Member Legislative Assembly, 1931, Non-Official visitor to Prisons since 1922; Member, Advisory Board, Indian Jails Committee, since 1924; President, Indian Merchants Chamber, 1936; Life Member Indian Red Cross Society, 1921, Member of Committee, Bombay Branch, since 1921 and its President in 1931, Non-Official Adviser to the Government of India in connection with the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations; Member, Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee 1930-1937; Director, Imperial Bank of India, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Indian Radio & Cable Communications Co., Ltd., Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Andra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., The United Power Co., Ltd., The Raza Sugar Co., Ltd., Alcock Ashlow & Co., Ltd., and The Western India Match Co., Ltd., is connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions in the City. Clubs: Royal Western India Turf, Orient; Willingdon Sports, Islam Club, Islam Gymkhana Bombay; Royal Calcutta Turf, Calcutta; Chelmsford, Imperial Gymkhana, Roshanara, and Cricket Club of India Ltd., New Delhi. Address: Meher Buildings, Chawpaty, Bombay 7, T.A. Friendship, Bombay. T. (Residence) 41740. (Office) 27224.

CHINYOY, SULZAN MEHRALLY, Present Mayor of Bombay, Justice of the Peace for the Town and this Island of Bombay; was Chairman, Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation, Bombay; Managing Director, F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd., b. 16th February 1885; m. Sherbanoo; one s.; four d. Educ.: Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College; among the pioneers in India in the Motor Car and petroleum trade; mainly responsible for the introduction of Wireless Telegraphy in India on a commercial scale and founded the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd.; Member, Municipal Corporation of Bombay, its Standing and Improvements Committees; Member of the Managing Committee of the Juhu Municipality; Member of the Bombay Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee; Committee Member of the Children's Aid Society, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India; Member, City



Committee Bombay Branch, Indian Red Cross Society and several other benevolent institutions in the City; raised large funds for the Bombay Hospitals as a member of Hospital Maintenance Committee and as Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee and the Motor Trade Sub-Committee of the King George V Memorial Fund; organised Pageant in 1937 in aid of funds for Red Cross; Director, Reserve Bank of India (Local Board), Acting Chairman, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Recreation: Horse flesh; Clubs: Willingdon Sports, Orient and Royal Western India Turf. Address: "Dilbalar", Carmichael Road, Bombay.

CHINTAMANI, CHIRRAVOORI YAJNESWARA, Chief Editor of *The Leader* of Allahabad; b. 12 April 1880, m. Sriinati Krishnavenema. Educ.: Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram; Editor of *The Leader*, Allahabad, 1909-20. Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1916-1923; and again 1927-38; Delegate of the Liberal Party to England, 1919; General Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1918-20 and 1923-29; President, ibid, 1920 and 1931; Minister of Education and Industries, U. P., 1921-23; Member, Indian Round Table Conference, and Indian Franchise Committee; President, U. P. Liberal Association; President, Second Anti-Communal Award Conference, and third All-India Journalists' Conference, 1935. Publications: Indian Social Reform, 1901; Speeches and writings of Sir Pherozshah Mehta, 1904. Hon'y. D. Litt of Allahabad and Hon'y. D.L.D. of Benares Hindu University. Address: 26, Hamilton Road, Allahabad.

CHITRE, ATMARAM ANANT, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.); J.P., Retired Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. b. 17 May 1877. Educ.: Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court from 1907 to 1916; acted as Chief Judge, 1916-17; confirmed as Chief Judge, Dec. 1928. Ag. Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1935. Address: Perry Cross Road, Bandra.

CHOKSY, SIR NASARVANJI HORMAJI, Kt. (1929); C.I.E., 1922; Member, Council of State, 1933-36; Khan Bahadur (1897); Chevalier of the Crown of Italy (1899); Medaliste des Epidemics Republique Francaise (1906); M.D. (Hon. Causa), Freiburg, F.C.P.S. (Bombay), L. M. & S. (Bombay 1884); Joint Hon. Secretary King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League 1912-23; Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1912-1937; ex-President, College of Physicians and Sur-

geons, and Bombay Medical Union; Hon. Secretary, Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay; Member of the Governing Body and Chairman, The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Bombay Presidency Branch. Chairman, Sanitary Committee, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. *b.* 7 Oct. 1861; *m.* Serenbal Manekjee Jhaveri. *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School and Grant Medical College, Medical Superintendent, Acworth Leper Asylum, 1890-97; Medical Superintendent of Arthur Road, Plague and Infectious Diseases Hospital (1888-1921), and Maratha Plague Hospital (1902-1921). *Publications*: Numerous publications on Plague, Cholera, Relapsing Fever, Leprosy. Special reports connected with these subjects, etc. *Address*: Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

GHOTAY LAL, O.B.E. 1918, RAI BAHADUR 1917, RAI SAHIB 1913, Silver Jubilee Medal (His late Majesty King George V) in 1935. Coronation Medal (Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth) 1937. *b.* 1872. *Educ.*: Government High School, Moradabad. Religion Jain. His ancestors held high appointments, e.g., Diwan, etc., with the Begum Samru of Sardhana. In all his undertakings he acquitted himself most creditably and established himself as a prosperous General Contractor, Engineer and Timber



Merchant. Has retired from business and is now a prominent and public spirited Rals, Landlord and Banker. During the Great War the Rai Bahadur turned his activities to the War work and like his father and his uncle Dilsook Roy and Kanha Lal who had rendered conspicuous services to the British troops during the Mutiny, 1857, gave practical proof of his staunch loyalty to the British Crown. Supplied thousands of recruits at great hardship and expense of over a lac of rupees, subscribed generously to War Loan and War funds. The then Lieut-Governor Sir James (now Lord) Meston in his speeches in 1917 eulogised his services publicly. In this connection, in a speech on 4th Nov. 1917, Sir James expressing appreciation of the Rai Bahadur's services remarked: "This is the sort of active practical loyalty which is worth a very great deal to us at the present time." His war work is mentioned in the authoritative publication, "Loyal Rulers and Leaders of the East," edited by the Earl of Carnwath. His contributions to War funds and charities towards public utility amount to nearly half a lac of rupees which includes a building for Maternity and Child Welfare Work, Village Uplift Centre and remission of rents to his tenants of over Rs. 12,000 on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V. He was a member of the All-India Land-holders deputation which waited upon His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in 1931 under the Presidentship of H. H. the Maharajadhiraj Sri Kameshwar Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga. *Address*: Moradabad, U.P.

CHOUHDURY, DHIRENDRA KANTA LAHIRI, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, is a leading zemindar of Mymensingh and has spent over 2 lakhs in charities, takes keen interest in public activities and was a member of the Mymensingh District Board. Has been representing the landlords of Bengal for three successive terms in the Assembly, attended the Empire Parliamentary Conference in London as a delegate of the Legislative Assembly, is a keen sportsman. *b.* January 5, 1900. *Address*: Kalipur, P. O. Gouripur, District Mymensingh.



CHOWDHURY, HAMIDUL HUC, B.Sc., B.L., Advocate, Calcutta High Court; Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council. *b.* April 1903; *m.* Mrs. Hatuna Banu; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Dacca Collegiate School and Scottish Church Collegiate School, Calcutta. *Address*: 22, Dedar Bux Lane, Calcutta.

CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, J.P., H. M. Trade Commissioner, Bombay. *b.* 3rd March, 1890, *m.* Jocelyn, *d.* of late J. E. Baker, Esq., Christ Church, N. Z. three daughters. *Educ.*: High School, Kelso and Trinity College, Glenalmond. In business in Burma and India, 1911-1921 joined Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915; served with 38th Dogras, Mohmand campaign, 1915-16; appointed Asstt. Cable Censor, Madras, 1916; and Deputy Controller (Hides), Indian Munitions Board, Bombay, 1918-19; Hon. Secretary Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Member, Cochin Harbour 'ad hoc' Committee, 1921. *Address*: 57c, Warden Road, Bombay.

CLAYTON, SIR HUGH BYARD, C.I.E. (1924); Kt. 1938, I.C.S., Chairman, Public Services Commission, Bombay. *b.* 24 Dec. 1877. *m.* Annie Blanch Nepean. *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, Wadham College, Oxford, 1st Class Hon. Mods. 1st Class Lit. Hum. Came to India, 1901; served Bombay Presidency; employed in Military Intelligence Branch of War Office, 1914-19. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1913-14 and 1919-1923. Chairman, Haj Enquiry Committee, 1929-30; Member, Council of State, 1929-30. *Address*: P.W.D., Secretariat, Bombay.

CLOW, ANDREW GOURLAY, M.A., J.P., F.S.S., C.S.I. (1935) C.I.E. (1928); Indian Civil Service, Secretary to Government of India, Dept. of Labour (1937). *b.* 29th April 1890, *m.* Ariadne Mavis Dunderdale 1925. *Educ.*: Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, St. John's College, Cambridge. Served in U. P. as Asstt. Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1914-20; Controller, Labour Bureau, Govt. of India, 1920-23, Chairman, Seamen's Recruitment Committee, 1922; Secretary, Workmen's Compensation Committee, 1922; Under-Secretary to Government of India, 1923-24; Adviser and delegate, International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931 and 1934; Dy. Secretary to Government

of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-27; Joint Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1931-35; Secretary (ditto), 1936-37; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923, 1925-27, 1932-35; Member, Council of State, 1928-29, 1932-33 and from 1936; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-31. *Publications:* The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act (1924); Indian Factory Legislation, a Historical Survey (1927); The State and Industry, (1928), etc. *Address:* 2, York Place, New Delhi.

COCHRANE, H. R. The Hon'ble Sir Archibald Douglas, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (1915); Governor of Burma, b. 8 January 1885; 2nd s. of 1st Baron Cochrane of Cultra, m. 1926 Julia Dorothy, *ed.* of Baron Cornwallis; one s. one d. Entered R. N. 1901; served European War, 1914-18; (despatches three, D.S.O. and bar); retired list, 1922, M. P. U. East Fife, 1924-29; Dumbartonshire 1932-36. *Address:* Governor's Camp, Burma.

COLLINS, GODFREY FERDINANDO STRATFORD, M.A., O.B.E. (1919); C.I.E. (1931); I.C.S., Revenue Commissioner for Sind, b. 3rd November 1888. m. Joyce, *d.* of G. Turville Brown, Esq. *Educ.:* Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Asst. Collector, 1912; on Military Duty, 1916-18; Dy. Director of Civil Supplies, 1919; Forest Settlement Officer, 1920-22; Revenue Settlement Officer, 1924-26; Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, 1925-1926; Registrar Co-operative Societies, 1926-27; Collector and District Magistrate, 1923-1926, 1928-1929 and 1932. 34, Home Secretary, 1929-31. Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1934-35. Officiating Commissioner in Sind 1935; Commissioner, Northern Division, 1936-37. *Address:* Karachi.

COLSON, LIONEL HEWITT, C.I.E. (1934); King's Police Medal (1916); Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, b. May 24, 1887. m. Isabel A. Denham, *d.* of T. Denham Esq., Indian Educational service (retired). *Educ.:* Victoria College, Jersey. *Address:* 2, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

COLVIN, GEORGE LETHBRIDGE, C.B. (1919); C.M.G. (1918); D.S.O. (1916); Commanders of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus (Italy), 1920; A. D. C. to H. M. King (1928). Agent, East Indian Railway, b. 27 March 1878. m. Katherine Myne, *d.* of James Myne of Edinburgh. *Educ.:* Westminster. Joined E. I. Railway, 1898; served in Army (France and Italy) during war, 1914-1919; Hon. Brigadier-General in Arm, Director of Development, Ministry of Transport, London, from 1919 to 1921. Rejoined E. I. Ry. in 1921 as Agent. *Address:* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

CONNOR, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANK POWELL, Kt. (1920), D.S.O., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Retd.), late Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras. Late Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, b. 1877. m. Grace Ellen Lees, *d.* of late R. O. Lees. *Educ.:* St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Indian Army, Civil in Bengal; War service in France and Mesopotamia (mentioned in Despatches four times, D.S.O., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel); Consulting Surgeon, Mesopotamia

Expeditionary Force. *Publications:* Surgery in the Tropics (Churchill) Chapters on "Surgery in the Tropics" in (1) Rose and Carless, Manual of Surgery and (2) Nelson's Loose-Leaf Surgery; and various surgical articles in Medical Journals. *Address:* Auchindor, Ootacamund, S. India.

CONTRACTOR, MISS NAVAJIB DORABJI, B.A., J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; recipient of Coronation Silver Medal 1937; Lady Superintendent, Chanda Ranji Girls' High School, Bombay. *Educ.:* Wilson College, Bombay. First Indian Lady Fellow in Arts in the Bombay University (1922); an extensive traveller throughout India, Burma and Ceylon; and in China, Japan, and United States of America; and Educational tours in 1921, 1933 and 1937 through principal Cities of England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria and Norway. *Publications:* Contributions on topical, educational and social subjects in English and Gujarati in periodicals and newspapers published in Bombay. *Address:* Handling House, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

COOPER, SIR DHANISHAH BOMANJI, Kt. Baeh. (1937). b. January 2, 1878. Member, Legislative Council representing Satara Dist., Bombay Presidency since the Montague (Delmont) Reforms 1919-1937. Held the office of the Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, November 1933-June 1934. Member, Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, June 1934-March 1937. Re-elected Member of the Legislative Assembly under the Government of India Act 1935 and held office as the first Prime Minister, Bombay Presidency from 1st April-10th July, 1937 on which date the Congress Party accepted Office. He was president of the Satara District Local Board and Municipality for a number of years and worked for the welfare of the rural masses. He took a prominent part in the Scout Movement and is District Scout Commissioner, Satara District. Was Chairman of the King George V Silver Jubilee Fund. *Address:* Huntworth, Satara.



COSGRAVE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, B.A., (Dublin); C.I.E. (1931); Indian Civil Service. Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1935). b. 6 April 1876. m. Maude Elizabeth, *d.* of late C. E. Gale, Esq., of Cheltenham. *Educ.:* Shrewsbury and Trinity College, Dublin. Came to India, 1903 and served in Bihar, Eastern Bengal and Assam; transferred to Assam, 1912; Political Agent in Manipur, 1917-20; Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, 1920-24; Official representative of Govt. of Assam on Indian Legislative Assembly in several sessions between 1925-32; Chief Secretary to Government of Assam, 1930-31 and 1932-33; Commissioner, Assam Valley Division, 1933; Officiating Member, Public Service Commission, India (April-October) 1934; *Address:* Government House, Port Blair, Andaman Islands.

COSSIMBAZAR, THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SRISCHANDRA NANDY, M.A., M.L.A. (Bengal), is the head of a premier and leading Zemindary family of Bengal, noted for their charity and benevolence. Also Minister to the Government of Bengal in charge of Communication, Irrigation and Works, under the Government of India Act, 1935. He is a man with literary taste and abilities and has produced "Dasyu Duhita," and "Monopathy," the latter was staged by Indian students at Gower Street, London, and was greatly appreciated. He is a familiar figure in literary gatherings and musical conferences; is an Ex-President of the British Indian Association and the Bengal Mahajan Sabha; Vice-President of the British Indian Association and President of the Board of Management of the Krishnath College, Berhampore; a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal, the Bengal Historical Society, and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. He is also the President of the Murshidabad Association and Life-member of Visva-Bharati, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council (now Assembly) since 1924. b. 1897. *Educ.*: Calcutta University, M.A. 1920. m. second Rajkumari of Dighapatia (Bengal) in 1917. *Address*: Cossimbazar House, 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.



COUBROUGH, ANTHONY CATHOART, C.B.E. (1918); M.A., B.Sc., C.E., M.I.E.E., M.I. MECH. E., M.I.E. (Ind.); Director, Messrs. Mather and Platt, Ltd. b. 10th Feb. 1877. *Educ.*: Glasgow University. Joined Mather and Platt, Ltd. in 1898 as apprentice, subsequently became General Manager, Electrical Department and in that capacity travelled widely on the Continent went to India and South Africa and eventually returned to India to establish Mather and Platt's own office in Calcutta, Bombay and other centres for the control of their business from Mesopotamia to the Straits; has travelled in China, Japan, United States of America, Australia and Egypt. During war services were lent to Govt. of India; under Munitions Board, was Controller of Priority and latterly Controller of Munitions Manufacture. *Publications*: Pamphlets on Technical and Economic subjects. *Address*: 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.

COUSINS, JAMES HENRY, Doctor of Literature of Keioijuku University, Japan (1922), given title, Kulapati, by South Indian Teachers' Association (1935). m. Margaret E. Cousins, B. Mus. J. P. (1903). *Educ.*: at various schools in Ireland and partly in Trinity College, Dublin (Teachers Course). Private Secretary to Lord Mayor of Belfast; Asst. Master, Belfast Mercantile Academy; Asst. Master, High School, Dublin; Reporter to Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland; Demonstrator in Geography and Geology, Summer Course, Royal Col. of

Science, Ireland; Asst. Editor, "New India," Madras; Principal, Theosophical College, Madanapalle, 1916-21, and again from 1933; Fellow and Prof. of English, National University, Adyar; Principal, Brahmavidya Ashrama (School of International Culture), Adyar, Madras, 1922-1928; University Extension and Post-Graduate Lecturer, Madras University, Calcutta University, Benares Hindu University, Mysore University; Visiting Lecturer, Tagore's Visva-Bharati, Bengal; Travelling Lecturer, America, 1928-31; Special Lecturer in English Poetry in the College of the City of New York, 1931-32; Head of the Departments of Fine Arts and English Studies, University of Travancore (1937); Organiser of the Maharaja's Indian Art Gallery, Mysore (1924) and of the State Picture Gallery, and Ranga Vilasam Gallery and Museum, Trivandrum (1935); a co-founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival (1900, etc.); poet, dramatist, critic, educationist, philosopher. *Publications*: (Prose) A Text-book of Modern Geography, The Wisdom of the West, The Renaissance in India, The Kingdom of Youth, Footsteps of Freedom, New Ways in English Literature, The Cultural Unity of Asia, The Play of Brahma, Work and Worship, The New Japan, The Philosophy of Beauty, Heathen Essays, Samadarsana; The Work Promethean; A Study in Synthesis; (Poetry) Ben Madighan, Sun by Six, The Blinded King, The Voice of One, The Awakening, The Bell Branch, Etain the Beloved, Straight and Crooked, The Garland of Life, Ode to Truth, Moulded Feathers, The King's Wife (drama). Sea-Change, Surya Gita, Forest Meditation, Above the Rainbow, A Tibetan Banner, The Shrine, The Girdle, A Wandering Harp (Collected Edition). A Bardic Pilgrimage (Second Collection). *Address*: Krishna Cottage, Madanapalle, Madras Presidency.

COYAJEE SIR JEHANGIR COOVERJEE, Kt., Professor of Political Economy and Philosophy, Andhra University, b. 11 Sept. 1875; s. of late Cooverjee Coyajee, Rajkot. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Calus College, Cambridge. Lately Member, Royal Commissions on the Indian Tariff and Indian Currency; Member of Council of State, 1930; Delegate to the Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1930-1932; Principal, Presidency College, 1930-31; Correspondent, Royal Economic Society. *Publications*: The Indian Fiscal Problem; Indian Currency and Exchange; The Indian Currency System. "India and the League of Nations"; "The Economic Depression." *Address*: Ridge Road, Bombay 6.

CRAIK, SIR HENRY DUFFIELD, Bt., B.A. (Oxon.), C.S.I. (1924), K.C.S.I. (1933). Home Member, Government of India. b. 2nd January 1876. *Educ.*: Eton and Pembroke Coll., Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1899 and served in the Punjab and with the Government of India in various capacities since then. Succeeded to baronetcy, 1929. Finance Member, Govt. of the Punjab, 1930; appointed Home Member, Govt. of India, April 1934. Ag. Governor of the Punjab, 1938. *Address*: Simla and Delhi.

CUNNINGHAM, H. E. Sir GEORGE, B.A. (Oxon.), K.C.S.I. (1937), K.C.I.E. (1935), O.B.E., I.C.S., Governor, N. W. F. P. b. 23 March 1888. m. K. M. Adair.



Educ. Pettes Coll., Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford, I.C.S., 1911; Political Department, since 1914. Served on N. W. Frontier, 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-26. Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, 1926-31. Hon'ble

Member, N.W.F.P., 1932-36; Governor, N.W.F.P. February 28, 1937. Address: Government House, Peshawar.

CUTTRISS, C. A., M.B.E., Landlord. Hon. Magistrate, Rangoon. b. Launceston. 28 Nov. 1862, m. Janet, d. of Dr. Hayter M.D.; was Hon. Sec., Burma, "Our Day" Fund, Burma War Fund, Rangoon Rivercraft Committee and Rangoon Impressment of Shipping Committee during the war. Publications: Essays on Commercial Subjectations: "Avenue House", No. 80, University Avenue, Rangoon, and "Riverside," Kalaw, Burma.

DADABHOY, SIR MANEKJI BYRAMJEE, C.I.E. (1911); Kt. (1921); K.C.I.E. (1925); K.C.S.I. (1936); President, Council of State since 1933; b. Bombay, 30th July 1865, m. 1884, Bai Jerbanoo, O.B.E.

Educ.: Proprietary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined Middle Temple, 1884; called to Bar, 1887; Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1889-90; Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891; President, Provincial Industrial Conference, Raipur, 1907; President, All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911; Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1903-12 and 1914-17; a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India (1920-32). Elected to the Council of State, 1921; Nominated to the Council of State, 1926, 1931 and 1937. Member, Fiscal Commission, appointed by Government of India, Sept. 1921; Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26; on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26; Member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee, 1931; Member, Municipal Board, Nagpur, for 39 years. Publications: Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. Address: Nagpur, C.P.



DAGA, RAJA SIR BISEERDAS, Kt. (1921); K.C.I.E. (1934); RAI BAHADUR (1901), Senior Proprietor of the firm of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abeerchand, Banker, Government Treasurer, Landlord, Merchant, Millowner and Mineowner, Director of Model Mills, Nagpur, and of Berar Manufacturing Company, Badnera, Chairman, Nagpur

Electric Light and Power Company, Life Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund and Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Bikaner State. b. (1877). m. Krishna Bai. *Educ.*: privately. First Class Tazim, Bikaner State. s. Khushalchand Daga, b. (1921). Publications: Sir Kasturchand Memorial Dufferin Hospital at Nagpur and frequent contributions on public charity. Address: Nagpur (C.P.) and Bikaner, (Rajputana).

DALAL, ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, B.A. (Bombay); M.A. (Cambridge), I.C.S., (retd.) Director, Tata Sons & Co., Ltd. b. 24 April 1884. m. to Manackbal Jansetji Ardeshir Wadia. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. St. John's College, Cambridge. Asstt. Collector, Dharwar, Colaba, Bijapur Superintendent, Land Records, Belgium; Collector, Ratnagiri and Panah Mahals; Deputy Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, Revenue Department; Acting Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, Finance Department; Ag. Secretary, Govt. of India, Education, Health and Land Departments and Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. Address: C/o Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce St., Bombay.

DALAL, SIR DADIBA MERWANJEE, Kt. (1924), C.I.E. (1921), b. 12 Dec. 1870, m. 1890; one s. three d. *Educ.*: in Bombay. Gave evidence before the Chamberlain Currency Commission (1913); Member of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency (1919) and wrote minority report; Chairman, Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee, Bombay (1921); Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India, 19 Nov. 1921 to 25th Jan. 1923; Delegate for India at International Economic Conf., Genoa, and representative for India at the Hague (1922). Member of the Incheape Committee, 1922-23, Delegate for India at the Imperial Economic Conference (1923). High Commissioner for India in the U.K., 1922-24. Address: 1, New Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.

DARLING, MALCOLM LYALL, B.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (June 1934), I.C.S., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University. b. 10 Dec. 1880. m. the late Jessica Low, d. of Lord Low. *Educ.*: Eton and King's College, Cambridge. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1904; Under-Secretary to Punjab Govt., 1911-13; Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab, etc., 1921-27; Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, 1927; Chairman, Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee, 1930; Commissioner, Rawalpindi, 1931; on special duty, Finance Department, Govt. of India, 1934; Chairman, Punjab Land Revenue Assessment Committee, 1939. Publications: Some Aspects of Co-operation in Germany and Italy, 1922; The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt, 1925; Rusticus Loquitur or the Old Light and the New in the Punjab Village, 1930; Wisdom and Waste in the Punjab Village, 1934. Address: Financial Commissioner's Office, Lahore.

DAS, B., M.L.A., B.E., B.S.C. (Glasgow), A.M.I.C.E., (London); A.M.I.E.E., Cuttack (Orissa). b. 1887 *Educ.*: Ravenshaw College.

giate School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack; Sibpur Engineering College, Calcutta; and Glasgow University. Consulting Engineer. Elected Member of Indian Legislative Assembly from Orissa (since 1924) Founder Member and Whip, Independent Party, 1924-27; Chief Whip, The Nationalist Party from 1927-32, Chief Whip of Democratic Party; Member, Congress Party Assembly Executive Committee, Off and on a prominent member of A. I. C. President Utkal All-Parties Conference, 1928; Employers' Adviser to International Labour, Conference, Geneva, 1929; Champion of aboriginal races and against 'Forced Labour' in Assembly, London and Geneva; Member of Empire Parliamentary Society, London, Treasurer to the same in India; Champion of Oriya Movement; Deputed to England by the Oriyas in 1932 to get 'Separate Province' for Oriyas declared in 3rd R.T.C.; Deputed in 1933 to give evidence on Orissa boundaries before the J. P. C., London. Member, Executive Committee, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. *Publications:* Several constitutional publications on "Orissa", "Separation and Finances of Orissa", also in Oriya and English "Salt Manufacture on Orissa Coasts"; "Flood ravages in Orissa and how to prevent them"; Editor of the "Young Utkal". *Address:* Chandni Chowk, Cuttack, B. N. R.

DAS, BASANTA KUMAR, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Assam. Is an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, having joined the Bar in 1910, and is the leader of the Bar at Sylhet. He is a staunch Congressman and took a leading part in the Non-co-operation



Movement and Civil Disobedience Movements of 1930 and 1932. He was imprisoned for two years in 1932. He was a Swarajist member of the Assam Legislative Council from 1923 to 1930 but resigned in obedience to the Lahore Congress resolution. He was a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly as a Congressman from 1934

to March 1937, when he was elected to the Assam Legislative Assembly, of which he is the Speaker now. He is connected with various industries and banks. He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Surmah Valley Political Conference held in 1928. He was elected several times President of the Sylhet District Congress Committee and was Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in 1935. *b.* April 1886. *Address:* Chhalibundar, Sylhet, Assam.

DAS, BRAJA SUNDAR, B.A., Member, Legis. Assembly; Zamindar and Proprietor of a press and cultivation. *b.* July 1880. *m.* to Umakundari, 4th *d.* of Rai Sudam Charn Naik Bahadur. *Educ.:* Ravenshaw Coll. and Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Took part in Utkal Union Conference since its beginning in 1904 and Secy. for two years; Vice-President, Utkalsahitya Samaj; President, Oriya Peoples' Association; Vice-President, Orissa Assocn., and Ramkrishna Sevak Samaj;

was President of Central Youngmen's Association; Member, Sakshigopa Temple Committee; was Member of Cuttack Municipality and District Board; Member, Bihar and Orissa Council, 1916-1920; Fellow of Patna University and member of the Syndicate. *Publications:* Editor of the Oriya Monthly Mukun and of the only English Weekly in Orissa "The Oriya." *Address:* Cuttack.

DAS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN BISHAN, C.I.E., C.S.I. b. Jan. 1865. *Educ.* at Punjab Government College, Lahore; Private Secretary to Raja Sir Ramsingh, K.C.B., 1886-1898; Mily. Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir, 1898-1909; Mily. Secy. to H. H. the Maharaja, 1909-14; Home Minister to H. H. the Maharaja, 1914-18; Rev. Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister, March 1921-April 1922. Retired from Service, appointed "Tazimi Sardar" by His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, 9th October 1936. *Address:* Jammu and Kashmir.

DAS, KAMESWAR, M.Sc., B.L., M.L.A., Assam. A prominent member of many public institutions, an ex-President of the Barpeta District Congress Committee, member of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee and an ex-member of the All-India Congress Committee; an elected Swarajist member of the Assam Legislative Council for two terms, resigned in 1930 in obedience to Congress mandate; was a member of the Barpeta Local Board for three years and its Chairman for another three years; a Director of the Bhaskar Insurance Co., Ltd., Gauhati. *b.* March 1, 1893. *Address:* Barpeta, Assam.



DAS, THE HON. BABU MUKUNDA PRASAD, Mukhtiar, Speaker, Orissa Leg. Assembly. b. 1883; *m.* Sreemati Jhanabi Debi; *Educ.:* Balasore. *Address:* Orissa Leg. Assembly, Cuttack.

DAS, PANDIT NILAKANTHA, M.A., writer of books for children on new lines. *b.* August, 1884. *m.* Srimati Radhamani Debi (1905). *Educ.:* Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and Scottish Churches College, Calcutta. Founded with Pt. Gopabandhu Das and others the residential open air private school at Satyabadi on a new line; was Resident Head Master there for 8 years; worked in connection with Puri Famine in 1919; appointed by Calcutta University for Post Graduate Professorship in 1920. Started Congress organisation and a National High School at Sambalpur and edited *The Seba* in 1921; became Dist. Congress Secretary, Puri, and Prov. Congress President, Utkal, 1922. Imprisoned for four months and fined Rs. 200 in 1923; elected to the Assembly from Orissa in 1924, and again in 1927; made Secretary, Utkal Provincial Congress and President, Utkal All-Party Conference; President, Gopabandhu Sebak Samaj. Elected Chairman, Reception Committee, I. N. Congress, Puri Session. *Publications:* Poems (long and short) in Oriya and Aryan

Civilisation; many other books for children.
Address: P. O. Sakthigopal, Dist. Puri
(Orissa).

DAS, PROFULLA RANJAN, ex-Judge, High Court, Patna, 1919. b. 28 April, 1881. Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. m. Dorothy Mary Evans, 1904. Address: Patna.

DASTUR, SIR HORMADYAR PHIROZE, Kt., (1938); B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay (Retd.). b. 20th March 1878. m. Bachubai Edalji Dastur. Educ.: St. Xavier's College. Acted as Taxing Master, Clerk of the Crown, High Court. Address: The Grange, 21, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

DAVE, RAO BAHADUR DEVSHANKER JEKRISHNA, Advocate, Bombay High Court; b. 9th January 1870. Educ. at Wadhwan Civil Station, Alired High School, Rajkot, and Dajiraj High School, Wadhwan. Passed District



Pleader's Examination, 1894 and High Court Pleader's Examination, 1898, standing first in both examinations. Practised as a pleader in Kathiawar Agency, 1894-1900. Served as Chief Vakil for Dhrangadhra in 1901 and as Chief Judge of that State, 1902-1913. Served Wankaner State as Naib Dewan, 1914-16 and as Dewan, 1917 to 1920. Title of Rao Bahadur conferred in 1925. After retiring from Wankaner on pension served as Member, State Council, Rajkot, 1930-31; Dewan of Ratlam State, 1932-36; Vice-President, State Council, Dhrangadhra, 1936-37. Received Silver Jubilee Medal in 1937. Tazim awarded by H. H. the Maharaja Rajsaheb of Dhrangadhra, on retirement on pension from that State. Present Address: Shantibhuvan, Dhrangadhra.

DAVE, P. M., M.I.E.S., F.R.E.S., born 10th August 1898 in the native state of Rajkot in Kathiawar. Married to Prabhakunver, daughter of Vithalji Naranji, a famous shroff of Upleta. Joined the service of Lakhtar State immediately after completing education and then joined the service of the famous Prince Ranji's state. There he organised a new insurance department which is still a boon to the State people and State servants. After the death of Prince Ranji went to England and opened his export and import business in London. He is a much travelled man. He has travelled more than half a dozen times to Europe and East and South Africa and America for his business purposes. He has covered more than 100,000 miles by air journey. He is the Honorary Secretary of the Overseas League, Rajkot



Branch and is a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society. He is a philosopher and writer too. He is very fond of collecting old books and documents and he has a big collection of Italian, Swedish and English books and documents of the 12th and 13th centuries. Recently in 1930 he went to Louxor and visited the excavations there. He presented several old manuscripts and coins found there to the Walton Museum at Rajkot. Clubs: Overseas League, Royal Empire Society, A.A. London and W.I.A.A., Bombay. Address: Narayan Niwas, Rajkot, 18, Northumber Land Avenue, London, W.C.2.

DAVISON, DEXTER HARRISON, Doctor of Dental Surgery. Fellow of the International College of Dentists; Fellow of the American Geographical Society. b. 29 Sept. 1869. m. Margaret St. Clair. Educ.: Chicago College. Address: Lansdowne House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DE GLANVILLE, SIR OSCAR, MRS LARDNER, Kt. (1931); C.I.E. (1925); Barrister-at-Law; Governing Director, *Rangoon Daily News*. Member, Burma Legislative Council, Ex-President, Burma Legislative Council. Address: Rangoon, Burma.

DE, KIRAN CHANDRA, A.B., C.I.E., I.C.S. b. Calcutta, 19 January 1871. Educ.: Presidency College, Calcutta; St. John's College, Cambridge. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, also Fishery Officer, 1905; Magistrate-Collector, Rangpur, 1911; Member of Bengal District Administration Committees, 1913; Press Censor, Bengal, 1914. Secretary to Government to Bengal, General Dept., 1915; Commissioner of Chittagong Division, 1916-21; Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, 1920; Commissioner of Burdwan Division, 1922; Commissioner, Presidency Division, 1923; Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1924-28; Member of the Council of State, 1928; retired from Indian Civil Service, Dec. 1928; Chairman, Bengal Banking Inquiry Committee from August 1, 1929 to May 1930. Government Manager of the estate of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad from June 1931. Address: 2, Gokhale Road, Bhawanipore, Calcutta; Brookside, Shillong.

DEHLAVI, SIR AMI MAHOMED KHAN, J.P., Kt. (1931), Bar-at-Law (1896). b. 1875. Educ.: Bombay and London. Practised in Gujarat (1896-1900) and Sind (1900-1908). Started the first Anglo-Sindhi paper called "Al Haq" in Sind in the interests of the Zamindars in 1900, and edited it for three years. Organised the first Muslims Educational Conference in Hyderabad Sind, in 1902 and was the local Secretary

of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference invited to Karachi in 1907 as a result submitted the first non-official report to Government, on Education of Mahomedans in Sind. Was the Chairman of the Reception Committee which launched the All-India Muslim League for the first time in India in 1907 in Karachi. Was Diwan of Mangrol State in Kathiawar (1908-1912); acted as Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay (1913) and Wazir of Palanpur State in Gujarat (1914-21). Was elected to the Bombay Council from the Northern Division and was appointed Minister for Agriculture (1924-27). Was President of the 10th Presidency Muslim Educational Conference held in Poona. Was President of the 1st Mahomedan Educational Conference in Konkan held at Ratnagiri in 1926. Was elected again to the Bombay Council in 1927 and was elected as the President of the Council in the same year (1927-1930). Was elected again at the last general election from the same Mahomedan Constituency of Gujarat, and was again re-elected unanimously as President of the Council in 1931-1936. He was selected once again as Minister by the Governor of Bombay, and vacating his presidential chair which he filled nine years, took his seat as Minister of Local Self-Government, Bombay, on 1st April 1936. *Publications*: History and Origin of Polo (Article), Mendicancy in India (Brochure). *Address*: Surat.

DELHI AND SIMLA, ARCHBISHOP OF, MOST REV. SYLVESTER PATRIK MULLIGAN, Archbishop of Delhi and Simla, since 1937. *b.* 1875. *Educ.*: At the Capuchin College, Rochestown, Cork, and entered the Franciscan Capuchin Order in 1892. Ordained priest in Dublin in 1901, he studied in Louvain University from 1902 to 1906 where he took the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He taught theology in the Irish Province of his Order up to 1913 when he became President of the Father Mathew Hall, Dublin, and editor of the *Father Mathew Record*. He was elected Provincial of the Irish Capuchin Province in 1925 and at the General Chapter held in Rome in 1926 he became Assistant General of the Order; he was re-elected at the Chapter of 1932 and held the position until May 1937, when he was appointed to the Archdiocese of Delhi and Simla; he succeeded the Most Rev. Anselm Kenealy who recently retired. At the appointment of the present Archbishop, the boundaries of the Archdiocese were changed so as to embrace both Delhi and Simla, the two seats of the Government of India. *Address*: The Cathedral, New Delhi.

DENHAM-WHITE, ARTHUR, LT.-COL. I.M.S., M.B.B.S. (Hons.) Lond. 1904; M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Eng.) 1903; F.R.C.S., b. Feb. 26, 1879. m. E. Gratton Geary (nee Davis), Educ.: Malvern College and St. Bartholomew Hospital; Gold Medalist Netley. Entered I.M.S., 1905. Resident Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, also Eden Hospital and Presidency General Hospital; active service in Mesopotamia, 1916-18; Off. Professor of Surgery, Medical Course in 1922; Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling, 1919-1922; Civil Surgeon, Alipore, 1923.

Retired 1934. *Publications*: Monograph on delayed Chloroform Poisoning; Monograph on Toxic Effects of Organic Arsenic. *Address*: 4, Asoka Road, Calcutta.

DERBYSHIRE, SIR HAROLD, M.C., K.C., Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, since 1934. *b.* 1886. *m.* 1915 Dorothea Alice, *d.* of John Taylor, Crosshill, Blackburn. *Educ.*: Blackburn Grammar School, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; 1st Class Natural Science Tripos, M.A., LL.B., Barrister, Gray's Inn, 1911 (Cert. of Honour); K. C. 1928; Judge of Appeal, Isle of Man, 1933-34; served European War, 1914-1919 (M. C.); Commanded Battery and Brigade of Artillery in France; Liaison Officer between R.A. and R.A.F.; Hon. Major R.A.; Benchet, Gray's Inn 1931; Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, 1934. *Address*: High Court, Calcutta.

DESAI, BHULABHAI JIVANJI, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Advocate (Original Side), Bombay High Court. b. 13 October 1877. m. Ichhaben. Educ.: Elphinstone College and Govt. Law College, Bombay. Was for some time Professor of History and Economics of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; afterwards taking the LL.B. degree enrolled as an Advocate (O.S.) of the Bombay High Court; was Ag. Advocate-General of Bombay; now one of the leading lawyers of India. Appeared on behalf of the peasants before the Broomfield Committee appointed by the Govt. during the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928 and again in 1931 before the Bardoli Enquiry; joined the civil disobedience movement started by the Indian National Congress in 1932; was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and was subsequently tried and sentenced for a period of one year and Rs. 10,000 fine; after release represented the Indian National Congress in the International Conference on India at Geneva in 1933; took active part in the formation of the Congress Parliamentary Board; became its General Secretary and Now President elected as the Leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly and is the present Leader of the Opposition. *Address*: 89, Warden Road, Bombay.

DESAI, THE HON. MR. MORARJI RANCHHODJI, B.A., Minister for Revenue, Rural Development, Co-operation, Forest and Agriculture, since 1937, Government of Bombay. b. 29th February 1896; m. Gajrabai, d. of Jogibhai Bhimbhai Desai. Educ.: Bai Avabai High School at Bulsar and Wilson College, Bombay. After graduation in 1917 was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College and also received the Viceroy's Commission in the Indian Defence Force in 1917-18; was appointed as a direct recruit in the Provincial Civil Service, Bombay; resigned in 1930 during the C. D. Movement; worked as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Gujarat, from 1931 to 1937; a member of the All-India Congress Committee since 1931; was elected to the Bombay Leg. Assembly in 1937. *Address*: Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad; Secretariat, Bombay/Poona.

DESAI, NARASINGA RAO SHRINIVASRAO, M.L.C. (Bombay). He is an Inamdar in Hangal Taluka and is an undergraduate of the Bombay University, was Vice-



President of the Hangal Taluka Local Board for 15 years and President for three years, was also a member of D.L.B. for several years, is an enthusiastic member of several associations such as the District Agricultural Association, the Watander's Association, the Development Association, etc. He gave evidence before the Crop Protection Committee. He was an active Congress worker for several years. A portion of the Watan was forfeited for taking part in the N.C.O. movement in 1923. *b.* July 1873. *Address:* Kallapur, Post Alur-Hangal.

DESAI, NICHABHAI KALLIANJI, RAO SAHEB (1934); *B.A., LL.B.,* Dewan, Sant State, *b.* 19 July 1875. *m.* A. S. Ichhabai. *Educ:* Anglo-Vernacular School, Bulsar, The New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, and Govt. Law College, Bombay. Mathematics teacher, Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay; High Court Pleader, Bombay; Nayadishi, Sant State, 1904 to 1912; Dewan, Sant State, since 1912. Has received certificate of merit for assisting in War Loan of 1917. *Publications:* Administration reports of Sant State. Received Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Received Coronation Medal, 1937. *Address:* Bulsar and Santrampur, Gujerat.

DESAI, RAMRAO PILAJI, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, *b.* 18 March 1876. *m.* to Lalubai, eldest *d.* of the late N. L. Mankar, Chief Translator, Bombay High Court. *Educ:* Elphinstone High School and Wilson College. Joined the Municipal Commissioner's Office in 1899, subsequently taken up as an Asst. in the Municipal Corporation Office where he rose to be Municipal Secretary to which post he was appointed in January 1925. Retired from 1st April 1931. Member of F Ward Local Committee of the Schools Committee, Bombay. *Address:* "The Dawn," South Plot No. 107, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, GOPAL VINAYAK, L. M. & S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.D. (Lond.), M.L.A. Consulting Surgeon and Physician, *b.* 4th Jan. 1884. *m.* Annapurna Bai, *d.* of Deshmukh of Wun. *Educ:* Morris Coll., Nagpur; Grant Medical College, Bombay; King's College and the London Hospital Medical College, London. House Surgeon to Jordan Lloyd, Professor of Surgery in Univ. of Birmingham at Queen's Hospital; Hon. Major at Lady Hardinge Hospital during war and Surgeon at J. J. Hospital and Professor of Operative Surgery at Grant Medical College (1920); Professor of Surgery at Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College and Hon. Surgeon at King Edward Hospital, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1922 and President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1928; Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly

from Bombay City. *Publications:* Some papers on Abdominal Surgery; publications on Social Reform, Improving the Position and Status of Hindu Women. *Address:* Pedder Road, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, THE HONOURABLE MR. RAMRAO MADHAVRAO, B.A. (Cantab.), LL.B., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., C.P. II. belongs to a well-known Maratha family and is a prominent public man of C.P. He graduated from Cambridge University and was called to the Bar in 1916. He was elected president of the All-India Maratha Conference at Belgium in 1917. He was elected to the C. P. Council in 1920 and again in 1923 as a Swarajist Party member. He resigned his seat owing to differences with the party in 1925 and in the same year was elected the first elected Chairman of the Amraoti District Council. He presided over the Maharashtra Conference at Satara in 1925 where his remarks regarding Mr. Gandhi and his politics raised a storm over India. In 1925 he was elected to the Delhi Assembly as an Independent, and in 1926 he was again elected to the C.P. Council as a Responsivist, and became Minister of the Province, the first Maratha to achieve the honour. Owing to differences with his colleague Mr. Raghavendra Rao, he resigned in 1928. As head of the Nationalist Party in Council, he accepted Ministry a second time in 1929. He lost his seat in 1930, and in 1931 he was president of the Nationalist Party of Berar. He appeared before the Franchise Committee and the Joint Parliamentary Committees. He was the first working Chairman of the Democratic Swarajist Party. He was in charge of Sandur State as adviser to the Raja Saheb, 1935-36. In 1937 he was again elected to the C. P. Assembly and has been included as a Minister in the Congress Ministry. *b.* November 25, 1892. *Address:* Morsl Road, Amraoti, (Berar).



DESHMUKH, DR. P. S., M. A. (Edin.), D. Phil. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Minister for Education, Central Provinces, *b.* December 1898. *m.* *d.* of Mr. Jalram Nana Vaidya of Bombay. *Educ:* Ferguson College, Poona, and took M.A. (Hons.) at Edinburgh. Won the Vans Duntor Research Scholarship in 1923. Called to the Bar in 1925 and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1926 by writing a thesis on the "Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature." Founded C. P. Berar Shetkari Sangh, Shradhdhan and Free Hostel, Shivaji Vyayamprasa Vak Mandal, etc. Was elected Chairman of District Council, Amraoti, in 1928; increased taxation by 50 per cent. for compulsory education and threw open public wells for untouchables. Elected to C.P. Council in 1930; appointed Minister, December 1930 and put in charge of Education and Agriculture. Reduced School fees for agriculturists; introduced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, Cattle Disease Prevention Bill, etc. Esta-

blished Provincial Village Uplift Board. Resigned Ministry August 1933 and resumed practice. Thesis published by Oxford University Press 1934 price Rs. 15. Elected Chairman, Co-operative Central Bank, Amraoti, biggest in the province, by an unprecedented majority, July 1934. Re-elected 1935. Chairman, C. P. and Berar Sports and Athletics Board since 1933. Member, Nagpur University Court, 1935-37; President, Shivaji Maratha High School, Amraoti, 1928-29, and re-elected, 1937; presided over Kurma Kshatriya Educational Conference at Harnaut, 1933. Address: Amraoti, Berar.

DESHPANDE, SHANTARAM RAMKRISHNA, B.A. (Born. 1st Class Honours), B. Litt. (Oxon.); Diploma in Economics and Politics and in Educational Theory and Practice (Oxon.), Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay, 6. 14th May 1899. m. Miss Leela Raje. Educ.: Elphinstone High School and Wilson College, Bombay, and University of Oxford. Appointed Senior Investigator, Labour Office, 1924; officiated as Director, Labour Office, 1925; statistician to the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, 1929. Nominated as a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1935. Publication: "Some Village Studies", "Some Vital Problems relating to the Bombay Working Classes" written in collaboration and Published in the *Indian Journal of Economics*. "A Note on the Cotton of which the famous Dacca Muslins were made" (Published in the Bombay University Journal). Address: 14th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

DESIKACHARIAR, DIWAN BAHADUR Sir T., B.A., B.L., Kt. (1922), K. I. H. (Gold) 1920; Advocate, Trichy. b. Sept. 1868. Educ.: Pachalyappa's and Presidency Colleges, Madras. m. Pattammal, d. of Dewan Bahadur T. M. Rangachari. Has been closely identified with Municipal and Local Board Institutions, was elected Chairman of Trichinopoly Municipal Council for one term and nominated President of the District Board for three terms; Ex-President of the District Urban Bank, the National College Council, Dt. Health Assn., Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, The Trinity Bank Ltd., The P. J. Bank Ltd., The Trichinopoly Mills Ltd., The East Tanjore Elec. Supply Corporation, and Dt. Scout's Council, Trichinopoly. Was a nominated Member in the Madras Legislative Council for two terms and took a leading part in amending the legislation in connection with the District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act, the Elementary Education Act and the Village Panchayat Courts Act; was a member of the Civil Justice Committee and the Malabar Tenancy Committee; President, Trichinopoly Hindu Devasthanam Committee and Chairman of the Trichinopoly Srirangam Electric Corporation. Address: 'Venkata Park,' Reynold's Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly; and 'Enderley,' Coonoor Railway Station.

DeSOUZA, DR. FRANCIS XAVIER, M.A., LL.D. (Cantab), BAR-AT-LAW, I.C.S., retired, nominated member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge in Law and called to the Bar from the Middle Temple, 1893. Entered the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment in 1894 and after serving in the Revenue and Judicial Departments retired as Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind, 1928. Nominated M.L.A. 1930. b. July 27, 1860. Address: East Nook, Mangalore, (S.K.)



DEVADOSS, THE HON. SIR DAVID MUTHIAN, B.A., B.L. (Madras), Bar-at-Law, Inner Temple, Kt. (1932). b. 18 Dec 1868. m. Lady Mosellamoney Chellammal Devadoss. Educ.: C. M. S. High School, Palamcottah; Hindu College, Tinnevely, and Presidency College, Madras. Practised as High Court Vakil in Tinnevely District from 1892 to 1908; called to the Bar in 1909 and settled in Madras and practised before High Court till appointed as one of His Majesty's Judges. Address: Sylvan Lodge, Mylapore, Madras.

DHANPAT RAI, DEWAN, JAGHEDAR, Chief of Eminabad, District Gujranwala, b. 1888. Educated at the Government College, Lahore.



Descendant of Dewan Bahadur Dewan Jowala Sahai, C. S. I., Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State whose services to the State and to the British Government constituted a proud record in the history of the family. Dewan Dhanpat Rai was deputed by the Kashmir State for training under the Punjab Government, 1908-1911. He was

appointed an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner at Ferozepur in 1900-1910; was appointed Wazir Wazarat in the Kashmir State, 1908-1930; Governor of Jammu Province 1930-31. Rendered notable services during the Great War 1914-19 by subscribing liberally to War Funds and the Red Cross Society, and further supplying recruits to the army. A leading Jagirdar of the State, His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Kashmir and Jammu conferred the title "Tazimi Sardar" on him. He has six sons who are all being educated. The eldest a graduate is receiving higher education in England, the third now at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun stood first in the All-India Competitive Army Entrance Examination in 1937, the fourth passed with distinction the Chiefs' College Diploma Examination. Address: Jammu (Tawi) P. O.

DIVATIA, HARSIDHBHAI VAJUBHAI, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, M.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay. *m.* Jolly Ben, d. of Principal A. B. Dhruva. Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares University. *Educ.*: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Professor of Philosophy, Barclay College, 1910-12; Practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court, 1912-1933; Professor, Government Law College, 1928-1931; Hon. Secretary, Bar Council, Bombay, 1932-33. *Publications*: "Psychology" (in Gujarati Language). *Address*: "Sans Souci," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DIWAKAR PRAKASH SINGH, KUNWAR, M.L.C., (U.P.). Educated at Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow. *m.* the daughter of the late Raja Bahadur Pratap Bahadur Singh,



C.I.B., of Pratapgarh, (Oudh), was an Hon. Magistrate and Hon. Munsif upto early 1937, was elected unanimously to the U. P. Legislative Council in 1930 and represented the Sitapur Non-Muslim constituency for six years at a stretch. He was re-elected to the Legislative Council from the same constituency in February 1937. He has travelled in almost all parts of India and has also visited Europe, is the only son and heir apparent to Raja Bahadur Suraj Baksh Singh, O.B.E., Taluqdar of Kasumanda. *b.* October 2, 1903. *Address*: Post & Telegraph Office, Kamapur, Dt. Sitapur, (U. P.)

DOSANJH, S. N. S., B.Sc. (Lond.), A.M.I.C.E., Civil Engineer, Bhopal State, *b.* 4th February, 1907, son of Sardar Bahadur K. S. Dosanjhi of Jullundur, Punjab; *m.* Miss Dally Singh of Binn. *Educ.*: Government High School, Jullundur, St. Joseph College, Mussoorie, and King's College, London, apprenticed to Messrs. Dorman Long and Co., Engineers, London; Sub-Divisional Officer, Military Engineering Service, Lahore 1931-35; Lieutenant, Army in India Reserve of Officers; Civil Engineer in charge, Sehore Sugar Factory. Represented the Institution of Highway Engineers of London at the International Road Conference at Washington (1930), travelled extensively in America, Canada and the European continent before coming out to India. Has written several articles in Engineering Journals. *Recreation*: Tennis. *Address*: Circuit House, Sehore Cantt., Bhopal State.

DORNAKAL, BISHOP OF, since 1912; Rt. Rev. VEDANAYAKAM SAMUEL AZARIAH, 1st Indian bishop, Hon. LL.D. (Cantab.); *b.* 17 Aug. 1874. *Educ.*: C. M. S. High School, Mengnanapuram; C. M. S. College, Tinnevely; Madras Christian College. One of founders of Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevely, 1903; Hon. Secretary, 1903-9; Hon. Gen. Secretary of National Missionary Society of India, 1906-9; visited Japan as Delegate of World Student Christian Federation, 1907, and its Vice-President, 1909-11; visited England as Delegate to World's Missionary Conference, 1910; Head of Dornakal Mission, 1909-12. *Publications*: Holy Baptism, Confirmation, First Corinthians,

India and the Christian Movement, The Acts of the Apostles, The Life of Christ according to St. Mark, Christ in the Indian Villages, General Editor of The Pastor and the Pastorate. *Address*: Dornakal Singareni Collieries, Deccan.

DOW, HUGH, C.S.I. (1937), C.I.E. (1932). *b.* 1886, *m.* Ann, d. of James Sheffield 1913; *Educ.*: Aske's Hatcham School and Univ. Coll., London. Entered I.C.S., 1909 and served as Asst. Coll. in Sind. Municipal Commr. for Surat, 1916-18. Asst. Commr. in Sind; for Civil Supplies and Recruiting, 1918-20; and Deputy Controller of Princes. Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay, 1921; Ag. Secretary, Finance Department, 1923; Financial Advisor to P.W.D., 1926; 1927-33 Revenue Officer to Lloyd Barrage Scheme, Sind; Member of Sind Committee, 1932; Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee 1933-34; Joint Secretary, Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, 1934-36; Secretary, Commerce Department, 1936. *Address*: Delhi and Simla.

DUBEY, DORI LALL, M.A. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (London), Professor of Economics, Meerut College, *b.* Sept. 1897. *Educ.*: Agra College (1916-1922) and the London School of Economics and Political Science (1923-1930). Professor of Economics, Meerut College since 1923. Was invited by the U. P. Government in Jan. 1931 to a Conference at Lucknow with Sir Arthur Salter, the economic expert of the League of Nations, to discuss the plan of an Economic organisations for India. Member, Board of Economic Inquiry, U.P.; of the Editorial Board of the U. P. Co-operative Journal of the Committee of Courses in Economics of the Board of High Schools and Inter. Education, U. P. and of the Executive Committee of the Indian Economic Association. Served as a member of the U. P. Agricultural Debt Committee (1932) and submitted a note on the dangers of Land Alienation Act. Has travelled widely in India and all countries of Europe except Russia and Spain and Portugal. A frequent writer to the press on economic and financial questions. *Publications*: Indian Economics (1927); Revd. 1932 and The Indian Public Debt, with a foreword by Sir George Schuster (1930). "Some Financial and Economic Problems of India" and "R. T. C. Financial Safeguards" (1931). *Address*: Meerut College, Meerut.

DUDHORIA, NABA KUMAR SING, g.s. of RAI BUDH SING DUDHORIA, BAHADUR OF AZIMGANJ; Zemindar and Banker. *b.* 1904, *m.* sister of Fateh Chand, present Jagat Sett of Murshidabad. *Educ.*: privately. Member, Legislative Assembly, (1930-34); Member, British Indian Association, Calcutta; Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Country League, Delhi and Simla; Chelmsford Club, Delhi and Simla; Bengal Landholders' Association, Calcutta; Bengal Flying Club, Dum-Dum; Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Royal Calcutta Turf Club,



Calcutta; Marwari Association, Calcutta; Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, Calcutta; Life Member, Automobile Association of Bengal, Calcutta; Murshidabad Silk Association, Berhampore, Bengal; Member, Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta and all Bengal Music Conference, Member, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Patron, Friends' Union Club, Berhampore, Bengal; Vice-President, Kalighat Club, Calcutta; Life Member, Mohan Bagun Club, Calcutta. Address: 74/1, Clive Street, Calcutta and Azimganj, P.O., Murshidabad, Dist. (Bengal).

DUFF, REGINALD JAMES, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; General Manager, New India Assurance Company, Ltd., Bombay. b. 11 July 1886. m. Olive A. Lockie. Educ.: Whitgift Grammar School, North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., London and Bombay. Address: Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

DUGGAN, SIR JAMSHEDI NUSSERAWANJI, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., D.O. (Oxon), F.C.P.S., Lt.-Col., A.I.R.O., L.M. & S., J.P., Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. b. 8 April 1884. m. Miss Parakh. Educ.: Bombay, Oxford, Vienna and London. Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital, Bombay; is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner. Hon. Member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt. Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Publications: A number of papers embodying research and of great scientific value, contributions to various periodicals. Address: The Lawnside, Harliness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DUHR, THE REV. JOSEPH, S.J., Ph.D., D.D., Professor. b. March 18, 1885. Educ.: the Gymnasium Ehternach Grand Duchy of Luxemburg; St. Joseph's College, Turnhout, Belgium; Manresa House, Rochester, London; St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst; Imperial College, South Kensington; St. Mary's Theological Seminary, Kurseong, India; Gregorian University, Rome; Campion Hall, Oxford; Professor at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, 1910-1915; Professor at St. Xavier's College Bombay, 1918-1921; Principal of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, from 1924 to 1932. Address: St. Xavier's College, Cruikshank Road, Bombay.

DUNI CHAND, LALA, B.A., Licentiate in law Honours in Persian and Literature (1894). Member, Legislative Assembly, Vakalat and Public Work. b. 1873. m. Shrimati Bhagdevi. Educ.: Forman Christian College and Oriental Coll., Lahore. Practised at the bar until 1921. Entered public life and took part in various activities of the Arya Samaj since 1899; was Manager of Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Ambala, from 1906-1921; Member, Managing Committee, D.A.V. College; resumed practice in 1923; presided over All-India Sud Conference in 1917; been a member, All-India Congress Committee, since 1920; was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in 1922 under Criminal Law Amendment Act; presided over Punjab Provincial Conference

held in Rohtak in 1922; was Swarajist Member of the Second Legislative Assembly. Suspended practice in 1930; Nominated Member, Working Committee of All-India Congress Committee; was invited by Government to serve on the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee in 1920. Elected President, Punjab Prov. Congress Committee, Aug. 1930; was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment under Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, for continuing member of the Congress Working Committee after it had been declared unlawful. Was elected President, district Bar-Association, Ambala in 1933 and 1934. Acted as president, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee during period of incarceration of Dr. Satya Pal in jail. Has been local director of Punjab National Bank, Ambala City and Cantt. since 1933. Address: Kripa Nivas, Ambala.

DUNNICLIFF, HORACE BARRATT, M.A. (Cantab.), M.A., Sc.D. (Dublin); F.I.C., I.E.S. Principal, Government College, Lahore, since 1930; Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, Punjab University since 1924; (also Fellow, Dean of the Science Faculty and Syndic), Chemical Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue, Finance Department, Government of India, since 1928. b. 23 September 1855. m. Freda Gladys Burgoyne, eldest d. of Frederick William Burgoyne-Wallace (1926). Educ.: Wilson's Grammar School and Downing College, Cambridge (Foundation Scholar). M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P., 1908-1914; Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1914-17; Government College, Lahore, 1917 to date; Indian Munitions Board, 1917. Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, 1918-1921; Delegate to Imperial Education Conference (London), 1927; Special duty with Finance Department, Government of India, 1928-29; Member, Punjab Research Council, Punjab Chemical Research Fund Committee, Indian Committee of Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland; Vice-President, Indian Chemical Society, President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1934. Publications: Research papers in chemical journals. Address: The Lodge, Government College, Lahore, Punjab.

DUIT, AMAR NATH, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., s. of late Mr. Durga Dass Dutt and Shrimati Jugal Mohini Dutt. Advocate, Calcutta High Court. b. 19 May 1875. m. Shrimati Tincari Ghosh, 1897, daughter, Sandhyakara, born 1902; son, Asok Nath, b. 1906. Educ.: Salkia A. S. School, Howrah; Ripon Collegiate School and Municipal School, Calcutta Metropolitan Institution and Presidency Coll., was Chairman, Local Board; Member, District Board; Secretary, People's Association, District Association, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Burdwan; elected Member, Court of the University of Delhi from 1925-1934 and Elected Member, Indian Legislative Assembly from 1923-1934, was President, Bengal Postal Conference 1926 and All-India Telegraph Union 1928-34 and of the Shuddhi Conference 1928 and President, Burdwan Arya Samaj 1928-30 and was editor of monthly magazine, *Aleo* Member, Retrenchment Committee 1931. Address: "Rurki Aloy," Keshabpur, P. O. and "Purbachal," Burdwan.

DUTT, HEMCHANDRA, B.L., RAI SAHEB, M.L.C. (Assam). He is one of the leading lawyers in Assam. He joined the Silehar Bar in 1911 and was appointed Govt. Pleader of Cachar in 1932. Prominent in flood relief work in 1915, 1916 and 1929 he was made Rai Sahab in 1931. He is connected with all the educational and other important institutions in Cachar. He was the Chairman of the Co-operative Bank for four years and President of the Postal and R.M.S. Association for some years. He is the Vice-President of the Governing Body of the Gurukulharan College, Silehar, and is intimately connected with the tea industry of Cachar. *b. Sept. 30, 1884. Address: Silehar, Assam.*



DWIVEDI, RAMAGYAN, M.A. (Honrs.), Principal, Maharaja's College, Dhar, eldest s. of Pt. Rambhadra Dube, Zemindar of Basti and Srimati Baliraji Devi, *b. 21 Nov. 1902. m. Miss Sarala Devi Misra, y. d. of Pt. Ramharakh Misra, Zemindar of Bichhia; Educ.: Govt. High School, Basti, Benares Hindu University, and Allahabad University U. P. Govt. Scholar (1917-20); 1st Class Honours in English Literature, Gold Medalist and Scholar of the University, 1918-24. Prof. of English D.A.-V. College, Cawnpore, 1924-27; Head of English Department, N. R. B. G. College, Khurja, Vice-Principal, K. K. College, Lucknow and Principal, Hindi Vidyapith College, Allahabad; Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Students' Conference and Secretary, All-India Poets' Conference (1925); President, Board of Education, Dhar State, Member, Board of Education for Central India, Rajputana and Gwalior at Ajmer, its examiner and Member on the Committee of Courses in English; awarded the title of *Sahityamani* by His Holiness the Sankaracharya; represented Dhar State as a delegate in the All-Asia Educational Conference, 1930 as also at the All-India Education Conference at Gwalior (1936); Elected President, All-India Arya Kumar Conference, Bareilly (1931). Member, P. E. N. Society of World Writers; Invited to speak in the Vasant Vyakhyan Mala Series of annual lectures organised by the late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar and elected to the Executive Council of the All-India Education Federation. *Publications:* From Dawn to Dusk; Songs from Surdas; Songs from Mirabai; History of Hindi Literature; Saurabh; Soneki Gaei, (Hindi Drama); Dooj ka Chand, (Hindi); Sansar ke Sahityik, (Hindi); Padya-Punj; Life and Speeches of Pandit J. L. Nehru, (illustrated); Readings in English; A Critical Guide to the Study of Poetry. Published a number of original papers on Philology, Literature, Folklore, etc., in leading English and Vernacular Journals; Edited several classical Hindi books and periodicals, *Udaya, Kadambari, Indore Times and Sammelan Patrika (Weekly)*. Recreation—billiards, tennis, and chess; hobby—stamp collecting. *Address:* Maharaja's College, Dhar and Villa Soma Captainganj, Basti (U.P.)*

EASTLEY, CHARLES MORTIMER, J.P., Solicitor and Notary Public. Solicitor to the Government of Bombay, Public Prosecutor for Bombay, Proctor, Bombay High Court. *b. 2 September 1890. m. Esme Beryl Chester Wintle, M.B.E. Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature, England June 1914. Served in the Great War from 1914-1919 as Lieut. R.F.A. (T.F.) as an Observer and Pilot in R.F.C. and Pilot in the R.A.F. Address: C/o Little & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Central Bank Building, Bombay.*

EBRAHIM, SIR CURRIMBOY (3rd) Baronet, J.P.; b. 13th April 1903; succeeded his father Sir Mahomedboy Currimboy Ebrahim (2nd) Baronet, 1928; landed Proprietor Bombay; *m. 1926 Animakhanum, of Cassamally Jirazbhoy of Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; President of the Board of Trustees of the Currimboy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage, Matunga, Bombay, Member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932; repeatedly elected and served on the Executive Committee of the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; President of the Muslim Committee, Bombay; Elected President of the Muslim Peace and Relief Committee during the Hindu Muslim disturbances in Bombay in 1936; presided over the Gujarat and Kathiawar Muslim Provincial Educational Conference held at Ahmedabad in 1934; was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League Sessions held in Bombay in March 1936; a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 1928-29 and again from 1935; Elected Member of the Reformed Bombay Legislative Council from the Bombay City and Suburban Urban Muslim Constituency 1937. Address: "Belvedere," Warden Road, Bombay.*

EDWARDS, THE REV. JAMES FAIRBROTHER, Principal, United Theological College of Western India and English Editor of the *Dnyanodaya* (or *Rise of Knowledge*) for six Missions. *b. March 25th 1875. m. Miss Mary Louise Wheeler, Principal, Kindergarten Training School. Educ.: (Wesleyan) Methodist Theological College, Handsworth, Birmingham, England. Eight years in charge of English Churches in England; arrived in India, Sept. 1908; until 1914 (Wesleyan) Methodist Superintendent in Bombay; since 1914 loaned by (Wesleyan) Methodist Church to American Marathi Mission for literary and theological work; went to Poona, July 1930, to take charge of United Theological College. *Publications:* *The Life and Teaching of Tukaram*; article on *Tukaram* in Vol. XII of *Hastings' Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics*; *The Holy Spirit the Christian Dynamic*; four Marathi books on The Cross, the Resurrection and the Holy Spirit; two Marathi Works on *Tukaram*; Editor since 1919 of English Section of the *Dnyanodaya*; *Liquor and Opium in India*; (reprint of Memorandum to Simon Commission, published in London). Editor of the "Poet Saints of Maharashtra" Series of English translations of Marathi poetry, history and biography, 11 vols. Address: United Theological College, 7, Sholapur Road, Poona.*

EMERSON, H.E. SIR HERBERT WILLIAM, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E., Governor of the Punjab, b. 1 June 1881. *Educ.*: Calday Grange Grammar School; Magdalene College, Cambridge. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905; Manager Bahawal State, 1911-14; Superintendent and Settlement Officer, Mandi State, 1915; Assistant Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Punjab, 1917; Deputy Commissioner, 1922; Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1926; Chief Secretary to Government,



Punjab, 1927-28; Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, 1930-32; appointed Governor of the Punjab, 1933. *Address*: Government House, Lahore.

ERSKINE, LORD, JOHN FRANCIS ASHLEY, G.C.I.E. (1934); Governor of Madras, 15th November 1934; Lieut. R. of O. Scots Guards, late Lieut., Scots Guards, M. P. (U.) Westonsuper-Mare Division Somerset of 1922-23, and since 1924. b. 20th April, 1895; *a.s.* of 12th Earl of Mar and Kellie, m. 1919, Lady Marjorie Hervey, *a.d.* of 4th Marquess of Bristol, *q.v.*, four *s.* *Educ.*: Eton, Christ Church, Oxford; Asst. Private Secretary, (unpaid) to Rt. Hon. Walter Long, (1st Lord of Admiralty), 1920-21; Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid) to the Postmaster-General, (Sir W. Joynson Hicks), 1923; Principal Private Secretary (unpaid) to Home Secretary, 1924; Assistant Government Whip in National Government, 1932; *Heir*: *a.* Master of Erskine, *q.v.* *Address*: 6, St. James Square, S.W. 1., Government House, Madras.



FALIERE, RT. REV. ALBERT PIERRE JEAN, Vicar Apostolic of Northern Burma and Titular Bishop of Clysma since 1930. b. 1888. *Address*: Mandalay.

FARIDKOT, H. H. FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT-KABAR-I-HIND, BRAR BANS, RAJA HAR INDIR SINGH BAHADUR OF. b. 1915, *s.* in 1910 rules one of the Sikh States of the Punjab. *Address*: Faridkot, Punjab.

FARRAN, ARTHUR COURTNEY, B.A. (1911), F.R. Hist. Society, Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar. b. June 15, 1890. *Educ.*: Trinity Coll., Dublin. *Address*: Dharwar.

FAWCUS, GEORGE ERNEST, M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1927), O.B.E. (1923), V. D. (1923), Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, b. 12 March 1885, m. (1911) Mary Christine, *d.* of the late Walter Dawes, J.P. of Ryde, Sussex. *Educ.*: Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Joined the I.E.S. 1909; Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, 1917-30; President, Public Service

Commission for Behar, Orissa and Central Provinces and Berar (1937). *Address*: Ranchi (via Ranchi Road Station, E.I.R.)

FAZLUR RAHMANKHAN, MOHAMED, KHAN BAHADUR, M.L.A., the United Provinces. He graduated both in Arts and Law from the M.A.O. College, Aligarh and has been practising in Shahjahanpur as an advocate since 1918. He was elected to the U.P. Council in 1921 and Continued as its member until March 1937. He is now a member of the U.P. Assembly. He was the Chairman of the Shahjahanpur Municipal Board from 1923 to 1925 and from 1928 to 1931. He was again elected Chairman in 1935 which office he is still holding. The title of 'Khan Bahadur' was conferred on him in 1924. He is the President or Member of various Societies and Associations. He is a leading zemindar and Advocate of the Province. b. May 1893. *Address*: Fazlur Rahman Khan Road, Usman Bagh, Shahjahanpur.



FAZULBUHOY CURRIMBUHOY, SIR (1913); C.B.E. (1920); Merchant and Millowner, b. 4 Oct. 1872, m. Bai Sakinabai, *d.* of the late Mr. Datoobhoi Ebrahim. *Educ.*: privately; Municipal Corporation for over 21 years; Chairman, Standing Committee (1910-11); President, 1914-15; Represented Bombay Millowners' Association on Bombay Prov. Council, 1910-12 and Bombay Mahomedans on Imperial Legislative Council, 1913-16; represented Bombay Corp. on Board of the Prince of Wales Museum of W. India; now a nominated Member by the Government. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund. Appointed by Government Member of various Committees and Commissions, chief being the Weights and Measures Committee, Committee on the education of Factory Employees, and the Commission for Life Saving Appliances; invited by Government to be one of the three delegates from India to the International Financial Conference at Brussels, convened by the Council of the League of Nations, 1920. Connected with many of the principal industrial concerns in Bombay, Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 1914-15. An active Member of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, being Chairman, 1907-8. A keen advocate of education, particularly of Mahomedans. Member of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, a Trustee of the Aligarh College, a Vice-President of the All-India Muslim League, a Member of the Committee of the Moslem University Foundation Association. Sheriff of Bombay, 1926. *Address*: Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

FERMOR, SIR LEWIS LEIGH, KT. (1935), F.R.S., O.B.E. (1919), D.Sc. (London), A.R.S.M., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., F.N.I., M. Inst. M.M., Director, Geological Survey of India, 1932-35; b. 18 Sep. 1880. *Educ.*: Wilson's Grammar School, Camberwell, Royal College of Science

and Royal School of Mines, London, National Scholar, 1898; Murcheson Medalist and Prizeman, 1900; Geological Survey of India, 1902-35; Director 1932-35 attached Indian Munitions Board, 1917-18; represented Government of India at International Geological Congresses in Sweden (1910); Canada (1913); Spain (1926); South Africa (1929); President, Mining and Geological Institute of India, 1922; Vice-President, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1931-33; President 1933-36; President, National Institute of Sciences of India, 1935-1936; Vice-President, Himalayan Club, 1931 and 1932; Vice-President, Society of Economic Geologists, 1932 and 1933; President, Governing Body, Indian School of Mines, 1921, 1925, 1928 to 1935; Bigsby Medal, Geological Society of India, 1921. *Publications*: Manganese Ore Deposits of India; Memoirs, Geological Survey of India, and numerous papers on mineralogy, petrology, ore-deposits, meteorites and mineral statistics in the publications of the Geological Survey of India, the Transactions, Mining Geological Institute of India, the Journal, Asiatic Society, Bengal, The Geological Magazine, and elsewhere. *Address*: C/o Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, and Bengal United Service Club, Calcutta.

FIELD, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR DONALD MOYLE, Kt. C.I.E. (1935); Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, Rajputana, since 1935. b. 19 November 1881. *m.* Muriel Flay, *d.* of the late Surgeon-General G. W. R. Hay. *Educ.*: Tonbridge School. R. M. C. Sandhurst, Indian Army, 1900, 1907; Political Department, Government of India, 1907-1935. *Address*: Jodhpur, Rajputana.

FILOOSE, LT.-COL. CLEMENT, M.V.O.; Military Sec. to Maharaja of Gwalior, since 1901; b. 1853. *Educ.*: Carmelite Monastery, Clondalkin; Carlow College. Entered Gwalior State service, 1872; Lt.-Col., 1903; Assistant Inspector-Gen., Gwalior Police and General Inspecting Officer, 1893-97; A.-D.-C. to the Maharaja Scindia, 1899-1901. *Address*: Gwalior.

FINLAYSON, MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT GORDON, C.B. (1931); C.M.G. (1918); D.S.O. (1915); R.A., Commanding Rawalpindi District since 1931. b. 15th April 1881. *m.* 1912, Mary Leslie, *d.* of late James Richmond; Kincardine, Perthshire. Entered Army, 1900; Captain, 1903; Major, 1914; Major-General, 1930; served European War, 1914-18. (despatches 8 times, Bt. Lieut., Colonel, Bt. Col. D.S.O., C.M.G.); North Russia 1919; A.D.C. to the King, 1929-30; G.S.O. 1. War Office, 1921-25; G.S.O. 1. Staff College, 1925-27; C.R.A. 3rd Division, 1927-30. *Address*: Rawalpindi.

FITZHERBERT, REAR-ADMIRAL HERBERT, C.B. (1937); C.M.G. (1919); Royal Navy. b. 10 August 1885; son of late Samuel Wyndham Fitzherbert of Kingswear, Devon; *m.* Rachel, 2nd daughter of Col. L. H. Hanbury. Joined H. M. S. Britannia, 1900; Lieutenant 1907; Commander, 1917; Captain 1924; Rear-Admiral 1936; served Battle of Jutland (despatches); Flag-Lieutenant to Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet, 1914-16; commanded Signal School, Portsmouth, 1932-

34; H. M. S. Devonshire 1934-36; Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy 1937; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; Russian Order of St. Anne. *Address*: Admiral's House, Bombay.

FITZMAURICE, DESMOND FITZJOHN, MAJOR, ROYAL ENGINEERS (retired 1930); B.A., (Hons.), Cantab., J.P. Master, Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps. b. 17 August 1893. *m.* 1926, Nancy, *d.* of Rev. John Sherlock and Mrs. Leake, of Grayswood, Surrey, 1 s. 2 d. *Educ.*: Bradfield College and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 1912-14; Cambridge University, 1920-22; Served with Royal Engineers in France, Belgium and Italy during Great War, 1914-1918; Wounded, 1915; mentioned in Despatches, 1918; Instructor, R. M. A., Woolwich, 1918-1920; Instructor, Sch. of Military Engineering, Chatham, 1923-1925; Engineer, Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., 1927-29; Deputy Mint Master, Bombay and Calcutta, 1929-1931; Dy. Master, Security Printing, India, Nasik, 1932-33. Master, Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps, since 1934. *Publications*: Papers on Hydro-Electric Developments in France; Work of Military Engineers in the Indian Mints. *Address*: Caxton House, Nasik Road, G. I. P. Railway.

FLEMING, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE, C.B. (1935); C.B.E. (1932); D.S.O. (1916); Commander, Madras District. b. 3 Nov. 1879. *m.* Simone, *d.* of Pierre Gresy of Paris. *Educ.*: Epsom and University Colleges. In ranks Imperial Yeomanry, 1 year 165 days. Joined Somerset L.I., 1901; S. African War, 1900-01; Great War, 1915-19. Commanded 7th Battalion Gloucester Regiment, 7th Bn. N. Staff Regt., 9th Bn. K. War. Reg., 1st Bn. Welch Reg. Served in France, Gallipoli, M. E. F. Persia and Middle East. Commander in Shanghai, 1931-33; Major-General, 1933; Medals S. African War, Q.M.G. Clasp; Order of S. Stanislaus 3rd Class with swords, 1914-15; S. B. W. M., V.M., D.S.O. *Address*: Flagstaff House, Bangalore.

FORBES, VERNON SHEGRIED, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.G.S., Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur, C.P. b. 9th December 1905. *m.* Miss Eleanor Lois Arnold (Dec. 1937). *Educ.*: Capetown, S. Africa; Christ's College, Cambridge; University of California. *Address*: Raipur, C.P.

FORSTER, SIR MARTIN ONSLOW, Kt. 1933 Ph.D. (Wurzburg), D.Sc. (London), F.I.C., F.R.S. (1905); b. 1872. *Educ.*: Private schools; Finsbury Technical College, Wurzburg Univ.; Central Technical College, South Kensington. Asst. Prof. of Chemistry, Royal College of Science, 1902-13; Director, Salters' Institute of Industrial Chemistry, 1918-22; Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1922-33; Hon. Secretary, Chemical Society, 1904-10; Treasurer, 1915-22; Longstaff Medalist, 1915; President of Chemistry Section, British Association, 1921; President, Indian Science Congress, 1925. *Publications*: Contributions to Transactions of the Chemical Society, *Address*: Old Banni Mantap, Mysore City.

FOWLER, GILBERT JOHN, D.Sc., F.I.C., F.R. San L., F.N.I. b. 1868, m. Amy Hindmarsh, d. of George S. and Eleanor Scott. *Educ.*: Sidcot School, Somerset; Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester; Heidelberg University. For 20 years in service of Rivers Committee of Manchester Corporation Responsible for treatment of the sewage and trade-effluents of Manchester. Pioneer of "Activated Sludge" process of sewage purification. World-wide experience as sanitary expert. Consulted by cities of New York, Cairo, Shanghai, and Hankow. First visited India in 1906 on special duty for Government of Bengal, re purification jute mill effluents. From 1916 to 1924 Professor of Applied Chemistry and later of Bio-chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. During the war was Consulting Adviser to the Government of India on the production of acetone, used in the manufacture of cordite. Was appointed Principal of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, in July 1927. Retired in November 1929, after assisting in framing a policy for the conduct of the Institute, accepted by Government. Has been President of the Indian Chemical Society, is Honorary Corresponding Secretary for India of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, and Corresponding Member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. Has published many scientific papers and discourses. *Address*: MacKay's Gardens Annexe, Graemes Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

FYZEE RAHAMIN, S., Artist. b. 19 Dec. 1880. m. Afiya Begum H. Fyzee, sister of Her Highness Nazli Rafiya Begum of Janjira. *Educ.*: School of the Royal Academy of Arts, London and privately with John Sargent, R.A., and Sir Solomon, J. Solomon, R.A., London. Exhibitor at the Royal Academy Annual Exhibitions; privately at the Gallery George Petit in Paris, Goupil's Arthur Tooth's and the New Burlington Galleries in London, Knoedlers', Andersons' New York and at the Palace of Fine Arts in San-Francisco. In 1925 the National Gallery of British Art acquired two paintings for their permanent collection, now hung in the Tate Gallery, Milbank. In 1930 the authorities of the Luxembourg Gallery of Paris acquired one painting for their permanent collection, as also the City Art Gallery of Manchester. Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Emress honoured his exhibition by a visit at the New Burlington Galleries. In 1926 and 1927, painted the first dome in the Imperial Secretariat in New Delhi and in 1928-29 the 2nd dome of the Committee Room 'B' of the same building. For several years Art Adviser to H.H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. In the spring of 1930 the authorities of the City Art Gallery, Manchester organised an exhibition of his entire works at their Galleries by special invitation. Painted many portraits of the Princes and Nobles of India. Leader of the Indian School of painting and opposed to the methods both of the Bombay and the Bengal Schools. *Publications*: 'History of the Beni-Israelites of India. *Address*: "Alwan-e-Rif'at," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

GAJENDRAGADKAR, ASHYATTHAMA BALACHARYA, M.A., M.R.A.S. Professor of Sanskrit. Elphinstone College, Bombay. b. 1 Oct. 1892. m. Miss Kamalabai Shaligram of Satara. *Educ.*: Satara High School, Satara and the Deccan College, Poona. Appointed Assistant to Professor of Sanskrit at Elphinstone Coll., Sept. 1915; Lecturer, 1917; apptd. Prof. of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, in 1920. Holds the rank of Captain and commands "C" Company of the 1st (Bombay) Bu. U.T.C. (I.T.F.). Is one of the founders of the Swastik League (1929) and the G.O.G. of its Volunteer Corps. *Publications*: Critical editions of many Sanskrit classics for the use of University students which include Kalidasa's Ritusamhara; Kalidasa's Shakuntala; Bana's Harshacharita; Dandin's Dashakumara Charita; Bhatta Narayana's Venisamhara, Anambahata's Tarika Sangraha, etc. *Address*: Maharmja Building, Bombay 4.

GANDHI, THE HON. MR. BHANJU RAM, B.A., LL., Finance Minister. N. W. P. Province, b. October 1888; m. Shrimati Baldevi, d. of L. Sukhu Ram Jawa of Dera Ismail Khan; *Educ.*: C. M. High School, Dera Ismail Khan, D. A. V. College, Lahore, Dayal Singh College, Lahore, and Law College, Lahore. Edited for some time "Frontier Advocate", Dera Ismail Khan, "Punjab Advocate", Multan, and "Bharat Mata", Lahore. Started practice as a lawyer in 1917, non-co-operated in 1922. *Address*: Finance Minister, Abbottabad.

GANDHI, DIWAN BAHADUR, C. M., Chairman. Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Sarwanjanik Education Society, Surat; Surat District Co-operative Bank Ltd., & District Co-operative Institute, Surat; Vice-Chairman, Bombay Co-operative Institute. b. 1871. *Educ.*: at Elphinstone and the Government Law Colleges, Bombay. Enrolled High Court Pleader, Bombay 1896, worked as Secretary, Indian National Congress, Surat, 1907. Public Prosecutor, 1918-1920. Member of Tribunal Kaira Disturbance Cases 1919. Member, Legislative Council 1921-24 and also in 1927. Chairman, Retrenchment Committee and Excise Committee, Bombay Government; enrolled Advocate O.S., 1926. Member, All-India Co-operative Institute Association. Hon. Principal Sarwanjanik Law College, Surat. Member, Executive Committee All-India Liberal Federation. Director, Surat Electricity Company Ltd. Member, Legal Education Committee, University of Bombay. *Publications*: Mount Stuart Elphinstone (Rulers of India Series), "Co-operative Law" and "Rural Economics." *Address*: Surat, (B. B. & C.I. Railway.)



GANDHI, MANMOHAN PURUSHOTTAM, M.A., F.R.Econ.S., F.S.S., Chief Commercial Manager. Dalmia Cement Ltd., Chief Commercial Manager, Rohtas Industries Ltd.; Manager, Indian Cement & Paper Marketing Co., Ltd.; Manager, Aluminium Corporation

of India Ltd.; Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., son of late Purushottam Kahanji Gandhi of Limbdi (Kathiawar). *b.* 5th November, 1901. *Educ.*: Bahauddin College, Junagadh; Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and the Benares Hindu University. *m.* 1915 Ramdharguri, G.A. (Indian Women's University), daughter of Sukhlal Chhaganlal Shah of Wadhwan. Joined Government of Bombay, Labour Office, as Statistical Assistant 1926; Indian Currency League, Bombay, as Assistant Secretary 1926; Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1926-36; Registrar, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Tribunal of Arbitration 1928-36; Secretary, Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta 1932-36; Jt. Hon. Secretary, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Calcutta, 1933, 35; Secretary, Indian National Committee, International Chamber of Commerce 1929-31; Secretary, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry 1929-30. Head, Credit Department, National City Bank of New York, Calcutta, 1936-37. Appointed Member, Power Alcohol Committee, U.P. and Bihar Governments, 1938. *Publications*: "A Mercantile Marhuc for India", "Economic Planning in India", "A Revised Tariff Policy for India" and several other books on Indian economics. *Address*: C/o, Dalmia Cement Ltd., 7, Narain Babu Lane, Calcutta.

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND, Bar-at-Law (Inner Temple). *b.* 2nd October 1869. *Educ.* at Rajkot, Bhavnagar and London. Practised law in Bombay, Kathiawar, and South Africa. Was in charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War and the Zulu revolt in Natal. During the great war raised an ambulance corps and conducted a recruiting campaign in Kaira district. Started and led the Satyagraha movement, (1918-19) and the non-cooperation campaign, (1920) in addition to associating himself with the Khilafat agitation, (1919-21). Has championed the cause of Indians abroad, notably those in South and East Africa. Sentenced to six years' simple imprisonment in March, 1922; released, Feb. 4th, 1924. President of the Indian National Congress, 1924. Inaugurated campaign of Civil Disobedience, especially of the breach of the Salt Laws, April, 1930. Interned, 5th May, 1930 and released 26th January 1931. Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931. Signed the Truce with Lord Irwin as representative of British Government. 6th March 1931. Imprisoned, January 1932; released on May 8th, 1933. *Publications*: "Indian Home Rule," "Universal Dawn," "Young India," "Nava Jivan" (Hindi and Gujarati), "Autobiography" 2 Vols., "Self-Indulgence vs. Self-control," "Guide to Health". *Address*: Wardha, C. P.

GANDHI, NAGARDAS PURUSHOTTAM, M.A., B.Sc., A.R.S.M., D.I.C., P.G.S., M. Inst. M.M., M. Inst. M., M.I.S.L., University Professor and Head of Department of Mining and Metallurgy; Benares Hindu University, Benares; s. of late Purushottam Kahanji Gandhi of Limbdi (Kathiawar); *b.* 22nd December 1886. *m.* 1906, Shyvkumvar d. of Sheth Bhudar Lalchand,

Ranpur; *Educ.*: Bahauddin College, Junagadh, Wilson College, Bombay, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Joined Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., 1915; General Manager, Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., in Tavoy (Lower Burma) where wolfram and tin mining was carried on during the Great War, (1916-1919); University Professor and Head of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University since 1919; President, Geology Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1933. President, Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India, 1935-36. *Address*: 122, Sutton Court Road, London, W.4.

GANGARAMA KAULA, B.A., C.I.E. (June 1930); I.A. & A.S., Retired Controller of Civil Accounts. *b.* 9 May 1877. *m.* to Bhagyabharce Wanchoo of Lahore and Delhi. *Educ.*: Central Model School, Lahore and Government College; Lahore. Entered the service of Government of India as Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 1896; rose to the rank of Accountant-General, 1921; Accountant-General, Central Revenues, New Delhi, 1925-1928; Director, Railway Audit, New Delhi and Simla, 1929-30; Controller, Civil Accounts, New Delhi and Simla, 1930-32; appointed to officiate as Auditor-General from September 1930 to January 1931; Member, Posts and Telegraphs Accounts, Enquiry Committee, 1931; Member, Bombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932; Member, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34; Acting Honorary Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association. (Indian Council) (1930, 1933, 1935 and 1936); Honorary Treasurer, Indian Public Schools Society upto 1936; Honorary Treasurer, All-India Women's Education Fund Association, Hon. Treasurer, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund (India), 1934-35; Chief Minister, Jind State (Punjab); Fellow, Punjab University. *Publications*: Several departmental codes, manuals and reports. *Address*: New Delhi, Simla, Sangrur (Jind State).

GANGULI, SUPRAKASH, Artist, M.R.A.S., F.R.S.A. (Lond.), Curator, Museum and Art Gallery, Baroda. *b.* 8th May 1886. *m.* Srimati Tanujabala Devi. *Educ.*: Doveton College, Calcutta, subsequently visited Europe chiefly for the study of Fine Arts and Archaeology. He held a temporary post in the Imperial Archaeological Survey under late Dr. B. B. Spooner, Dy. Director-General of Archaeology in India. Here he spent about 6 years doing the work of photographing and listing of the Ancient Monuments in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, Assam and Chota Nagpur and of studying ancient Indian Sculptures in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and branches. *Publications*: Descriptive Guide to the Baroda Museum and Art Gallery. Under preparation. 1. A monograph on Rags and Raginis with 38 colour reproductions of old paintings. 2. A monograph on Rajput and Kangra Paintings with 12 illustrations. 3. A short history on the art of brocade weaving in Gujarat. 4. Moghul textiles. 5. Lacquer work in India. *Address*: Pushpabag, Baroda.

GARBETT, COLIN CAMPBELL, B.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., C.S.I. (1935); C.M.G. (1922); C.I.E. (1917); Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, b. 22 May 1881. *m.* Marjorie Josephine, Kaiser-I-Hind, 1935. *d.* of late Lt.-Col. Maynard, I.M.S. *Educ.*: King William's College, Isle of Man, Cricket and Football Colours (Captain). Victor Ludorum, Jesus College, Cambridge Senior Scholar. Football, Athletic and Rowing Colours. Victor Ludorum, B.A. (1st Class Hons.); Classics, 1903; LL.B. (2nd Class), 1904; I.C.S., 1904; Asst. Censor, 1915; Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, and also Administrator, Agricultural Development Scheme (Military), 1917 (despatches twice); Assistant Secretary, India Office, Member, Foreign Office Delegation, Turkish Peace Treaty, 1919-1920, Secretary, High Commissioner, Iraq, 1920-22; returned to India, 1922; Senior Secretary to Revenue Board 1922-25; Deputy Commissioner, Attock, 1925-29; Jaisalpindhi, 1929; Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1931; Commissioner, Multan, 1935. Chairman, Punjab Govt. Forest Commission, 1937; Financial Commissioner, Punjab, July to September and again December 1937. *Address*: Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore, Simla.

GARBETT, JOSEPH HUGH, B.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I. (Jan. 1931). Commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay, b. 22 June 1880. *Educ.*: Highgate School and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Served in Bombay as Asst. Collector and Magistrate and Asst. Settlement Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Northern Division, Dec. 1919; Off. Collector and District Magistrate and Political Agent, Jan. 1921; Off. Collr. and Talukdari Settlement Officer, June 1923 and again June 1925; confirmed, Jan. 1926; Off. Commissioner, March 1925 and again February 1926 and again March 1929-31; Ag. Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, 1935. Again Commissioner, Northern Division, July 1933-34; Member, Bombay Legis. Council, 1929-31 and 1933-34. Ag. Governor of Sind, 1935. *Address*: Shahi Bagh, Ahmedabad.

GAUBA, KHALID LATIF, formerly KANHAYA LAL, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1920, Member, Punjab Leg. Assembly. Barrister-at-Law, b. 28th August 1890. *m.* Husnara Aziz Ahmed, *d.* of late Aziz Ahmed, Bar-at-Law. Converted to Islam in 1933. *Educ.*: Privately and at Dowling Coll., Cambridge. Member, Committee, Cambridge Union Society, (1920). Associated with many Joint Stock enterprises as Director; Lahore Electric Co., Ltd., The Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., etc. President, Punjab Flying Club, 1932-33; Ex-President, Punjab Journalists' Association, (1922); Member, N. W. R. and Railway Rates Advisory Committees, 1930-33; and Member, Managing Committee of the Irwin Flying Fund, (1931). Member of the Councils of the All-India Muslim League and All-India Muslim Conference, the Ex. Committee of the Ahrar Party 1934; Member Indian Legislative Assembly, 1934-37; Member and Secretary of Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference,

1935; Secretary, Muslim Group of the Central Legislature 1935. *Publications*: *Leone*, (1921) Uncle Sham, 29th Ed., (1929); *II*, *II*, or the Pathology of Princes, 4th Ed., (1930); *The Prophet of the Desert*, (1934); *This England*, (1937); *Revel Minister*, (1938). *Address*: Aikman Road, Lahore.

GAZDAR, MAHOMED HASHIM, B.E., A.M.T.E., M.L.A. Sind. He is the General Secretary and one of the founders of the Sind United Party. He is descended

from an ancient Muslim family of Chitor in Udaipur State who settled down in Karachi. An Engineer of eminence he was closely connected with big schemes of engineering such as high masonry dams in Deccan, housing schemes in Bombay and the Lloyd Barrage scheme in Sind. He entered politics in 1934 when he was elected to the old Bombay Legislative Council and the Karachi Municipal Corporation. He was the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Karachi Municipal Corporation for 1936-37. In the old Bombay Council he fought for the Muslim Wakf Act and retrenchment in Lloyd Barrage establishments, b. February 1, 1893. *Address*: Mowji Street, Ranchore Lines, Karachi.



GEDDIS, ANDREW, J. P., JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, b. 11th July 1886. *m.* Jean Baskie Gunn, *d.* of Dr. Gunn, George Square, Edinburgh. *Educ.*: George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Joined James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, 1907; Chairman, The Finlay Mills, Ltd., The Surya Mill, Swan Mills, Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd., Director, Bank of India, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1925; Millowners' Association's representative on Port Trust, G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee; also Director, East India Cotton Association. *Address*: Sudama Villa, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

GENNINGS, JOHN FREDERICK, C. B. E. (1933); Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple, 1911); Commissioner of Labour and Director or Information Bombay, Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and Chief Conciliation Officer, b. 21 Sept., 1885. *m.* Edith *d.* of T. J. Wallis, Esq., of Croydon, Surrey and Aldeburgh, Suffolk. *Educ.*: Aske's Hatcham and Dulwich. Entered Journalism in 1902 and served on the Editorial Staffs of the *Morning Leader*, *Star*, *Daily Mail* and *Daily Telegraph*. Army (25th Buils. and E. G.A.), 1915-1919; War Office, M. I. 7 b, Propaganda Section, from Aug. 1916 to Feb. 1917, Director of Information, Dec. 1920; Ag. Director of the Labour Office in addition, July 1925 to March 1926. Since that date in charge of combined offices as Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information. *Address*: Secretariat, Bombay.

GENTLE, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FREDERICK WILLIAM, M.A. (Cantab.), Judge, High Court Madras, b. 12th July 1892; *m.* Irene Ursula

Willmer, daughter of late C. Percival White M.V.O. *Educ.*: Brighton, Queen's College, Cambridge. During Great War served in France and Flanders; Captain First Life Guards; Retired 1919; called to English Bar 1919; member of General Council of the Bar 1921 to 1926 and 1935 to 1936; Recorder of Margate, England, 1935 to 1936. *Address*: Woodwell, Sterling Road, Madras.

GHATGE, SHRIMANT JAYASINGRAO ALIAS ABASAHEB GHATGE, SARJERAO, VAJARAT MA-AB OF KAGAL (Senior). *b.* in July 1917 and invested with powers in June 1937. *Educ.*:



in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, in Sardars' School, Kolhapur, under the guardianship of Captain Hopkins and Mr. Thompson, B.A. Has travelled throughout India and visited England and the Continent before his investiture. Keen lover of sports and accurate shot. *Education*: Free Primary Education for boys and girls, besides Secondary

Education at Kagal, the capital town of the Jahagir. The capital town is supplied with pipe water. There are Urban and Rural Co-operative Societies, two Municipalities and two free Dispensaries at Kagal and Murgud, a big irrigation tank at Murgud capable of irrigating 500 acres of sugar-cane. *Address*: Kagal House, Kolhapur (S.M.C.).

GHIA, MAGANLAL CHUNILAL, M.L.A., Bombay, started business in 1908 in machinery stores, dyes and piece-goods. To gain knowledge

in business and industries, he has been to Europe several times and to Japan also. He is interested in the Shri Ambika Mills, Ltd., of Ahmedabad and in Shri Jagdish Mills, Ltd., of Baroda; started since 1932 Healds & Reeds Manufacturing Co. of India, Ltd., a new industry in India; is a member of Indian Merchants' Chamber since 1923 and is on its Committee since 1931. *b.* November 6, 1885. *Address*: Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



GHOSE, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SARAT KUMAR, I.C.S., M.A. (Cantab.); Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta. *b.* 3rd July 1879. *m.* Belle, *d.* of Mr. Dr. M.A., I.C.S. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta; Trinity College, Cambridge; Inner Temple, London. Magistrate, Bengal; District and Session Judge, Acting Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1928; Confirmed 1929. *Address*: 7, London Street, Calcutta.

GHUZHNAVI OF DILDUAR, ALHADI NAWAB BAHADUR SIR ABDELKERIM ABU AHMED KHAN, KT. (1929), M.L.C., Zemindar and Land-owner; *b.* 25 August 1872. *m.* Nawab Begum Lady Saldennesa

Khannam, 1894. *Educ.*: St. Peter's School, Exmouth, Devonshire. Messrs. Wren and Gurney's Institution, London. Universities of Oxford and Jena (Germany). Returned to India, 1894 and settled on his estates handed down by his ancestors Fatehad Khan Ghuznin Lohani, brother of Osman Khan Ghuznin Lohani, the last independent Afghan Chieftain of Bengal. Represented the whole of E. B. & Assam in both Moslem & Hindu interests in the old Imperial Legislative Council, (1909-12). Represented the whole of Bengal in Moslem interests in Viceroy's Council (1913-16). Was sent on a political mission to the Court of ex-King Husseln of Hedjaz as well as to Palestine and Syria to enquire into the question of Pilgrim Traffic, (1913). Entered Bengal Legislative Council, 1923 and 1926. Appointed Minister, Government of Bengal, in 1924 and again in 1927. Exempted from the Indian Arms Act in 1925. Elected Chairman, Bengal Provincial Simon Committee in 1928 and General Chairman of all Provincial Simon Committees in March 1929. Appointed Member, Executive Council, Bengal Government, April 1929. Author of "Pilgrim Traffic to Hedjaz and Palestine" "Moslem Education in Bengal" and other works. Has one son (Alhadi Mr. I. S. K. Ghuznavi, B. Sc.) and four daughters. *Address*: North House, Dilduar, Mymensingh; Writer's Buildings, Calcutta, Lohani Manor Lohani-Sagardighi, Mymensingh, Bengal.

GIBSON, RAYMONDEVELYN, C.S.I., (1936), C.I.E. (1924), I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind. *b.* 10th Oct. 1878. *m.* 1st, 1925, Mrs. Effie Kerr Gordon (died 1926); Secondly, 1927, Mrs. Greta Twiss. *Educ.*: Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1901 and became Asstt. Collector, 1902; Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Sind, 1904; Colonization Officer, Jamroo Canal, 1909; Asstt. Commissioner in Sind and Sindh Translator to Government, 1910; Private Secretary to Governor of Bombay, 1912; Asstt. Collector, Gujarat, 1914; Collector in Gujarat and Sind, 1916; Acting Commissioner in Sind in 1923 and 1929; Commissioner in Sind, 1931-36. Revenue Commissioner for Sind, Apl. 1936. *Address*: Karachi.

GIDNEY, SIR HENRY ALBERT JOHN, KT. (1931); Lt.-Col., I.M.S. (retired); F.R.S., F.R.C.S.E.; D.O. (Oxon.); F.R.S.A. (London); D.P.H. (Cantab.) M.L.A., J.P. Ophthalmic Surgeon. *b.* 9 June 1873. *Educ.*: Baldwin's High School, Bangalore, St. Peter's, Bombay, and at Calcutta, Edinburgh E. College, University College Hospital, London, Cambridge and Oxford. Post Graduate Lecturer in Ophthalmology, Oxford University (1911). Entered I.M.S., 1898. Served in China Expedition, 1900-01, N. E. Frontier, 1913 N. W. Frontier, 1914-15 (wounded); and Great War, 1914-1918; President-in-Chief, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, All-India and Burma. Leader of Anglo-Indian Deputation to England, 1925. Accredited leader of the Domiciled Community in India and Burma; Member of

Legislative Assembly; Assistant Commissioner, Royal Commission on Labour in India; Anglo-Indian Delegate to the three Indian Round Table Conferences, London; Member, Indian Sandhurst Committee; Assessor to all four Government of India Retirement Sub-Committees (1931); Member, Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933. Chairman, Legislative Assembly, till the election of the President (1933); Member, Central Advisory Board of Health (1937). Address: 87-A, Park Street, Calcutta.

GILBERT LODGE, CAPTAIN EDWARD MORTON, F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I., M.T.P.I., J.P. 6.23 Jan. 1880. m. May d. of Thomas Spencer, Esq. of Norwood, London, S. E. Educ: at Sydney, N.S. Wales, Australia. Private practice London, 1903-1914; Royal Engineer, April 1915—May 1920, then retiring to Reserve with rank of Captain and is now on retired list; Asst. Land Acquisition Officer, Bombay, May-Nov. 1920; Land Manager and Consulting Surveyor to Govt. Development Directorate, Nov. 1920 to Dec. 1925. Address: Improvement Trust Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GILES, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD DOUGLAS, C.B. (1892); C.M.G. (1919); D.S.O. (1910); American D.S.M. (1919); A.D.C. to the King (1930-31); Major-General, Cavalry in India, b. 13th October 1879. m. Ellen Graham Dingwall-Fordyce, d. of late C. G. Dingwall-Fordyce and Mrs. J. F. Barry. Educ: Marlborough College, and R.M.C. Sandhurst. Joined King's Shropshire L.I., 1899; transferred to Scinde Horse, 1901; p.s.c., 1912; Great War in France, 1914-18 (4 times mentioned in despatches—D.S.O., Bt. Lt.-Col., C.M.G., American D.S.M.); transferred to K.G.O., Central India Horse; 1919; Instructor, Staff College, Quetta, 1921-24; Commanded 4th (Secunderabad) Cavalry Brigade, 1925-26 and 3rd (Meerut) Cavalry Brigade, 1926-29; Director of Military Operations; Army Headquarters, India, 1930-31; Major-General, Cavalry in India, 1931. Address: Army Headquarters, India, Delhi and Simla.

GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI, KT. (1927). B. A. (Hist. Tripos, Cambridge), Barrister-at-Law; Adviser to Swedish Match Co. of Stockholm and Western India Match Co., Bombay. b. Nov. 1875, m. Fanny Bezonji. Educ: Govt. High School and Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Called to the Bar, 1899; Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905; Asstt. Govt. Advocate, 1915; Secretary, Legislative Council, Burma, 1916; resigned, 1920; President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, 1922-23; Member Legislative Assembly, 1922-23; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923; President, 1926-1930. Resigned July 1930; Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1930; Member, Round Table Conference, 1931; Ottawa Conference, 1932; World Economic Conference 1933. Address: 38, Hyde Park Gate, London, S. W. 7.

GIRDHARDAS, HON'BLE MR. NARAYANIDAS. Senior Member of senior line of the illustrious Khoosaldas family; embarked on commercial career early in life, and is a conspicuous figure in the realm of Banking and Insurance; was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly representing Commerce, Member of Income Tax Enquiry Committee; is now member, Council of State; Councillor, Corporation of Madras; President, The Andhra Chamber of Commerce Ltd.; Director, The Indian Bank Ltd.; Chairman of Board of Directors of the Indian Publishing House Ltd.; correspondent of Hindu Theological High School, Sowcarpet, Madras; Director, The Mettur Chemicals and Industrial Corporation Ltd.; The Jabalpur Chemical Co., Ltd.; Managing Director, The Indo-Carnatic Bank Ltd.; Chief Partner and Director of the Managing Agents of The India Gold Prospecting and Mining Syndicate Ltd., and interested in Geology and Mining of precious metals; likes frequent travelling, b. 10th August 1894. Address: Khoosaldas gardens, Kilpauk, Madras.



GIRME, RAMOHANDRA BAGAWANT, M.L.A., Bombay, is a leading Agriculturist and has taken a prominent part in the sugarcane cultivation on Godavari, Pravara and Nira Canals, was the President and is an active member of Gram-Panchayat and the Merchants' Association of Kopergaon, is the Vice-President of the Taluka Congress Committee and takes a keen interest in the welfare of the Agriculturists, b. 1907. Address: Kopergaon, Ahmednagar District.



GLANCY, SIR BRETTAND JAMES, K.C.I.E. (1935), C.S.I. (1933), C.I.E. (1924), Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative, b. 31st December 1882, m. 1914, Grace Steele. Educ: Clifton; Monmouth; Exeter College, Oxford, Indian Civil Service. Address: New Delhi and Simla.

GLANCY, SIR REGINALD ISIDORE ROBERT, K.C.S.I. (1936), K.C.I.E. (1928), Adviser to Secretary of State, b. 1874; m. Helen Adelaide, d. of Edward Mills, Bowen House. Educ: Clifton College; Christ Church, Oxford, Entered I.C.S., 1896; Settlement Officer, Bannu, 1903; Finance Member of Council, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, 1911-1921; Resident in Baroda, 1922; President of the Cabinet, Jaipur, 1923; Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, 1924-29; Chairman, H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway Board, 1930; Member of the India Council, 1931-37. Address: India Office, London.

GLANVILLE, SIR OSCAR JAMES LARDNER, DE
(See under De Glanville.)

GODBOLE, KESHAV VINAYAK, RAO SAHEB (1934), B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Phaltan State, b. 21st September (1889), m. 18th March (1910) to Miss Thakur, d. of the late Rao Bahadur G. V. Joglekar. *Educ.*: at the New English School and Fergusson College, Poona. Entered Phaltan State Service on 27th Oct. 1921, as First Class Sub-Judge, then Settlement Officer, Huzur Chitnis, Registrar Co-operative Societies and High Court Judge. Was appointed Dewan of the State on 6th Feb. (1929). Attended the 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences and represented the States of Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jankhandi, Jath, Kurundwad (Senior), Miraj Senior and Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg, before a committee presided over by Mr. R. A. Butler, the then Under-Secretary of State for India, and also gave evidence on their behalf before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1933; was awarded King George V & Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Medal and King George VI Coronation Medal. *Publication*: *Maharashtra Shikuntal*. Is regarded as possessing very intimate knowledge of matters concerning smaller States especially in the Deccan. *Address*: Phaltan (Dist. Satara).



GOENKA, RAI BAHADUR SIR BADRIDAS, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., Merchant, Banker, Mill-owner and Zemindar. Hindu Marwari son of Ramchander Goenka deceased.



b. (1883); graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta, in the year 1905 and joined business immediately after. m. second daughter of Rai Bahadur Durga Prasad of Farrukhabad. Partner, Ramdutt Ramkissendass Ramchander. Goenka & Sons, Sole piece-goods brokers to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Ltd. and Kettle-

well Bullen & Co., Ltd. One of the proprietors: Khaira Raj Estate. Director: Reserve Bank of India, (Central Board); Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd.; Triton Insurance Co., Ltd.; Dalhousie Jute Mills Co., Ltd.; Olive Mills Co., Ltd.; Auchland Jute Mills Co., Ltd.; Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Titagarh Paper Mill Co., Ltd.; Dunlop Rubber Co., (India), Ltd.; Braithwaite & Co. (India), Ltd.; Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd.; New India Investment Corp., Ltd.; Kamala Mills Ltd. President: Board of Directors, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta Circle (1933); Vice-President, Imperial Bank, 1932, 1934; Fellow, Calcutta University. Trustee: Calcutta Improvement Trust since 1923. Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. President: Marwari Association 1928-30; Member: Bengal Legislative Council 1923-35; Sheriff of Calcutta 1932-33; Municipal Councillor,

1923-26. Member: Bengal Banking Enquiry Committee; President: Marwari Rowing Club; Trustee: Calcutta Pinjrapole Society, Shree Visulband and Hospital & Shree Visulband and School. Trustee and Governor, Bagla Marwari Hindu Hospital. Made Rai Bahadur 1925, C.I.E., 1928 and Knight Bachelor 1934. Club: Calcutta Club. *Address*: "Goenka House", 145, Mukhtaram Babu Street, Calcutta.

GOKUL CHAND NARANG, Dr. Sir, M.A., Ph. D., Bar-at-Law; Ex-Minister Punjab Government, Lahore. b. 15 Nov. 1878. Punjab University, Calcutta University, Oxford *Educ.*: University, and Bern University. Was Professor and Barrister. *Publications*: *The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Sikhism*. *Address*: 5, Montgomery Road, Lahore.

GOLDSMITH, REV. MALCOLM GEORGE, Missionary of C.M.S. in Madras and Hyderabad, Deccan. b. 1849. *Educ.*: Kensington Proprietary Grammar School; St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Ordained, 1872; C.M.S. Missionary Madras, 1872-73; Calcutta, 1874-75; Principal, Harris School, Madras, 1883-91; Hyderabad, 1891-99; Hon. Canon, St. George's Cathedral, Madras, 1905. *Address*: Royapet House, Royapettah, Madras.

GOLE, THE HON. MR. P.B., B.A., LL.B., Minister for Revenue, C. P. and Berar Government. b. 1887. After graduating served as teacher in the Aryan Education Society; took Law Degree in 1910, began practice at Berar; was elected Secretary, Central Bank, Akola, in 1925; was returned on Congress ticket to the Leg. Council in 1926 and was member of that body from 1927-30; was President of Akola Municipal Committee (1928-31); President, Bar Association, Akola, 1931-32; resigned seat in the Legislature; was for a long time President of the Akola District Congress Committee; acted as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee; was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Berar Provincial Conference; was elected Chairman, Central Bank, Akola (1930); was returned to the C. P. and Berar Leg. Assembly in 1937. *Address*: Civil Lines, Nagpur.

GORDON, EYRE, B. A. (Oxon), C.I.S. (1935), C.I.E. (1931) Chairman, Federal Public Services Commission b. 28 Feb. 1854 m. Lillias Edith Napier (1912); d. 1933. *Educ.*: Rossall and Queen's College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S. 1908, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the C. P., 1933-36. *Address*: Government of India, Delhi and Simla.

GOSWAMI, KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA, M.A. (Oxon.), Zemindar Indian Member, Legislative Assembly 1923-30. Son of Raja Kisorilal Goswami of Serampore, member of first Bengal Executive Council, b. 1893. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, Oxford and Paris. Delegate elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly to represent India at the August Session (1928) of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Canada, and was Chairman of the Indian Section, Member Bengal Legislative Assembly

since 1937 and Deputy Leader of the Congress Party. *Address:* The Raj Bares, Serampore; Railway Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta; Kamachha, Benares; Puri.

GOULD, HERBERT ROSS, B.A. (Oxon.); C.I.E. Indian Civil Service. *b.* 17th April, 1887, *m.* Florence Mary Butler. *Educ:* Chilton College, Brasenose College, Oxford. Arrived Bombay, 1911: Asst. Collr., Dharwar, Canara, Larkhana, 1911-16. Military Service, I.A.R.C.O., 1916-1919: Asst. Collr., Sholapur, 1919: Dy. Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, 1920-23: Collr., Sholapur, 1924-1928: Collr., Poona, 1929. Private Secretary to Governor (Acting). 1929-30. *Address:* Bombay and Poona.

GOUR, SIR HARI SINGH, Kt. (1925), M.A., D. Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; Barrister-at-Law, *b.* 26 Nov. 1872. *Educ:* Govt. High School, Saugor; Rislop Coll., Nagpur; Downing Coll., Cambridge. Presid., Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1918-22; First Vice-Chancellor, and Hon. D. Litt., Delhi University; re-appointed 1st May 1924-1926; Vice-Chancellor Nagpur University (1930-38); President of the High Court Bar Association; Member of Indian Central Committee, Leader of the National Party in the Assembly and Leader of the Opposition 1927-1934. Delegate to the Joint Committee of Parliament, 1933; Hon. Member of the Anthonium Club, National Liberal Club and British Empire Society. *Publications:* Law of transfer in British India, 3 vols. (6th Edition); Penal Law of British India, 2 vols. (5th Edition); Hindu Code (3rd Edition). The Spirit of Buddhism; (4th reprint); His only Love; Lost Souls; Story of the Indian Revolution Random Rhymes and other poems. *Address:* Nagpur, C. P.

GOVINDOSS CHATHOORHOOJADOSS, DIWAN BAHADUR, Bx-M.L.C., *b.* 20th February 1878; Leading Indian Merchant and Banker in Madras, Senior Partner of Messrs. Chathoorhoojados Khooos.Iloss and Sons; Sheriff of Madras for the year 1914;



Presented the city of Madras with a statue of His late Majesty King George V; one of the founders of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and its President; Vice-President of the S. P. C. A.; One of the founders of and for a long time Director of the Indian Bank Ltd.; Director, Madras Telephone Company; a Trustee of the Madras Port Trust; Was Director of the Central Bank of India, Madras, and the Bank of Hindustan Ltd., Madras; Director and Vice-President, Madras City Co-operative Bank; President, Hindu Central Committee, Madras, and Vice-President, Servants of Dharma Society, Madras; Member, Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Madras. *Address:* 459, Mint Street, Park Town, Madras. Telephone No. 2151; *Telegraphic Address:* C/o Diamond.

GRAHAM, H. E. SIR LANCELOT, M.A. (Oxon.), K.C.S.I. (1936), K.C.I.E. (1930), Bar-at-Law C.I.E. (1924); I.C.S., First Governor of Sind. *b.* 18 April 1880, *m.* Olive Bertha Maurice. *Educ:* St. Paul's School, London and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1904: Asstt. Collector, 1904: Asstt., Judge, 1908; Asstt. Legal Remembrancer, Bombay, 1911: Judicial Asstt., Kathiawar, 1913: Joint Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India, 1921-1935. *Address:* Karachi.



GRAHAM, VERY REV. JOHN ANDERSON, C.I.E., 1911: V.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A.; Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medallist (Delhi Durbar, 1903, Bar, 1935); Silver Jubilee Medal; M.A. (Edin.), D.D. (Edin. and Aberdeen); Moderator of Church of Scotland, 1931-32; Missionary of the Church of Scotland, at Kalimpong, Bengal, since 1889; Hon. Superintendent of the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes for Poorer Anglo-Indian Children; *b.* 6th Sept. 1861; *s.* of David Graham, formerly of H. M. Customs, London, latterly of Cardross, N. B.; *m.* 1889, Kate McConachie (*d.* 1919), Edinburgh, (Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medallist, 1916); two *s.* four *d.* *Educ:* Cardross Parish School; Glasgow High School; Edinburgh University. Was in the Home Civil Service in Edinburgh, 1877-82; graduated, 1885; ordained, 1889. *Publications:* On the Threshold of Three Closed Lands; Missionary Expansion of the Reformed Churches; The Education of the Anglo-Indian Child; Stray Thoughts on a Universal Religion. *Address:* Kalimpong, Bengal.

GRAHAME, WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, I.C.S., Provincial Art Officer, Supdt. of Cottage Industries and Provincial Training Officer since 1925. *b.* 1871. *m.* 1905 Elizabeth Dunlop Dunning, niece of Governor Dunlop of Maine, U. S. A. *Educ:* *s.* of Charterhouse and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Supdt. and Pol. Officer, S. Shan States, Commissioner, Pegu Division in 1918 and again from Feb. 1919 to June 1920, Superintendent and P. O., S. S. S. from 1922-25. *Address:* Pegu Club, Rangoon.

GRAVELY, FREDERIC HENRY, D.Sc., F.A.S.B., F.N.I., Superintendent, Government Museum Madras. *b.* 7th Dec. 1885, *m.* Laura Balling. *Educ:* Ackworth and Bootham Schools and Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Demonstrator in Zoology, Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Asstt. Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta; Asstt. Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India. Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. *Publications:* Various papers mostly in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum and in the Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum. *Address:* Museum House, Egmore, Madras.

GRAY, ALEXANDER GEORGE, J.P. (1918); Manager, Bank of India, Ltd., Vice-President, Indian Institute of Bankers, *b.* 1834, *m.* Dulce Muriel Fanny Wild, .1922. *Educ:*

Macclesfield Grammar School, Parris Bank, Ltd., Manchester and District; arrived India, 1905; entered service of the Bank of India, Ltd., 1908; Sheriff of Bombay, 1937. *Address:* 88, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

GRIFFITHS, CHARLES, M.L.A., Bengal-Hon. Magistrate, Seaklah Police Court. Educated at St. Thomas' School, Calcutta. He served as a Licensed Measurer, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, from 1901-1932. A



recipient of the Long Service and 1914-1918 War Medals, he was on several occasions appointed a member of the Advisory Committee, Auxiliary Force, Calcutta Military Area. He was a member Deputation to England in of the Anglo-Indian 1925. He was elected unopposed to the Bengal Legislative Council in 1936. He was Vice-President of

the Anglo-Indian Association, Bengal, at the time of the general elections. He was opposed by the Association group of candidates in the elections but he contested as an independent candidate and was returned by nearly 50 per cent of the voters. *b. Aug. 30, 1884; Address:* 40, Police Hospital Road, Entally, Calcutta.

GRIGG, SIR (PERCY) JAMES, K.C.B., (1932), K.C.S.I. (1936), Finance Member of Government of India since 1934. *b. 10 Dec. 1890, c.s. of Frank Alfred Grigg, m. 1919 Gertrude Charlotte, y. d. of Rev. G. F. Hough. Educ.:* Bourne-mouth School; St. John's College, Cambridge, Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos; appointed to Treasury, 1913; served R.G.A., 1915-18; Principal Private Secretary to successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, 1921-1930; Chairman, Board of Customs and Excise, Nov. 1930; Chairman, Board of Inland Revenue, 1930-34; Finance Member, Government of India, 1934. *Address:* Government of India, Simla and New Delhi.

GULAB SINGH, REIS, SARDAR, EX. M.L.A., Managing Director, Punjab Zamindars' Bank, Ltd., Lyallpur, and Landlord. *b. March 1866, m. d. of Dr. Sardar Jawahir Singh Reis of Lyallpur. Educ.:* Government Coll., Lahore. Headmaster, Govt. Sandeman High School, Quetta, for 10 years; Member, Lyallpur and Quetta Municipalities and Dist. Board, Lyallpur, and Pres. of several co-operative credit societies and associations and elected as member of Legislative Assembly, 1920, and re-elected in 1923 and re-elected in 1926 unopposed Member, Finance Committee, Government of India. Hon. Magte., Lyallpur for 9 years. *Address:* Gulab Singh Street, Lyallpur, Punjab.

GULAMJILANI, BIZLIKHAN, SARDAR, NAWAB OF WAI. First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief. *b. 23 July 1888, m. sister of H. H. The Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Jaora, son and heir, Nawabzada Saududdin Haidar. Educ.:* Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, 1906-08; was Additional Member, Bombay Legis.

Council; and Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; was elected Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Muslim League and is permanent President of Satara District Anjuman Islam, appointed Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in 1929, President of the State Council, Jaora State, 30th July, 1930, for three months after which resigned. *Address:* The Palace, Wai, District Satara.

GULLILAND, COLIN CAMPBELL, Secretary and Clerk of the Course, Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd. *b. 2nd December 1892, m. Margaret Patricia Gulliland (nee Denchy). Educ.:* Oundle School. Joined F. W. Helgers & Co., London, 1912; Calcutta, 1914-15; served with Indian Cavalry, 1915-1919; saw active service with 32nd Lancers, Iraq, 1916 and 1918-19; with Croft and Forbes, 1919-29. Partner, Croft and Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay; served as member of Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1920; joined W. I. T. C. as Asst. Secretary, Nov. 1929. *Address:* 5, Burnett Road, Poona.

GUPTA, THE HON. MR. GHANSHYAMSING, B.Sc., LL.B., Mahuzar and Speaker of the Central Provinces Leg. Assembly. *b. 1886, m. Mrs. Jai Devi Gupta; Educ.:* Ratpur, Jabalpur, Allahabad. President, M. C. Drug; Chairman, Dt. C. Drug; Chairman, Co-operative Bank Drug; member C. P. Legislative Council (1923-29); Leader of the Congress Party and of Opposition in C. P. Legislative Council (1926-29); member A.I.C.C. (1921-36); M.L.A. (Central) 1934-37; President of the Arya Samajas of C. P. and Berar 1920-37; President, International Aryan League, 1937; *Publications:* Bharat-Shiksha Adarsh (Ideal-of-national education). *Address:* Drug, C.P.

GUPTA, DESHBANDHU LALA, M.L.A., Punjab, is the Managing Director of "The Daily Tej", Delhi. A trusted Lieutenant of the late Swami Shradhdhananda, he took a prominent part in political activities in the country and actively associated himself with the social reform movement of the Hindu Society, particularly the amelioration of the depressed classes. He has been a member of the All-India Congress Committee and suffered imprisonment five times for over two years in connection with different political movements since 1921. He takes a keen interest in the civic life of Delhi. He led the Peoples' Party in the Municipal Committee for a considerable time and is at present Deputy Leader of the Congress Municipal Party in the Municipal Committee of which he has been a member for the last 9 years. *b. June, 1901. Address:* Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.



GUPTA, SATISH CHANDRA, C.I.E. (1932), Bar-at-Law; Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department. *b. 16 September 1876, m. second d. of the late Mr. K. N. Roy, Statutory Civil Service. Educ.:* London. Assistant Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council, 1910-14; subsequently Dy. Secretary and Joint Secy.,

Legislative Department, Government of India. Appointed Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department, 1929. Retired 1933. Address: 29, Rajpore Road, Civil Lines, Delhi.

GURMANI, MIAN MUSHTAQ, KHAN BAHADUR, M. L. A. (Punjab). After being educated at M. A. O. College, Aligarh, the Khan Bahadur entered public life. He



formed the Muzaffargarh District Zemindars' Association in 1925 and became its President next year, was elected unopposed to the Punjab Legislative Council from the Munshi Landholders' Constituency in 1930. In 1936, he sponsored and carried the Punjab Alienation of Land Amendment Bill, also served

on various select committees of the House. b. October 25, 1905. Address: Thatta Gurmani, Muzaffargarh District, Punjab.

GWALIOR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MUKHTAR-UL-MULK Azim-Ul-Iqbal, Rai-ul-shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohataasham-i-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umara, Maharajadhiraja-Hisam-us-Saltanat JIJAJIRAO SACHINDA ALIJI BAHADUR SHRINATH, Mansur-i-Zaman, Firdwi-i-Hazrat-i-Malik-i-Mauzzam-i-Rail-nd-Darja-i-Inglistan. b. 26th June 1916. Succeeded to the *gadi* on 5th June 1925. Address: Jal Bilas Palace, Gwalior.

GWYER, THE HON. SIR MAURICE LAMPORD, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), K.C.B. (1927), K.C.S.I. (1935). Chief Justice of India and President of Federal Court, since Oct. 1, 1937. b. 25th April 1878; m. *Mrs. Alina Helen Marion Burdett*, elder daughter of Sir Henry Burdett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. *Educ.*: Westminster; Christ Church, Oxford (hon. Student, 1937); Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1902-1916. Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1902 (hon. Bench, 1937); K. C. 1930; Legal Adviser, Ministry of Shipping, 1916-19; Legal Adviser, Ministry of Health, 1919-20; H. M. Procurator-General and Solicitor to Treasury, 1926-33; First Parliamentary Counsel to Treasury, 1934-37. Address: New Delhi.

HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD, K.T. (1923), K.C.S.I. (1927), K.C.I.E. (1924), LL. B. b. Sept. 22, 1869. m. Sadatun Nisa Begum. Educ.: Zilla High School, Saidapet. Joined the Bar in 1888; in 1897 was presented Certificate of Honour on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of the late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria; from 1901 devoted whole time to local self-government and held the position of Chairman of Municipal Council, Pres., Taluk Board and Pres., Dist. Board; Khan Bahadur, 1905; Member, Legislative Council 1909-12, appointed Temporary Member, Madras Executive Council, 1919; was Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1920. Gave evidence before Royal Comm. on Decentralisation and also before Public Services Comm., served as a co-opted member on Reforms Committee, Member, Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India, Nov. 1923-March 1924, Member of Council of the Governor of Madras, 1920-1924.

Member of the Viceroy's Council, 1925-1930. Leader of the Indian Delegation to South Africa, 1926-27. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations (1920). Address: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

HAIDER KARAR JAFRI, SYED KHAN SAHIB Ex. Member Central Legis. Assembly and Retired Asstt. Manager, Court of Wards, Balaampur Raj, b. 8 Nov. 1879. Married. *Educ.*: Collegiate School, Balaampur, M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh, Agra College and Nizam's Accountancy Institution, Bombay; Member, Gonda Dist. Board, for six years; Member, Municipal Board, Balaampur, for 20 years; Hon. Magr. Balaampur, for 20 years; Vice-Chairman, Balaampur Central Co-operative Bank; Member, Standing Committee, All-India Shia Conference; Trustee, Shia Coll., Lucknow; President and Trustee of the Balaampur Girls' School. Address: Balaampur, Dist. Gonda (U. P.).

HAIG, H. E. SIR HARRY GRAHAM, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (1923), C.S.I. (1930); Governor of the United Provinces. b. 13 April 1881. m. to Violet May Deas, d. of J. Deas, I.C.S. (retired).

Educ.: Winchester and New Colleges, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1905; Under-Secretary to Govt., U.P., 1910-12; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-1919; Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1920; Secy., Fiscal Commission, 1921-22; attached Lee Commission, 1923-24. Private Secretary to Viceroy, 1925; Secretary to Government of India Home Dept., 1926-30; Home Member, Govt. of India, 1930-34. Governor of U. P. since December, 6, 1934. Address: Governor's Camp (U.P.).



HAJI WAJIHUDDIN, KHAN BAHADUR (1926), M.B.E. (1936) Managing Director of Pioneer Arms Co., Delhi and Meerut. During Great Balkan War (1910-12) was Treasurer, Meerut Division Red Crescent Fund; during Great War (1918) worked as Hon. Secretary, Meerut Cantonment War Loan Committee. Member of many educational institutions. Elected in 1916 to Meerut Municipal Board; re-elected in 1919; elected in 1920 to Legislative Assembly, re-elected in 1923; re-elected unopposed in 1930. Elected to Railway Finance Committee, 1931 and to Standing Committee for Pilgrimage to Hedjaz, 1934 as well as to Fuel Oil Committee and to the Committee in the Department of Education, Health and Lands to the Government of India. Appointed in 1922 to bench of Hon. Magistrates; appointed 1927 Chairman, Cantonment Bench empowered "First Class" 1929; Empowered "First Class Special," 1933. Elected in 1922, Hon. Secretary to the Central Haj Committee of India. Elected unopposed in 1927 to Cantonment Board; re-elected unopposed in 1928; elected Vice-President of Prohibition League of India. President of Meerut Cantonment Residents' Association; Elected President, Central Muslim Association; Elected President of Mercantile Association and Elected President, U. P. Punjabi Sowdagar

Conference, 1930. Elected Chairman, All-India Muslim Conference in 1936. President, "Ayurvedic and Unani Anjuman Tibbia United Provinces"; President, Public Welfare Board, Delhi. Address: Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

HAKEEM, ABDUL, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate, Allahabad High Court, Deputy Speaker, United Provinces Leg. Assembly. *b.* 1891; *m.* Ayesha Begum; *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad. Entered legal profession (1914) and has been practising at Baste (U.P.); was a member of the Leg. Council (1923-26); Chairman of the Education Committee, Dt. Board, Baste, since 1932. Address: Advocate, Baste (U.P.).

HAKSAR, COL. SIR KAILAS NARAIN, Kt. 1923; C.I.E., LL.D., Mashri-i-Khas Bahadur, Prime Minister, Bikaner State. *b.* 20th February, 1878; *s.* of Pt. Har Narain Haksar; *g.s.* of Rai Bahadur Dharam Narain Haksar, C.I.E., one *s.* three *d.* *Educ.*: Victoria College, Gwalior; Allahabad University, B.A., Hon. Professor of History and Philosophy, 1899-1903; Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindia from 1903-12; Under-Secretary, Political Department, on deputation, 1906-1907; Capt. 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, 1903; Major, 1904; Lt.-Col., 1907; Col., 1924; Senior Member Board of Revenue, 1909-14; Director, Princes Special Organisation on deputation, 1 Feb. 1928 to 18 Dec. 1928, and since 1st December 1929 upto April 1932; Nominated Member to the Indian Round Table Conference both sessions; also served on the Federal Structure Committee and its Sub-Committees; Mr. Thomas Army Committee and Peel Committee; nominated to serve on the Federal Finance Committee of the Round Table Conference in India; served as Secretary-General of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference; also represented Government of His Highness of Jammu and Kashmir at the 2nd Round Table Conference; Political Member, Gwalior Durbar, 1912-1937; Chief Minister Bikaner State, 1938. *Publications*: (with H. M. Bull) *Madho Rao Scindia*, 1925; (with K. M. Panikkar) *Federal India*, 1930; occasional articles on social and literary subjects in the *Asiatic Review*. Address: Bikaner, Rajputana.

HAMED, A. KHWAJA, DR. B. Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), A.I.C., P.C.S. (London), M.L.C., Bombay. Graduated in science from the Allahabad University in 1920 and was on the staff of the National Muslim University, Aligarh as Reader in Chemistry upto 1923. In 1924 he left for Europe and joined the Berlin University where he worked under Professors Rosenheim, Nernst, Haber, Spranger and Freundlich. He obtained Doctorate from Berlin University in 1927 and stayed several years in Europe for the study of chemical and

pharmaceutical products and several other lines. He was a member of the Syndicate of the Aligarh Muslim University till October 1936, and is at present a member of the Court. His latest industrial enterprise is the Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd., which he has formed as a public limited company to promote the chemical and pharmaceutical industry on similar lines as in Europe. *b.* October 31, 1898. Address: 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

HALLETT, H.E., SIR MAURICE GARNIER, K.C.S.I., B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1930); C.S.I. (1934); I.C.S., Governor of Bihar *b.* 28 Oct. 1885. *m.* G. C. M. Venesey. *Educ.*: Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Appointed to I.C.S., 1907; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15; Magistrate and Collector, 1915-20; Secretary, Local Self-Government Dept., Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24; Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29; Commissioner, 1929-30; Ch. Secretary to Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32; Home Secretary, Govt. of India, 1932. Address: Government House, Patna.



HAMILL, HARRY, B.A., Principal, Elphinstone College. *b.* 3 Aug. 1891. *m.* Hilda Annie Shipp. *Educ.*: Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, and Queen's University, Belfast. After graduation served in British and Indian Army. Appointed to the I.E.S. in 1919. Address: Elphinstone College, Bombay.

HAMILTON, ARCHIBALD HENRY DE BURGH, B.A., Judge, Chief Court of Oudh. Since Oct. 1937 *b.* 4th July 1886; *m.* Suzanne Mignean; *Educ.*: King's School, Canterbury, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Indian Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge (1925); Offg. Legal Ramembrancer (1923); Judicial Secretary to Government (1928); Acting Judicial Commissioner, N.W.F.P. (1936); Acting Puisne Judge, Allahabad High Court (1937). Address: Lucknow.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM HENRY M.A., J.P., F.R.G.S., M.R.S.T., V.D., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Principal, Anglo-Scottish Education Society. Hon. Sec. Association of Heads of European Schools in India, Lt.-Col. Commandant Bombay Contingent 1887 *b.* April 20, 1886. *m.* Dorothy Dymoke, *d.* of late H. Dymoke of Scriverobly Hall, Lincolnshire. *Educ.*: Warwick School, Worcester Coll., Oxford; Trinity Coll., Dublin. Address: Cathedral and John Cannon High School, Fort, Bombay.

HAMPTON, HENRY VERNER, B.A. (Dub.) (First Class Hons. and Gold Medalist in Philosophy); Dip. Ed., M.A., J.P., Fellow of the Bombay University, Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay. *b.* 1 May 1890. *m.* Stella, only *d.* of the late Sir George Townsend Fenwick, K.C.G.M. *Educ.*: Trinity College, Dublin. Appointed to I.E.S., 1913; Prof., Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and Elphinstone College, Bombay, 1914-20; Vice-Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, 1920-23; Principal, Karnatak



pharmaceutical industry. He settled down in Bombay in January 1931 and soon established a very prosperous business in chemical and

College, Dharwar, 1923-30; Principal, Secondary Training College since 1930. *Publication:* Editor, "Indian Education" 1919-23, Contributor to the "Year Book of Education," 1935 and 1938. *Address:* Secondary Training College, Crickshank Road, Bombay.

HANAGI, ABDUL KARIM AMEENSAHIB, M.L.A.

One of the leading Merchants of Gadag, b. 27th October 1901. He has been a member of the Gadag Betigeri Municipal Borough since 1931 and its President in the year 1935-1936, is at present Vice-President of the District Local Board, Dharwar. He is a member of many public institutions and takes keen interest in the welfare of his community. *Address:* Gadag.

HANNAH SEN, MRS. (NE HANNAH GUHA), b. in Calcutta. *Educ.:* B.A. (Hons.), B.L. (1st class), Calcutta University; obtained Teachers' Diploma, Central Institute of Education, London, 1925;



carried on research in Psychology under Professor Spearman of London University. Taught at the Jewish Girls' School, Calcutta; later Principal of New High School for Girls, Bombay. Resided in London for 7 years studying and carrying on active propaganda on behalf of the Women's Organization

in India; London representative of the Saroj Nalini Putt Memorial Association, Bengal, and of the Women's Indian Association, Madras. In 1932 invited to return to India to help to launch the Lady Irwin College, and has been director of that institution ever since. Mrs. Sen is deeply interested in women's activities; was one of the representatives of the Women's Indian Association at the joint meeting of the three Women's Organizations convened in Delhi, January 1935, to consider the Joint Parliamentary Report. Chairman of the constituent branch of the All-India Women's Conference; Vice-President of the Delhi Provincial Council of Women, member of the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau. *Address:* Lady Irwin College for Women, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.

HAQ, MOHAMMED MOHIBULL, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., took his M.A. and LL.B. degrees from Nagpur University in 1930 and has put in seven years' practice at the Bar at Akola. A successful lawyer and elected member of the Akola Municipal Committee, he is the president of the Anjuman Islamiya, Akola. He takes a leading part in the public life of Berar and has obtained the highest percentage of votes from amongst all Muslim members of C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly. *Address:* Pender, Akola, Berar.



HAQUE, SYED FAZLE, M.L.A., Orissa, Belongs

to a prominent Syed family of Orissa and is the Manager of the properties of a leading Zemindar of Bengal. Before taking up this appointment in 1932 he was the Manager of the properties of a Zemindar and Jagirdar of Cuttack, b. September 15, 1900. *Address:* Bakshi Bazar, Kutcheri Road, Cuttack, Orissa.



HAR BILAS SAEDA, DIWAN BANAHUR, 1932,

P.L.S.I., M.P.A.S., F.S.S., b. 3 June 1867. *Educ.:* Ajmer Government College and Agra College. Was a teacher in Government College, Ajmer, was transferred to Judicial Department in 1893; apptd. Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894; reverted to British service in Ajmer-Merwara in 1902; was Subordinate Judge, First Class, at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court, Beawar, till 1921; Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, 1921-23; officiated as Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge and retired in Dec. 1923, and was Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur. Elected Member, Leg. Assembly, from Ajmer-Merwara Constituency in 1924 and re-elected in 1927, and again in September 1930; was Dy. Leader, Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly. Was one of the Chairmen of the Leg. Assembly. Presided over Indian National Social Conference at Lahore, 1929 and All-India Vaisya Conference at Bareilly in 1925; was a member of the Primary Education Committee appointed by the Government of India and of the General Retrenchment Committee; Government of India and General Purposes Committee; has long been a member of the Standing Finance Committee of Government of India. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. Member, B. B. & O. I. Ry. Local Advisory Committee; Vice-President, Ajmer Merwara Child Welfare and Maternity League; Member on Board for the Victoria Hospital Leprosy Asylum, Ajmer. Author of Child Marriage Restriction Act, popularly known as the "Sarda Act" also Ajmer-Merwara Court Fees Amendment Act and Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act, both passed by the Legislative Assembly. *Publications:* Hindu Superiority; Ajmer Historical and Descriptive; Maharana Sanga; Maharana Kumbha; Maharaja Hamir of Ranthambhor; Speeches and Writings and Prithviraj Vijaya; is Editor of the Dayanand Commemorative Volume and is Secretary of the Paropakarni Sabha of India. Was presented by the Hon. Sir George Ogilvie, K.C.S.I., Resident, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, on behalf of the public, including some ruling Princes, a Commemorative Volume in Oct. 1937. *Address:* Harniwas, Civil Lines, Ajmer, Rajputana.

HARI KISHAN KAUL, RAJA PANDIT, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., Rai Bahadur, b. 1869 s. of Raja Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E. *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Lahore. Asstt. Commr., 1890; Jun. Secy. to Financial Commr., 1893-97; District Judge, Lahore, 1897-98; Deputy Commr.,

Jhang, 1898; Settlement Officer, Muzaffargarh, 1898-1903; S. O. Mianwali, 1903-8; Dy. Commr., 1906; Dy. Commr., Muzaffargarh, 1908-09; Dy. Commr. and Supdt., Census Operations, Punjab, 1910-12; Dy. Commr., Montgomery, 1913; on special duty to report on Criminal Tribes, Dec. 1913-April 1914; Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, 1917-19; Dy. Commissioner, Jhelum, 1919; Commissioner, Rawal Pindi Division, 1919-20; Commissioner, Jhelum Division, November 1920 to November 1923; Member, Royal Commission on Services, 1923-1924; Commissioner, Rawal Pindi Division, 1924; retired, Nov. 1924; Member, Economic Inquiry Committee, 1925; Member, Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry), 1926-27; Dewan, Bharatpur State, April to October 1927. Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1931-32. Address: 29, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

HARISINGH, MAJOR-GENERAL, RAO BAHADUR THAKUR, OF SATTASAR, C.I.E., O.B.E., Army Minister, State Council and G.O.C., Bikaner State Forces. b. 1882. Educ.: Mayo College. Address: Sattasar House, Bikaner.

HARNAM SINGH, SODHI, CAPTAIN, M.L.A. (Punjab). He is an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge and is a vassal of Sultankhanwala estate in Ferozepore District, is a direct descendant of the 4th Sikh Gurm and has married the daughter of Raja Sir Baba Gurbukhsingh Bedi, K.L., K.B.E., C.I.E., of Rawalpindi. Educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, has subscribed thousands of rupees for charities and takes keen interest in Public and religious activities and is the President of several public and religious bodies. He commands great influence among the Sikhs and is a great advocate of the Temperance movement. He is a big landlord with practical knowledge of agriculture. b. August 4, 1903. Address: Sultankhanwala, Dt. Ferozepore, Punjab.



HASAN KHAN, MOHAMED KHADIM, b. 1898. Son of Khan Bahadur, Dabir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umra, Sir Mohamed Israr Hasan Khan, Kt., C.I.E., Ex-Minister, Bhopal (C.I.) and Khairpur-Mirsa (Sind) States and nominated member for U.P. of the Council of State.

Has four sons and one daughter. Educ.: Shahjahanpur, Bhopal, Aligarh and England. A descendant of a very respectable and loyal family of Shahjahanpur (U.P.); during the Mutiny his grandfather and grand-uncles took the cause of Government even at the risk of their lives; two of his grand-uncles were killed and his ancestral house was burnt by the rebels, which is known since then by the name of 'Jali Kothi'. Takes keen interest in matters of public utility: Has



presented to the Indian Red Cross Society a magnificent building fully equipped with up-to-date appliances for Maternity & Child Welfare and named it after his father. Has donated ½ a lakh of rupees for the proposed "Sir Israr Orphanage" at Shahjahanpur: Patron and Vice-President of the U. P. Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society in 1930 and 1937 respectively. Address: Jali Kothi, Shahjahanpur, U.P.

HATHWA, MAHARAJA BAHADUR GURU MAHADEV ASRAM PRASAD SAH OF. b. 19 July 1893; S. Oct. 1896 to the Gadi after death of father Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kishan Pratap Sahi, K.C.I.E., of Hathwa. Address: Hathwa P. O., District Saran, Behar and Orissa.

HAYE, MIAN ABDUL, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E. (1919), M.L.A., Advocate, Lahore High Court. b. Oct. 1888. Educ.: at Lahore Forman Christian College. Passed LL.B., 1910; started practice at Ludhiana; elected Municipal Commissioner same year; elected Jr. Vice-President, 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice-President. Is first non-official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1922. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-30; Director, The Muslim India Insurance Co., Ltd. and the Northern India Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; M.L.A. (Punjab and Hon. Minister for Education. Address: Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore.

HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, Editor and Managing Director, *The Madras Mail*. b. March 7, 1887 m. Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928. Educ.: London and Paris. Freelance journalism, London, till 1912; joined staff of *The Madras Times*, 1912; Asst. Editor, *The Madras Mail*, 1921, becoming Editor 1928. Member, Madras Port Trust, Madras City Council. Publications: "10000 Miles in Africa." Address: Sunnyside, White's Road, Madras.

HAYMAN: ALBERT MELVILLE, O.B.E., M.L.A., Behar. Is an Accountant of exceptional ability and varied experience. He was employed for 35 years on the Railways of India and rose to be the head of the Railway Accounts Department. He also occupied for four years the office of Staff Member of the Railway Board. He defended the Railway Budget for many years in the (Central) Legislative Assembly. He is employed at present as the head of the Accounts Department of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. Mr. Hayman is one of the leaders of the Anglo-Indian community.



He has always strongly advised Anglo-Indians to work in the closest co-operation and with goodwill with all other communities in India on the basis of a fair field and no favour. He is a great sportsman of international reputation. He was the first Indian to be appointed Vice-President of the Federation Internationale De Hockey.

HEGDE, D. MANJAYYA, M.L.C., Madras. After his education at St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, he assumed the management of the Dharmastala Institution.



He is keenly interested in village reconstruction work. He has been a promoter of the policy of religious unification for which purpose he has organised many conferences. From 1925-26 he was a member of the Madras Legislative Council. *b.* December 1887; *Address:* Dharmastala, S. Kanara, Madras.

HENDERSON, ROBERT HERRIOT, C.L.E., Tea Planter (retired), Supdt. of Tarrapur Company's Tea Gardens, Cachar, Assam; Chairman, Ind. Tea Assoc., Cachar and Sylhet. Represented tea-planting community on Imp. Leg. Council, 1901-2, when legislation regulating supply of indentured coolie labour was under consideration. Was Member, Legislative Council of E. Bengal and Assam, President, Manipur State Durbar, 1917-18. *Address:* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

HENNESSY, JOSSELYN, B.A., Honrs. (Oxon). (1924) Diploma with Distinction in Political Science and Economics (1925) (Oxon.) Chevalier of the Legion of Honour (1937). Director of Public Information, Government of India since Sep. 1937. *b.* 17th November 1902; *m.* Lora Frances, 2nd daughter of the late Frederick Noel-Paton, I.C.S.; *Educ:* Charterhouse, New College, Oxford. Joined Reuters News Agency, London, 1931; Assistant Correspondent, Reuters Park office (1932-35); Chief Paris Correspondent, *News Chronicle* (London) 1935-37; sent as Special Correspondent, Catalonian Revolution (1934); *Err. Pictescite*, 1935; Spanish Civil War, 1936; *Publications:* Articles in *Sphere*, *Fortnightly Review*, *The Times*, *News Chronicle*. *Address:* Delhi/Simla.

HERAS, HENRY, S.J., M.A., Professor of Indian History, Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay University; Professor of History and Ancient Indian Culture, University of Bombay; Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission; Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences. Corresponding Member of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London, and of Academia Española de la Historia, Madrid corresponding member, Instituto Italiano Per il medio Ed. Estremo Oriente, Rome. *b.* September 11, 1888. *Educ:* Barcelona (Spain), Cleveland Ohio (U.S.A.). Professor of History, Sacred Heart College (Barcelona); Principal, Our Saviour's College, Saragossa (Spain). *Publications:* History of the Manchu Dynasty of China (in Spanish), 3 Vols. The Conquest of the Fort of Asirgarh by Emperor Akbar (according to an eye-witness) (in Ind. Ant.). The City of Jinli at the end of the 16th Century (1916). The Portuguese Port of Barcelona (1916). The European Prison of Sadasiya Raya (1916). Venkatapatraya I and the Portuguese (Journal of the Mythic Society).

The Statues of the Nayaks of Mudura in the Pudu Mantapuram (1916). Early Relations between Vijayanagara and Portugal (1916). Asoka's Dharma and Religion (1916); Historical Carving at Vijayanagara (1916); Goa Viragal of the time of Harhara II of Vijayanagara (1916). The story of Akbar's Christian Wife (Journal of Indian History); The Palace of Akbar at Fatehpur-Sikri (1916); The Great Civil War of Vijayanagara (1614-1617) (1916); Seven Days at Vijayanagara (Indian Historical Quarterly); The Last Defeat of Meherakula (1916); Relations between Guptas, Kadambas and Valatakas (Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society); The Royal Patrons of the University of Nalanda (1916); Rama Deva Raya II, an Unknown Emperor of Vijayanagara (1916); The Portuguese Alliance with the Muhammadan Kingdoms of the Deccan (Journal, D.D. L.A.S.); A Note on the Excavations at Nalanda and its History (1916); Three Mughal Paintings on Akbar's Religious Discussions (1916); Two Controversial Points in the Reign of Samudra Gupta (Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute). The Decay of the Portuguese Power in India (Journal of the Bombay Historical Society); Three Catholic Padres at the Court of Al Adil Shah I (1916); A Historical Tour in search of Kadamba Documents (1916); A Newly Discovered Image of Buddha near Goa (1916); Pre-Portuguese Remains in Portuguese India (1916); Some Unknown Dealings between Bijapur and Goa. (Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission). A treaty between Aurangzeb and the Portuguese (1916); Jehangir and the Portuguese (1916). The Expansion wars of Venkatapa Nayaka of Ikori (1916); A Paper Sanad of Basavappa Nayaka of Ikori (1916); Krisima Deva Raya's Conquest of Rachol (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland); The Victory of Bhuti Vikramakesar over the Pallavas (1916). Tripuravata (Journal of the Karnataka Historical Society); A Realistic School of Indian Sculpture in the 16th Century (Journal of the Univ. of Bombay). Three Forgotten Pallava Kings (1916); The Origin of the Pallavas (1916); The Royal Portraits of Malahadipuram (Acta Orientalia); The Jesuits in Afghanistan (The New Review). The Writing of History; Notes on Historical Methodology for Indian Students (Bombay, 1929). The Aravinda Dynasty of Vijayanagara, Vol. I, 1542-1614 (Madras, 1927); Beginnings of Vijayanagar History (Bombay, 1929); The Pallava Genealogy (Bombay, 1931); The Conversion Policy of the Jesuits in India (Bombay, 1933). Studies in Pallava History (Madras, 1933). Light on the Mohenjo Daro Riddle (The new Review, Calcutta); The Cradle of the Aryans (1916); Danish Coins of Trangubar (unismatle supplement, Calcutta); The Origin of the so-called Greco-Buddhist school of Sculpture of Gandhara (B.B.R.A. Society, Bombay); The Religion of the Mohenjo Daro People according to the Inscriptions (Jour. of the University of Bombay); Two Proto-Indian Inscriptions from Chanu Daro (Jour. B. & O. R. Society Patna); the Minavan in Mohenjo Daro (Jour. of Oriental Research, Madras); Mohenjo Daro the

People and the Land (Indian Culture Calcutta); the worship in Mohenjo Daro (Jour. of the Aituro Soc. of Bombay); Chaub Daro and its Inscriptions (St. Xavier's College, Magazine); Mohenjo Daro, the most important Archaeological site in India (Jour. of Indian History, Madras); the Mohenjo Daro script and the script of the Eastern Island (Annals of Bhand. or. Res. Inst., Poona); La Scrittura de Mohenjo Daro (Revista Asiatica, Rome); Mohenjo Daro and sumer monumenta Niponica, Tokyo); A Proto-Indian Sec from Mohenjo Daro (Jayasival Commemoration volume, Patna); the Aryans in their homeland (The new Review, Calcutta); the Largest Proto Indian Epigraph (Journal of Oriental Research, Madras); the so-called sumerian Inscription from Mohenjo Daro (Indian Hist. Quarterly, Calcutta); etc., etc., Address: St Xavier's College, Bombay.

HIDAYATALLAH, SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, K.C.S.I., M.L.A. b. January 1879. Educ.: Shikarpur High School, D. J. Sind College and Government Law School Bombay.



Graduate in Arts and Law of the Bombay University, and in legal practice for a considerable period, in public life since 1904 up to the present time, without any break. Vice-President of the Hyderabad, Sind, Municipality, and first non-official President of the Hyderabad, Sind, District Local Board. Entered the

Bombay Legislative Council in 1912, and was a non-official member of that body till 1920. A Minister of the Government of Bombay, January 1921 to June 1928, three times in succession, was a Member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay 1928 to 1934, thus associated with the Government of Bombay for a continuous period of nearly fourteen years. Held charge of almost every department of the administration including Revenue and Finance. As Finance Member, produced balanced budgets after several years of deficits. Was also Leader of the Bombay Legislative Council, and Vice-President of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Deputed to the Round Table Conference by the Government of India on two occasions. Invited also to attend the third session, but could not be spared by the Government of Bombay. On retirement from office, was nominated a Member of the Council of State for six months. Subsequently elected as a Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Appointed President of the Sind Advisory Council on the separation of Sind in April 1936. Also President of the All-India Local Self Government Conference. Elected Member, Sind Legislative Assembly and first Chief Minister Government of Sind. Address: Seafeld Road, Karachi.

HIGHET, JAMES COCHRANE, AGENT, North Western Railway, India; b. 1884. m. 1907. Agnes Orme Lindsay. Educ.: Ayr Academy and Blairlodge; Royal Indian Engineering

College, Cooper's Hill. Appointed Asst. Engineer, P.W.D. (Railways Branch), India, 1905; posted to Eastern Bengal Railway and employed on construction of Golakganj Gauhati extension, afterwards becoming sub-divisional officer, Saidpur; services lent to Kashmir Government and subsequently posted to the British section of Kashmir Railway survey, via Abbottabad; transferred to Oudh and Rohilkhand Rly. in 1910 as Personal Assistant to Manager; in 1914 was placed on special duty to investigate re-alignments and other works in the vicinity of New Delhi; Asst. Secretary (Stores), Indian Railway Board, 1915; Asst. Secretary, War Branch, 1916; Controller, Railway Materials, 1917; Secretary to Indian Stores Purchase Committee, 1919; Asst. Agent, N. W. Railway, 1921; and Deputy Agent subsequently; Secretary, Indian Railway Board, 1926; Director of Establishment of the Board, 1928; officiated as Agent, N. W. Railway from May to October 1931; appointed Agent, April 1932. Officiating as Member, Railway Board from April 1936. Elected Associate Member of Institution of Civil Engineers, 1910. Address: New Delhi and Simla.

HIMAT SINGKA, PRADEH DAYAL, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Bengal. Graduated from the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta in 1911. After taking his degree in Law he was enrolled

Attorney in 1921. He was arrested on suspicion in August 1914 and later prosecuted in the Bowbazar Conspiracy Case but was discharged. He was

excluded from Bengal under the Defence of India Act, and home interned at Dumka from May 1916 to January 1, 1920. He returned to Calcutta in January 1920. He is connected with various public bodies in Calcutta, Dumka and Bhagalpore. He is the Founder-member of the Marwari Relief Society. He was returned to the Bengal Legislative Council for four successive terms from the Calcutta west constituency, always uncontested, but resigned from the Council in 1930 in obedience to the Congress mandate. He has been a member of the Calcutta Corporation since 1924, was Vice-President, Barabazar Congress Committee for some years; and was President of several other important associations. He is a trustee of the Calcutta Improvement Trust representing the elected Councillors since June 1927. He started a branch of the Seva Samiti Boys' Scout Association in 1927 and is now the Provincial Commissioner of the same in Bengal. He was a member of the Railway Advisory Board (E. I. Railway) in 1936 and is now President of Marwari Girls' High School and of several other Physical culture and public Associations. b. Aug. 16, 1889; Address: 155, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.



HOGG, GILBERT FITZGERALD, M.A. (Glasgow), C.S.I. (1936), C.I.E. (1932), I.C.S.; Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and

Secy., Home Dept. *b.* 2nd February 1884 *m.* Isobel Bain. *Educ.*: Glasgow High School and Glasgow University. Appointed to the Indian Civil Service after examination of 1907; arrived 28th November 1908 and served in East Bengal and Assam as Assistant Magistrate and Collector; transferred to Bengal, April 1912; *Jr. Mgo.* and *Jr. Collr.* Novr. 1914; Vice-Chairman, Chittagong Port Commr., July 1915; on Military duty, Octr. 1917 to Janr. 1918; *Offg. Addl. Dist.* and Sessions Judge, Assam, May 1918; on Military duty, Aug. 1918 to Janr. 1919, and returned to Bengal; *Magte.* and *Collr.*, April 1921; *Commr.* of Excise and Salt, Bengal, Sept. 1923; *Offg.*, Secy., Govt. of Bengal, A. & I. Deppt., and Director of Industries, April 1926; Secy. Govt. of Bengal, Agril. and Ind. and P. W. Depts. Novr. 1928; *Offg. Commr.*, July 1931; confirmed as *Commr.*, Decr. 1931; *Addl. Secy.* to Govt. of Bengal, *Pol.* Dep't., Octr. 1932; *Chief Secy.* to the Govt. of Bengal, 10th April 1933; Temporary Member, Executive Council, Bengal in 1936 and again in 1937. *Address*: Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

HOLLINS, SAMUEL THOMAS, C.I.E. (1931); Inspector-General of Police, U.P. *b.* October 8, 1881. *m.* Ethel, youngest *d.* of T. Sheffield, Esq., Montemotte, Cork, Irish Free State three *d.* *Educ.*: Queen's University, Cork. Joined Indian Police, 1902 as *Asst. Supt.* of Police; served in various districts as *Asst.* and as *Supt.* of Police; *Asst.* to D.I.G., C.I.D. and Personal Assistant to I.G.; Seconded to Tonk State, Rajputana, as I.G. of Police 1915-18; Judicial Member, Tonk State, 1921, 1925 D.I.G. I Range U.P. 1928-1930; D.I.G., C.I.D., U.P., 1930-31; appointed Inspector-General of Police, April 1931; Appointed Director General of Police and Jails E. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad, July 1935. Degree of Honour, Urdu; High Proficiency Hindi, Police Medal, 1918. *Publications*: Tonk State Police Reorganization Scheme; Tonk State Police Manual; Tonk State Criminal and Civil Court Manual; the Criminal Tribes of the U.P. *Address*: Hyderabad, Deccan.

HOSSAIN, SYED MUAZZAMUDIN, KHAN BAHADUR, M.L.C. Bengal, comes of the distinguished Syed family of Austagram, Mymensingh. His ancestors held high responsible posts under the Government since the days of the East India Company. Educated at Dacca and since 1904 held various responsible posts and retired prematurely from Government service in November 1936, while officiating as District Settlement Officer, Howrah, in order to take part in politics. He is a settlement and revenue expert and is well known as the recipient of the Delhi Durbar Medal, the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal and the Silver Jubilee Medal. *b.* May 11, 1885. *Address*: Austagram P.O., Mymensingh Dt., Bengal.



HUBBACK, H. E., SIR JOHN AUSTEN, M.A. (Cantab.); C.S.I. (1933); K.C.S.I. (1936); First Governor of Orissa, *b.* 27 Feb. 1878. *m.* Bridget Allington Roys. *Educ.*: Winchester and King's College, Cambridge. *Asst. Magte.* and *Collector* and *Settlement Officer* in Bengal; *Settlement Officer*, 1909; *Joint Magistrate* and *Deputy Collr.*, 1910; transferred to Bihar and Orissa, 1912; *Offg. Secretary*, 1913; temporarily employed by Revenue and Statistics Dept., India Office, 1915; *Magistrate* and *Collector*, 1916; served under Govt. of India, Army Department, 1918; *Offg. Secretary* to Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department, 1919; confirmed, 1919; *Director of Land Records*, 1923; *Offg. Commissioner*, 1925; confirmed 1928; *Offg. Member*, Board of Revenue, 1932; *Temporary Member*, Governor's Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, 1933 and again 1934. Confirmed 1935, vacated February 1936, Governor of Orissa, April 1936. *Address*: Governor's Camp, Orissa.



HUDSON, SIR LESLIE SEWELL, KT. Member, Legislative Assembly from Sept. 1932, *b.* 25 Novr. 1872. *Educ.*: Christ's Hospital. Joined P. & O. S. N. Company, London, 1889, and came to their Bombay Office, 1894; subsequently stationed at Japan, China and Australia, returning to Bombay, 1915. Joined Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., October 1916. *Deputy Chairman*, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1923-24; *President*, 1924-25, 1927-28; *Member*, Bombay Legislative Council, 1923-26, 1927-28; *Member*, Legislative Assembly, 1932-38. *Address*: P. O. Box 122, Bombay.

HUQ, MUHAMMAD MUHAMMAD, B.A., M.L.A., Bengal, was a teacher of the Hare School and won distinction as a poet on the publication of his book entitled "Jatiya Mangal" (National Weal) in Bengali; is a member of the Provincial Text Book Committee and was the founder-secretary of the Bengal Muslim Literary Academy, Calcutta and editor of its quarterly organ, resigned from Government service and interested himself in the spread of education and founded many educational institutions; is a leading member of the Bakarganj District Board for the last 10 years and is a member of the Calcutta Port Haj Committee. He is chief whip of the Proja Party. *b.* 1889. *Address*: Bapta, P. O. Bhola, Bakarganj, Bengal.



HUQUE, THE HON. KHAN BAHADUR M. AZIZUL, B.L., C.I.E. (1937), Khan Bahadur (1926), Speaker, Bengal Leg. Assembly. *b.* Sept. 1892; *m.* Keniz Khatun; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. *Advocate*; *Chairman*, Krishnagar Municipality; *Vice-Chairman*, Nadia District Board; *member* Lethian

Committee; member, Bengal Jute Enquiry Committee; member, Bengal Retrenchment Committee; member, Bengal Banking Enquiry Committee; Education Minister, Bengal. *Publications*: "History and Problems of Moslem Education in Bengal", "Education and Retrenchment". *Address*: 21, Lowdon Street, Calcutta; Krishnagar, Bengal.

HUSAIN, CHOUDHRY AKHTAR, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. (U.P.). Was educated at Canning College, Lucknow, and the Muslim University, Aligarh. He joined the Bar in Lucknow in



1926 at the Chief Court of Oudh. As a member of the Indebted Agriculturists Relief and Protection Association, he was closely associated with the legislation relating to the U.P. Debt Acts. He is a member of many public institutions and is a prominent speaker in the U. P. Legislative Council. *b. November 28, 1900.* *Address*: Advocate, Federal

Court, Kalsarbagh, Lucknow.

HUSAIN: HAJI SYED MOHAMED, Bar-at-Law. Member, Council of State. A leading barrister of Allahabad High Court, he was educated at Allahabad and Aligarh and was

called to the Bar in February 1912. He appeared for the prosecution in the Katarpur riot case in 1919 and became a non-cooperator and suspended practice in 1920. He was a member of central Khilafat Committee and was in charge of the U.P. Khilafat Organisation; was the president of the Tanzim movement which was successfully carried out in the U.P. during the Civil Disobedience in 1932. He is a member of the Council of the All-India Muslim League and of the Working Committee of A. I. Muslim Conference. Recently he successfully defended all the 50 accused in the "Inter-Provincial Colning Conspiracy Case" which took four years continuously in trial. *b. March, 1886.* *Address*: "Mohammed Manzil," Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.



HUSAIN, DR. IQBAL, M.A., B.L., Ph. D., Lecturer in Persian, Patna College. *b. 22 November 1905*; m. Fakhrunnisa, *d. of Mr. Reynas Husain, Barrister-at-Law*; *Educ*: Patna and Law Colleges, Patna. University Prize-man, Gold medalist and Research Scholar, first Ph. D. of Patna University. Entered Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, 1935; Lecturer in Persian, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1935-36. *Publications*: "The Early Persian Poets of India" and the "Tuhfa-i-Sami." *Address*: Patna College, Bankipore, Patna.

HUSAIN, SYED ABBAS, Principal Librarian of the State Library, Hyderabad. *b. 1884.* *Educ*: Nizam's College, Hyderabad Deccan, Delegate to the Oriental Conference at Calcutta, 1922,

Delegate to the All Indian Libraries Conference at Madras, 1923. *Publications*: A Supplemental Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts and Books in the State Library. *Address*: The State Library, Hyderabad, Deccan.

HUSSAIN, SIR AHMED, NAWAB AMIN JUNG BAHADUR, M.A., (1890); B.L., (1889); LL.D., (1924); C.S.I. (1911); Nawab (1917); K.C.I.E. (1922); Peshi Minister, i.e., Minister to H.E.H. the Nizam from 1915 to 1935. *b. 11 Aug. 1863.* *m. Fatima Lady Amin Jung, 1907.* *Has* *cs. 3d.* *Educ.*: Christian College and Presidency College, Madras, Governor's Scholar; High Court Vakil (1890), Advocate (1928), Deputy Collr. and Magistrate, 1890-92; Asst. Secretary to the Nizam, 1893; Personal Secretary to Nizam, 1895; Chief Secretary to Nizam's Govt., 1905. *Publications*: "Notes on Islam", articles in Periodicals. One of Hyderabad delegates to the First Round Table Conference 1930-31; Member of the Hon'ble Saefi Khan Committee Since 1904. *Address*: Amin Manzil, Saidbad, Hyderabad, Deccan.

HYDARI, SIR AKBAR, NAWAB HYDER NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR, Kt., cr. 1928; P.C. (1936) President H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council (1937). Honorary LL.D. (Osmania); Honorary LL.D. (Madras); Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad State Executive Council; *b. 8 Novr. 1869* *s. of Nazerally Hydari of Cambay, India. m. Amina Najmuddin Tyabji (First Class, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal) d. of Najmuddin Tyabji, Bombay; four s. two d.* *Educ*: at St. Xavier's College, Bombay; joined Indian Finance Department 1888; Assistant Accountant General U.P. 1890; Deputy Accountant General, Bombay 1897; Madras, 1900; Examiner, Government Press Accounts, 1901; Comptroller, India Treasuries 1903; lent as Accountant General, Hyderabad State, 1905; Financial Secretary, 1907; Secretary to Government, Home Department (Judicial, Police, Medical, Education, etc.), 1911; in addition Acting Director-General of Commerce and Industries, 1919; Accountant-General, Bombay, 1920; Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad State Executive Council, 1921; also Member for Co-operative Credit and Mines Department, 1927; Official Director, Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., and Mining Boards, 1925; Director of the Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., The Indian Cement Co., Ltd., The Indian Industrial and General Trust Ltd., The Central Bank of India Ltd., The Osmania Mills Ltd., and the Azamjahi Mills Ltd.; Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1925; First President, Hyderabad Educational Conference, 1915, President, All India Muhammadan Educational Conference, Calcutta, 1917; delivered the Punjab University convocation Address, 1925; Fellow of the Bombay, Dacca, Aligarh Muslim and Hyderabad Osmania Universities; conceived and organised the Osmania University, Hyderabad, the first University of its kind in India, imparting higher education through the medium of the vernacular (Urdu) while retaining English as a compulsory second language throughout; the Urdu Nastaliq type marks a new era in Urdu printing and the development of Urdu literature; organised the State Archaeological

Department; negotiated the purchase for the State of the N.G.S. Railway; Led the Hyderabad Delegation to the three Round Table Conferences in London at which he was a Member of the Business, Federal Structure and Finance Sub-Committees; Member of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee 1933 at which he was a member of the Reserve Bank and Railway Authority Sub-Committee and Advisor to the League of Nation's Monetary and Economic Conference held in London; President, Muslim Educational Conference (Bombay Presidency) 1934; also Vice President, Nizam's Executive Council, and Chairman of the Informal Committee of Indian States' Ministers; especially interested in Ajanta Frescoes and Indian Paintings. **Publications:** Hyderabad State Budgets, and Educational Addresses. **Address:** Dilkusha, Kharafabad, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.

IMAM HABIBULLAH, BEGUM, M.L.A., U.P. belongs to a noble family of Alavi Syeds. In 1907, she married Shalish Mohammad

Habibullah, O.B.E., a prominent Taluqdar of Oudh. She has been abroad and takes an active part in social work and the general welfare of women, particularly the educational advancement of women, is a member of Lucknow Municipal Board and is an Honorary Magistrate, is the Vice-President of the District branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, the Oudh Ladies' Club and Tallmah Niswan. She is also a member of several committees including the Lady Dufferin Hospital Committee, the Provincial Committees of the U. P. Girl Guides' Association and the Indian Red Cross Society. **Address:** 11, Mall Road, Lucknow, U.P.

IMAM, BOSSAIN, member, Council of State. He went to England in 1913 and joined the Imperial College of Science, but was recalled in 1915. He studied



Address: Hasnain Manzil,

IMAM, SYED NAQUI, B.A. (Hons.). (Cantab.) Barrister, Deputy President, Bihar Leg. Council. *b.* 30th August 1902; *Educ* Oxford Preparatory School, Leighton Park Public School, Reading, Manchester University and Cambridge University. Member, Silver and Gold Medalist of Royal Life Saving Society; member of Bihar Leg. Council and Deputy President; Secretary, A.I.L.T.A. (Bihar and

Orissa); one of the leading cr. lawyers in Patna High Court; travelled nearly all over Europe, Near East and Egypt; performed the Hajj in 1935. **Address:** Patna, (Bihar).

INDORE. The Maharaja Holkar, of His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeswant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E. 1935; *b.* 1908; Accession 1926; Invested with Powers 1930; *m.* 1924 with San-yogitai (who *d.* 13th July 1937) daughter of the Junior Chief of Kargal (Kolhapur). Educated in England 1920-23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford 1926-29. Daughter: Princess Ushadevi Holkar, born 1933. **Address:** Indore, Central India.

ISHWARDAS LUKHIDAS. **SIR. K.T., J.P.,** Merchant and Landlord, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, ex-Sheriff of Bombay (1924-25), and President of his own community, Kapole Bania Caste. *b.* in 1872.

Educ.: St. Xavier's High School, Bombay. He is a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since many years. His commercial activities may be estimated by his presence on the Directorate of several well-known Companies:—The Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ltd., The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., The S. S. & W. Co., Ltd., The New Union Mills Ltd., The Khandala-Lonavala Electric Supplying Co., The Parel Taluka Electric Supply and Development Co., The Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co., Ltd. He is President of the Managing Council of Sir Harkisondas Narotandas Hospital, is a Trustee of Peachy Pilson Sanitarium for women and children at Nasik. Trustee and a Member of the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage and the Board of David Sassoon Industrial School, Member of the Board of G. T. Hospital Nursing Association. He served on the Committee of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates for a number of years and was its President (1927-28) as a Member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, he represented the Chamber on the Bombay Corporation and Port Trust for several years. Knighted 23rd June 1936 by His Majesty's Government. **Address:** Garden View, 19, Hughes Road, Bombay.



ISWAR SARAN, MUNSHI, B.A. (Allahabad), Advocate, Allahabad High Court, *b.* 26 Aug. 1874, *m.* Srimati Mukhrani Devi. *Educ.*: Church Mission High School and Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur, U.P. and Muir Central College, Allahabad, Member, first and third Legislative Assembly; and also from January 1935 to March 1935, a member of the Court of Allahabad University, and of the Benares Hindu University; President, Kayastha-Pathshala, Allahabad, 1925-29; was Joint Secretary of Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad; Hon. Secretary, MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad; was Hon. Secretary, U.P. Industrial Conference, Political and Social Conferences, some time Member, All-India Congress Committee; was President, U. P. Political and

Social Conferences; Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1910; President of the Allahabad Swadeshi League and of the Allahabad Harijan Sevak Sangh; went to Europe four times and delivered speeches and wrote in the press on India. Club: National Liberal Club, London. Address: 6, Edmondstone Road, Allahabad, U. P.

IZZAT NISHAN, KRUDA BAKHASH KHAN TIWANA, Nawab, Malik; Dist. Judge, Dera Ghazi Khan. *b.* 1866 *Educ.*: Government High School, Shahp.; private training through Col. Corbyn, Deputy Commissioner. Appointed an Hon. Magistrate, 1881; Extra Asst. Commr., 1894; British Agent in Cabul, 1903-06. Address: Khwajabad, District, Shahpore, Punjab.

JACK, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ROBERT ERNEST, Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* Dec. 20, 1878. *m.* Bertha Inverarity Shalleross. *Educ.*: Queen's College, Cork and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered the Indian Civil Service in 1902 and acted as District Magistrate and Collector and subsequently as Judge up to 1928; in April 1928 appointed Judge of the High Court, Calcutta. Address: 5, Allpore Park Road, Allpore.

JACKSON, GILBERT HOLINSHEAD BLUMFIELD, M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Puisne Judge, Madras High Court. *b.* 26th Jan. 1875. *m.* to Mrs. Jackson. *Educ.*: Marlborough College, Merton College, Indian Civil Service. Address: High Court, Madras.

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJI RAO, M.A., LL.B. *b.* May 1867. *m.* Bhagithibai, a lady from the Vichare family of Ratnagiri District. *Educ.*: Wilson College, Elphinstone College, and Government Law School. Served in Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member of the State Council. Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satya Shodhak movement in 1911, and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception. Represented the claims of the Maratha and allied Communities before the joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1919 and secured seven reserved seats for them; was nominated member of the Legislative Council in 1922 and 1923 and represented Satara in the next two elections. Minister of Education 1924-26 and Minister of Agriculture, 1928-1930. Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Presidency; President of the Satyashodhak Samaj, 1920-30. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly to represent Central Division 1930-34; Delegate to Round Table Conf., 1930-31; Associate Member of the Reorganisation Committee, Bombay. Chairman, Board of Directors of the Warden Insurance Co., Ahmedabad; Director, Reserve Bank of India, Ltd.; Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.; Director, Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.; Director, Vikram General Assurance, Ltd.; Director, Indian Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.; President, Bombay Provincial Co-operative

Institute, Ltd.; Judge of the Supreme Court, Kolhapur. Address: Shimpur, Kolhapur; and "Aram," Dongri, Bombay 9.

JAFRI, DR. S. N. A., B.A., KHAN BAHADUR (1935), BAR-AT-LAW, M.R.A.S. (London); Gold Medalist and Life Member of the International Historical Society of France; Deputy Director of Public Information, Government of India, Home Department. *b.* 1857. Graduated with distinction from Allahabad University in 1906 A.D. Called to the Bar from the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn, London, in 1929. Sometime Research Scholar in Economics at the London School of Economics, LL.D. of Kansas, U.S.A. Member of U.P. Civil Service. Worked as a Census Officer, Special Land Acquisition Officer, Nazir Officer, Nazir Survey Officer, Election Officer, and Income-tax Officer in U.P. Was on special duty as Recruiting Officer during the War; Worked as Provincial Publicity Officer to U.P. Government; Was on special duty as Provincial Publicity Officer in the Belhar Province in connection with Earthquake Relief Measures. Officiated as Director of Public Information, Government of India in June-July, 1934; Officiated as Director of Public Information, Government of India, April-October, 1935; Officiated as Director of Public Information, Government of India, April-July, 1937 and Additional Director of Public Information, Government of India, July-October, 1937; was specially deputed to Quetta to organise Earthquake publicity. Publications: "History and Status of Landlords and Tenants in the U.P." An Introduction to the Assessment of Income-Tax; "Constitutional Series, (a) Federal India, (b) Constitutions of Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, America, etc.," "British Constitution (Constitutional Urdu Series—No. 1); "Communism (Urdu)," etc. Address: Home Department, Government of India, Simla and New Delhi.

JAGATNARAYAN, Advocate, Chief Court of Oudh, was Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. *b.* Dec. 1863. *m.* Srimati Kamalapati, *d.* of P. Sham Narayan Sahab Rains. *Educ.*: Canning Coll., Lucknow; non-official Chairman, Lucknow Municipality; Chairman, Reception Committee, 31st Indian National Congress; Member, Hunter Committee; was Minister, U. P. Govt., for Local Self-Government and Public Health. Address: Jagatnaranayan Road, Lucknow.

JAIPUR, MAHARAJA OF, CAPTAIN H. H. SARMA-D-I-RAJAHAI-HINDUSTAN RAJ RAJENDRA SHRI MAHARAJADHIRAJ SRI SAWAI MAN SINGHJI BAHADUR II, G.C.I.E. (1935), Second son of Thakur Sawai Singhji of Isarda; *b.* 21st August, 1911; *Educ.*: at Mayo College, Ajmer, and at Woolwich. One of the Ruling Princes of India and belongs to and is head of the Kachwaha clan of Rajputs, which is descended from Kush, son of Rama, the great epic hero of Ramayan; *m.* the sister of Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.; 2ndly, 1832, the *d.* of the late Maharaja of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I.; *s.* three, *d.* one. Address: The Palace, Jaipur, Rajputana, India.

JAIN, CHAKRESHWAR KUMAR, B.Sc., B.L., M.L.A., Bihar. *b.* in a big zemindar family he started a big farm known as the Jinesh-wargah Farming Syndicate in the district of Shahabad, on scientific lines. He is a business magnate of Bihar, and it is mainly due to his energies and interest in sugar manufacture that the South Behar Sugar Mills, Limited, Bihta, has gained considerable reputation. He is the Managing Agent of the firm. He has been a member of the Bihar Chamber of Commerce and represents the mercantile community of the province in the Legislature. *b.* Feb. 18, 1906. *Address:* Devasirham, Arrah (Bihar).



since its inception and represents the mercantile community of the province in the Legislature. *b.* Feb. 18, 1906. *Address:* Devasirham, Arrah (Bihar).

LIMSINGH MANOHARISINGH THAKORE Landlord of Balrampur U. P., and Bombay. Born 30th September 1879 at Sirur. *Educated* in Regimental School. Served in Poona Horse from July 1900 to September 1909. Got discharged at personal request and started independent business and Army Contract work. Owns lot of property and buildings. Built and endowed a costly Dharamsala for the poor at Khedgaum, Poona District. President of the Meeting of the Marathas held on the occasion of the Anniversary of the late Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj of Kolhapur (1923-25). Elected President of the Rajput Kshatri Sabha, his own community, 1926-28. Rendered valuable help to all without distinction of caste during the serious communal riots of 1929 and 1932. Accorded a reception to all B. O. S., I. O. S. and the Poona Horse on its return to Poona after 36 years' service. While going and coming right royally treated the Officers and other ranks of the Indian and Burnese Coronation Contingents to a tea-party at Alexandra Docks on 12-4-1937. Pays Rs. 15,000 annually as property tax to the Municipality and Government. *Recreations:* Tennis, Riding, Swimming and Shooting. *Address:* Chhunam Lane, Bombay.



JAMES, FREDERICK ERNEST, M.A., O.B.E. (1918), Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold (1920) *b.* 1891. *m.* Eleanor May Thackrah (1919). *Educ:* Leeds and London University. Army, 1914-15, Belgian Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Abbeville Amiens Tank Corps, 1916-19; General Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Belgium and Occupied Germany, 1919-20; General Secretary, Calcutta, 1920; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, and Whip of European Group, 1924-29; visited Persia re. Welfare British Employees, A.P.O.C., 1924; President, Calcutta Rotary Club, 1925-28; visited Java re. Establishment of Students' Hostel 1927; Political Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., 1929; Member, Madras Legislative Council, Madras Corporation; Senate Madras University;

Madras Retrenchment Committee, 1931; Madras Franchise Committee, and P.W.D. Reorganisation Committee, 1932; Member, Legislative Assembly from 1932. Chief witness for European Association before Joint Parliamentary Select Committee 1933; Member, Standing Emigration and Railway Finance Committee, Legislative Assembly; Founder of Indian Institute of International Affairs, and first Governor of Rotary Clubs in India, Burma and Ceylon. *Address:* Madras Club, Madras.

JAMES, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR (WILLIAM) BERNARD K.T., 1925; C.B. (1918); C.I.E. (1912); M.V.O., (1911) *e.s.* of the Late William James, 42nd and Royal Highlanders, The Black Watch, and of Otterburn Tower, Northumberland. *b.* 8 Feb. 1865. *m.* Elizabeth Minto, *e.d.* of late William Minto of Tughr Estate, Assam, two *s. Educ:* U. S. College and Sandhurst, 1st Commission in 1886, Derbyshire Branch War 1888, 2nd Lancers, Intelligence Branch War Office, 1900-01; South African War, 1902; various staff appointments in India: A. Q. M. G., Coronation Durbar, 1911; P. A. & Q. M. G. Corps, France, 1914-15; Brig-General, General Staff, France, 1915-16; (Despatches) Brevet-Colonel. Temp. Q.M.G., India, 1916-17; Major-General. Administration Southern Command, 1917-19; Commanding, Bombay District, 1919-22; Director of Remounts, India, 1922-26. Founder and thirce President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India, 1923 and Editor, "Horse Breeding." 1925-1935 Director, Dry Ice Corporation of India Ltd. *Address:* C/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

JAMIAT RAI, DIWAN RAI BAHADUR, C.I.E.; DIWAN BAHADUR, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1930. Barto Gold Medal 1935. b. 1861, m. 1891. Educ.: Bhowan. Kohat, and Gujarat Ent. Govt. Service, 1880, served in 1880, Political Office with Karam F. P., 1880; accompanied Afghan Boundary Commission, 1885-1886; special duty boundary settlement of Laghari Barkhan, 1897; Asst. to the Superintendent of Gazetteers of Baluchistan, 1902-1907; services acknowledged by Govt. of India; on special duty in connection with revision of Establishments, 1910; Asst. to Supdt. of Census Operations, Baluchistan, 1910-11; Ex. Asst. Commr., 1902; Settlement Officer, Baluchistan, 1912; Provincial Superintendent of Census for Baluchistan, 1920-22; Patron, Hindu Panchayat; and S. D. Salha. One of the founders and patrons of Browne Gymkhana and of Sandeman Library and ex. V.C. Quetta Municipality. Member of the S.P.C.A. and Member, Reserve Trust Board, Earthquake Relief, Quetta. *Publications:* Quetta Municipal Manual; History of Freemasonry in Quetta; Reports on the settlement of Duki and Bakchan; Notes on various subjects. Manual of Customary Law for Baluchistan. *Address:* Quetta.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR, MAJOR-GENERAL H.H. THE SIKH MAHARAJA HARISINGHI BAHADUR, INDAR MAHENDAR Sipar-i-Indushia, Maharaja of G.C.S.I. (1933), G.C.I.E. (1929), K.C.I.E. (1918), K.C.V.O. (1922), Hon. A.D.C. to H.I.M. the King-Emperor (1931), son of the late Gen. Raja Amarsinghi,

K.C.S.I. Salute 21 guns; b. 1895; s. 1925 his uncle Lt.-Genl. H.H. Shree Maharaja Pratapsinghji Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat-i-Inglishia, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., A.D.C., LL.D.; Educ. at Mayo College, Ajmer and the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. *Heir Apparent*: Shree Yuvaraj Karansinghji, b. 9th March 1931 at Cannes (S. France). *Address*: Jammu Tawi and Srinagar-Kashmir.

JAMSHED NUSSERWANJI, Merchant, b. 7th January 1886. *Educ.* at Karachi. Member of Municipality, 1914; President of Municipality, 1922-33; Mayor, Karachi, 1933-34; Provincial Commissioner of Scouts in Sind, Chairman, Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.; Chairman, Buyer's and Shipper's Chamber; President, Karachi Health Association; Vice-President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Member, Sind Legislative Assembly. *Publications*: Karachi Municipality as at present and its future and reconstruction of Civic Life. *Address*: Bonus Road, Karachi.

JAMWANTI KUNWARI, RANI, Taluqdaria Ramnagar, District Gondia; b. in 1887; m. in 1896 to Bhaiya Baldeo Datt Ram of Ramnagar a grand nephew of Raja Kishan Datt Ram,

founder of the Taluqa which was granted by the British Government by means of a "Sanad" for loyal and valuable services rendered during the mutiny of 1857; became widow on 12th November 1900; estate under court of wards, released in 1918 and has been in independent charge since then. Universally loved and respected for her sympathy and

kindness to all; especially towards her tenants; held in high esteem by the Government, contributed marble floor to the famous temple of Lachman Ji at Ajodhya; built Saraswati temple in the local Girls' School; built platform for women in the Ram Leela Arena; founded a Sanskrit school in her estate at Dhanepur; reconstructed local Hanuman garhi Temple founded by her ancestors; has endowed various scholarships to students. *Address*: Ramnagar, District Gondia.

JANAKSINGH, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR, B.A., C.I.E., Bahadur, b. 1877. *Educ.*: Joined Kashmir Service in 1901 serving in various capacities both in Civil and Military Deptts. In the Civil Branch as Naib Tehsildar, Tehsildar, Dist. Magte. and Sessions Judge and finally as Revenue Minister. In the Military Branch as Dy. Asst. Quarter-Master General, Brigade-Major, O. C. the 2/2 Kashmir Rifles and 3rd Kashmir Rifles. Got Afghan War Medal 2nd Class order of British India, 1919; Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, and Army and Revenue Minister, Jammu and Kashmir Government and now Army and Public Works Minister. Retired from State Service, May 1932. *Address*: P. O. Khara, via Palampur (Punjab).

JARMANI DAS, DEWAN, O.B.E., Minister-in-Waiting and Household Minister, Kapurthala State. b. 4 September 1893, Sultanpur,

Kapurthala State. *Educ.*: at the Punjab, Oxford, and Sorbonne (France) Universities. m. to d. of Mr. Shiv Dass of Lahore. Attended the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926, 1927 and 1929 as a Member of Indian Delegation; adviser to the Princes' Delegation at the first Round Table Conference in 1930 and a Delegate to the second Round Table Conference, 1931. Retired from Kapurthala State service in 1933; joined His Highness of Patiala's Government in 1933 in charge of portfolios for Forests and Agriculture. Holds First Class Order of Nishan-i-Iltikhar of Kapurthala State. Officer of the Legion d'Honneur (France), Star of Military Merit of Spain, Star of Merit of Cuba, Order of Sun and Lion (Persia); Order of the Nile (Egypt), Order of (Morocco); Order of Abyssinia, First Class Order of Chili and Order of Bhawalpur State, Grand Cross of the Crown of Romania, Star of the Order of Saint Silves ri Papae, Star of Saint Agata of San Marino and His Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee Medal 6th May 1936; got title of Dewan and honorary military rank of Captain from H.H. the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala in 1937. *Address*: 12, Bis Bhupindernagar, Patiala.

JASANI, CHATURBHUS VITHALDAS, M.L.A., C. P. He first joined the Indian National Congress as a volunteer in 1917 and since then has been taking active part in political activities. He was elected Vice-President, Gondia Local Board in 1928. He led the Satyagraha Movement in Bhandara District during 1930 and was the first dictator of the District War Council. He was a member of A.I.C.C. in 1934-35. He is the Secretary of the Gondia Tehsil Congress Committee and Gondia Tehsil Harijan Sevak Sangh. He is a member of the Municipal Committee, Gondia, and the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee and is also President, Thak Vidyalyaya, Tumsar. He has been again elected as a member of A.I.C.C. for 1938. He went to jail three times during the Civil Disobedience Movement. b. February 4th, 1900. *Address*: Gondia, B. N. Rly., C.P.

JATKAR, BHIMRAO HANMANTRAO, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, b. 24 April 1880, m. to Annapurnabai Jatkar. *Educ.*: at Basim A. V. School, Amraoti High School, Fergusson College, Poona, and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Joined Yeotmal Bar in 1906; a Congressman working as one of the Joint Secretaries of the District Association, Yeotmal, since its inception in 1915; non-official elected Chairman, Yeotmal Municipality, since 1919; President of the Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Yeotmal; Deputy President, Berar Co-operative Institute Ltd., and Vice-President, District Association, Yeotmal. *Address*: Yeotmal (Berar).

JAVLE, MORESHWAR CHINTAMAN, DR., J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate since 1912. b. 12 Oct. 1880, m. Miss Mogre. *Educ.*: Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society's



High Schools; studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College, Bombay. Private medical practitioner for over 30 years. Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910; re-elected at subsequent general elections; Chairman, Standing Committee of the Corporation, 1922-23; Chairman, Schools Committee, 1925; Chairman, Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, 1929-30; Chairman of the Improvements Committee, 1929-30; Mayor of Bombay, April 1933-1934. Address: Mayor Building, Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay 14.

**JAYAKAR, HON. MR. JUSTICE, MUKUND RAM-
RAO, M.A., LL.B.,** Bar-at-Law, Judge Federal Court, Delhi, (1937). Member, Legislative Assembly. Educ.: at Bombay University. Started a charitable public school called Aryan Education Society's High School in Bombay, worked there four years; practised as a barrister in Bombay High Court; took to public life in 1916 and since 1921 completely in public life; elected to Bombay Legis. Council in 1923 by the Bombay University Constituency; and was leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress in 1925. Entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, continued a member thereof till 1930. Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March. Leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla session, was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Committee, Member, Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the White Paper. Appointed Judge of the Federal Court, India from October 1937. Publications: Edited a book on Volupta Philosophy in 1924. Address: Whiteroad, Malabar Hill, Bombay; New Delhi.

**JAYANTI RAMAYYA PARTULU, B.A., B.L.
b. Aug. 1861. Educ.:** at Rajahmundry and Madras. Served in Rev. Deptt. in Madras Presidency and retired as 1st Grade Deputy Collr., 1917; acted as Presidency Magistrate, Madras, for three years. Ex-Member, Legislative Assembly. Publications: A defence of literary Telugu and several articles on literature, history and archaeology. Also Telugu translations of the Sanskrit drama *Uttaravama-Charitam*, *Amaruka Kavyam* and *Champu Ramayanam*. Editor of the *Surayaya Telugu Lexicon* being published by the Telugu Academy and also Volume IX of the *South Indian Inscriptions* (series published by the Government of India); Chairman of the Senate of the Telugu Academy (Andhra Sahitya Parishat). Address: Muktsivaram, East Godavari Dist.

**JEBELANT, KHAN SAHEB DR. HAJI SYED ABDUL
KHADER, SAHEB,** Ex-Member, Legislative Assembly and retired Medical Officer and Superintendent of District Jail. b. July 1897; m. d. of Subadar Major Yacoub Khan Saheb Sirdar Bahadur. Educ.: at Saint Thomas Mount, Madras. Was Member, Cantonment Committee, for 14 years; member, district board for 12 years of which for 3 years was

Vice-President; and Hon. Magte. for Madras for seven years. Address: Saint Thomas Mount, Madras.

JEFFERY, COLONEL WALTER HUGH, C.I.E. (1914); C.S.I. (1924); General Staff, Army Headquarters, b. 15 Dec. 1878, m. Cecily Charlotte Cowdell. Educ.: at Blundells, Tiverton and Plymouth College. Address: Simla.

**JEHANGIR, COWASJI, SIR (Bart.), M.A. (Cam-
bridge), K.C.I.E. (1927), C.I.E. (1920), O.B.E.,
M.L.A.,** b. February 1879; m. Hirakul, Kalsar-i-Hind (Gold Medal), M.B.E., d. of M. H. A. Hornumji of Lowji Castle. Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. Member of the Bombay Corporation from 1904-1921; Chairman of the Standing Committee, 1914-1915; Member of the Bombay Improvement Trust; President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1910-1920; Honorary Secretary, War Loan Committee, 1917-1918; Member of the Acting Member of the Legislative Council, Executive Council Government of Bombay, in charge to the Revenue Department (6th December 1921—15th July 1922); Member of the Executive Council, General Department (23rd June 1923—23rd June 1928). Elected Member, Legislative Assembly for the City of Bombay, 1930; Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931, 1932; Delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933; Delegate, Empire Parliamentary Conference, London, 1935, representing the Central Legislature; President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1936; one of India's representative at the Coronation, London, 1937; Partner in the firm of Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir & Co., Ltd. Succeeded his father in Baronetcy on July 26, 1934. Address: Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



**JEJEEBHROY, Sir Jamsetjee, 6th Bart., J.P.,
b. 10th May 1900, s. of Sir Jamsetjee Jejee-
bhoy, 5th Bart., K.C.S.I.,** Succeeded his father in 1931, assuming the present name in lieu of Cowasjee. Education: at Cathedral and John Connon High School, Bombay, and at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge, taking his B.A. degree in 1932. He was elected Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1934; Re-elected, 1935, retaining the seat; Made Justice of the Peace, December 1934; Hon. Presidency Magistrate, December 1935; Appointed District Scout Commissioner Bombay City, September 1934, and Provincial Scout Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, January 1937. The Indian Progressive Group, and institution for the promotion of the political, economic and social welfare of India and the creation of better understanding between Indians and Europeans, was organised mostly through his efforts in 1936, of which he is the Chairman. Among his public activities may be mentioned the following:—Chairman, Board of Trustees.—Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, Sir J. J. Charity Funds, N. M. Wadia Charities, The

Bombay Pinjrapole (an asylum for old and disabled animals). The District Benevolent Society etc. Trustee.—Sir J. J. School of Art, David Sassoon Industrial School, Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Grant Medical College Endowment Funds, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution, J. J. Hospital Nursing Association, Nowrojee, Wadia Maternity Hospital, Bai Motilal Hospital, Zoroastrian Building Fund, Framji Cowasjee Institute, N. N. and R. N. Wadia Trust for Parsee Buildings, etc., etc. He is also a director of a number of Joint Stock Companies. Clubs.—Willingdon, Rotary Ripon, Cricket Club of India, Flying Club, Poona Club, etc. Address : Mazagon Castle, Bombay ; Fountain Hall, Poona.

JENKINS, EVAN MEREDITH, C.I.E. (1936) I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi. *b.* 2nd Feb. 1896; *Educ.* Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford. Served Great War 1st Bn. H.A.C. (1914-15); 2nd Bn. D.C.L.I. (1915-17); 91st Punjab (1917-19); appointed to I.C.S. (1920); held various appointments in the Punjab, and Department of Industries and Labour, Government of India. Address : Delhi.

JENKINS, WILLIAM JOHN, M.A., B.Sc. (Agric. Edn.). Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency. *b.* 27th October 1892; *m.* Lilian Kathleen Margaret Wilson; *Educ.* George Watson's College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University. Appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture, Indian Agricultural Service on 1st Dec. 1920; Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 27th May 1926; officiated as Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, in 1926, and as Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, 1927; Appointed Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, 1930; Offg. Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, 1936. Publication : Numerous articles on agriculture and allied subjects. Address : Office of Director of Agriculture, B. P., Poona.

JEYPORE, RAJAH OF, SRI SRI SRI VIKRAMA DEO VARMA, s. of late Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishnachandra Deo and late Sri Sri Sri Rekhadevi Mahadevi. *b.* 28 June 1869. *m.* Sri Sri Sri Heeradevi Pattamaharani of Patna State. *Educ.* Privately. Succeeded to the gadi on 21 Feb. 1931; first landed zamindar in the Orissa owning about 14,000 square miles. Publications : Author of several works in Sanskrit, Oriya and Telugu. Address : Fort, Jeypore, Vizagapatam District.

JHA, GANGANATHA, M.A., D.Litt. (Allahabad) 1910, LL.D. (Allahabad, Hony. 1925); D.Litt. (Benares Hindu, 1937); Mahamahopadhyaya, (1910), *b.* Sept. 25, 1871. *m.* Shrimati Indumati Devi. Education : Darbhanga and Queen's College, Benares; Librarian, Raj Darbhanga, 1894-1902; Professor of Sanskrit, Muir College, Allahabad, 1902-18; Principal, Sanskrit College, Benares, 1918-23; Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University (thrice elected), 1923-32. Publications : Philosophical Discipline (Kamala Lectures); Work of Shankaracharya for the Uplift of the

Country; English translations of several standard philosophical texts, etc. Address : 11, George Town, Allahabad.

JIND, H.H. FAZAND-I-DILBAND RASIK-UL ITKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBEIR SINGH RAJENDRA BAHADUR, COLONEL, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. *b.* 1879 : *d.* 1887. Address : Sangur, Jind State, Punjab.

JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI, Bar.-at-Law. *b.* 25th Dec. 1876. *m. d.* of Sir Dinshaw Petit. (*d.*) *Educ.* Karachi and in England. Enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1906; Pte. Secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji, 1906; Member, Imperial Legis. Council, 1910; President, Muslim League (special session), 1920; Attended Round Table Conference, 1930; President, Muslim League, 1934. Address : Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JOG, VISHVANATH NARAYAN, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Bombay. Was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1923-36 and is now an elected member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly since 1937 on behalf of the Congress, was twice elected president of the Dharwar Municipal Borough. He is the President of the Karnataka Education Society, Postal Union of Dharwar and the Dharwar Bar Association. He was the Chairman of the Southern Maharashtra Urban Co-operative Bank for many years and is now the Chairman of the Dharwar Co-operative Urban Bank. Before 1930 he was for several years a member of the All-India Congress Committee. He takes keen interest in agriculture, Co-operative movement and rural uplift. *b.* March 15, 1880. Address : Dharwar, Bombay.



JOGENDRA, SINGH, THE HON. SIRDAR SIR, Kt. (1929). Taluqdar, Aira Estate, Kheri District, Minister of Agriculture 1926 to April 1937. *b.* 25 May 1877. *m.* Winifred May of Donoghue. Contributes to several papers in India and England. Has been Home Minister, Patna State. Fellow of the Punjab Univ.; Presdt. of Sikhi Educl. Confee., served on Indian Sugar Committee, Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission and Sken Committee, Member of Council of State, Editor of *East and West*. Publications : "Kamla"; *Nurjahan*; *Nasrin*, Life of B. M. Malabar and Kanu. "Thus spoke Guru Nanak" Address : Aira Holme, Simla (East).

JOSHI, SIR MOROPANT VISHWANATH, KT., K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., *b.* 1861. *Educ.* : Deccan Coll., Poona, and Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Practised as Advocate in Judicial Commr's Court in Beas from 1884-1920; Home Member, C. P. Govt., 1920-25; President, All-India Liberal Federation, 1925; Chairman, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Advocate, Nagpur High Court, Nagpur. Address : Nagpur C.P.

JOSHI, NARAYAN GURURAO, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Deputy Speaker of the Bombay Leg. Assembly. *b.* 7th September 1881

Educ.: Sardar's High School, Belgaum, Govt. High School, Dharwar, Fergusson College, Poona, and Wilson College, Bombay. Pleader since 1906 : Director, District Central Bank, Belgaum, for some time; President, District Congress Committee, Belgaum, for several years; Vice-President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee for several years; member, Leg. Assembly, Bombay. *Address*: No. 78, Thalakwadi, Belgaum.

JOSHI, NARAYAN MAHAR, B.A., M.L.A., J. P. Member of the Servants of India Soc. b. June 1879. *Educ.*: Poona New English School and Deccan Coll. Taught in private schools and Govt. High Schools for 8 years. Joined Servants of India Soc., 1909. Sec., Bombay Social Service League, since 1911, and Sec., Bombay Presy. Social Reform Assoc., 1917-1929; Sec., W. India Nat. Liberal Assoc., 1919-1929. Genl. Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, 1925-29. Vassant to Mesopotamia by Govt. of India as representative of the Indian Press, 1917, and in 1920 to Washington and in 1921, 1922, 1925 and in 1929 to Geneva as delegate of the working classes in India to International Labour Confce., Deputy Member of the Governing body of the I.L.O., since 1922. Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal (1919). Was awarded, but declined C. I. E. in 1921. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corps. since 1919, up to end of March 1923. Nominated by Govt., a Member of the Legislative Assembly in 1921 and again in 1924, 1927 and 1931 and 1934 to represent labour interests. Appointed a Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour as Labour representative. Attended Round Table Confce., 1930, 1931 and 1932 and was for sometime member of the Consultative Committee. Attended the meetings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as Indian delegate. Elected Member of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. in 1924 and again in 1937. Geneva. *Address*: Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

KAJI, DEWAN BAHADUR (1936) Hiralal Lalubhai, M.A., B.Sc., Advocate (A.S.), F.R.G.S. F.S.S., F.R.S.A., J.P., I.E.S., Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist II Class (1930). Professor of Geography and Statistics, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. b. 10 April 1886. m. Miss Vasantgavri B. Sheth of Surat. *Educ.*: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Won the Telang Medal in History and Economics (1904); Professor of Mathematics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; Indian Assistant, Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Hon. Correspondent: Bombay Census (1921) and Bombay Labour office. Hon. Secretary: Seventh Ind. Econ. Conference (1924); Hon. Treasurer: Indian Econ. Association (1924-30); Member of the Faculty of Arts, Bombay Univ. (1926-30); Vice-Presidents Bombay Boy Scouts' Association (1928-30), President, Surat Mahila Vidyalyaya. A Co-operative leader and writer of All-India reputation.

Hon. Secretary: Bombay Co-operative Products' Exhibition (1922). President: Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute (1921-26). Vice-President: Bombay Provincial Co-op. Institute (1926-30). Chairman: Central Co-operative Education Board (1926-30) All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association Hon. Secretary (1928-33) and Vice-President 1934-37. Member: Co-operative Supervision Committee of Government of Bombay (1933). Founder: Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society and its President 1930-35; Bombay Geographical Society and its President (1929-32). Presided over: numerous Taluka, district and divisional Co-operative Conferences Co-operative urban banks conferences of Bombay (1932) and Madras (1933); Provincial Co-operative conferences of Mysore (1934) and Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior (1937); Dasha Lad Banla Conference, Baroda (1922); Bombay Geographical Conference (1935) *Publications*: Exercises in Geometry (1911); Outline Atlas of Indian Empire (1925); Primer on Co-operation (1923) translated into the Bombay and Madras vernaculars. Co-operation in Bombay (1930) Co-operation in India (1932) Life and Speeches of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey (1934); Principles of General Geography (1938); Forewords to the Co-operative Movement in India by Dr. Miss Hough (1934), The Indian Rustic by J. L. Raina (1935), The History of Co-operation in Surat District (1936). Residence: Manek House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay (6).

KALAPPA, V. R., M.L.A., Factory Labour Constituency, Jubbulpore (C. P. & Berar). b. on 1st December 1898, started career on eight annas a day as an Electrical Probationer; rose to the position of a Supervisory Official and held charge of Power Houses and important sections in Railway Workshops. He began his trade union activities as early as in 1920 as an office-bearer of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, was on the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, 1924-25; was the founder and first Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. In the year 1929 he was nominated as the Technical Advisor to the International Labour Conference in Geneva; was fraternal delegate from India to the British Trade Union Congress held at Belfast in 1929; also attended the British Labour Party Conference held at Brighton in the same year. He was given practical training at the Office of the British Trade Union Congress. Besides this, he underwent a course in economics and political science at Ruskin College, Oxford, has travelled extensively in the Continent studying labour conditions in all industrial countries including Russia. He has been the Editor of the *Indian Labour Journal* for the last 15 years and handled several trade disputes successfully. *Address*: 44, Kingsway, Nagpur.



KALE, ANUSUYA PURUSHOTTAM, MRS., M.L.A., C.P. Worked in Harijan School at Jamshedpur in 1918 under Thakkar Bapa of the Servants of India Society, and started and organised the branch of the All-India Women's Conference for South C.P. in 1927. She was nominated to the C.P. Council in 1928 and has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Poona Seva Sadan, Nagpur Branch, from its inception. She was Assistant Commissioner to the Whitty Commission on labour. She resigned her membership of the Council to join the Congress in 1930 and was imprisoned. She was President of the Nagar Congress Committee in 1934 and is at present a member of the All-India Congress Committee and Dy. Speaker. C.P. & Berar Legislative Assembly. *b.* 24th October 1896. *Address:* Dhantoli, Nagpur, C.P.



KALE, VAMAN GOVIND. Retired Professor, Fergusson College. *b.* 1876. *Educ.:* New English. School and Fergusson Coll., Poona Joined the Deccan Education Socy. of Poona, as a life member in 1907. Fellow of Bombay Univ. for five years since 1919. Prof. of History and Economics, Fergusson Coll., Member, Council of State, 1921-23, and member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923-25; Secretary, D.E. Society, Poona, from 1925 to 1928; Chairman, Bank of Maharashtra Poona, etc. Liberal in Politics, has addressed numerous public meetings; has published many articles on economics and political and social reform, and the following works: "Indian Industrial and Economic Problems," "Indian Administration," "Indian Economics," "Dawn of Modern Finance in India," "Gokhale and Economic Reforms," "India's War Finance," "Currency Reform in India," "Constitutional Reforms in India," "Economics of Protection in India," "Economics in India," "Problems of World Economy," "India's Finance since 1921," etc., Editor Marathi Weekly "Artha." *Address:* "Durgadivasa," Poona No. 4.

KALYANI, ANNAPPA NARAYAN, RAO SAHEB, M.L.A. (Bombay). He is an Inamdar of Potale and a leading merchant and agriculturist. has been a member of the Karad Taluka Local Board from 1917 and the District Local Board, Satara from 1925-37, has also been a member of the Agricultural Board of the Deccan Division and the District School Board, Satara. He was unanimously elected president of the District Local Board, Satara in 1933 and was re-elected president of the same Board from 1935-38. He



was president of the Karad Taluka Development Association and was nominated to the Karad Municipality in 1929, has been an Hon. Magistrate but resigned. He is the

Village Munsiff of Karad and Chairman of the Co-operative Society of Karad and the Land Mortgage Bank, Satara District. *b.* Jan. 3, 1884. *Address:* Karad, Satara District.

KAMAKHYA DAT RAM, DEWAN, TALEQDAR of Rasulpur (District Fyzabad, Oudh). Succeeded to the Taluqa in November 1925. *Educated* at St. Francis and Government Jubilee High School; Canning College and Reid Christian College, Lucknow; married in 1908 and after the death of his first wife in 1909 married again in 1911; has four sons and three daughters by the second marriage. Elected a member of the Benares Hindu University Court (1921-1932); elected Honorary Assistant Secretary of the All-India Landholders' Association in 1919; elected Honorary Joint Secretary of the Taluqdars' (British Indian) Association, Oudh, in 1927 and again in 1930; elected Member of Lucknow Municipal Board in 1930; elected a Member of Lady Dufferin Hospital Committee, Lucknow, 1931; elected a Member of Lucknow University Court in 1929 and re-elected for three consecutive terms; again in 1938; elected Honorary Secretary of the British Indian Association in June 1937; was selected to appear as one of the witnesses on behalf of the British Indian Association in 1932 before the Provincial Franchise Committee; is also connected with various other Public Institutions and Bodies; is Founder and Proprietor of a high class illustrated Journal—the "Raj Herald"—published in three languages—English, Urdu and Hindi; is author of the "Indian Armorial Bearings" now under publication which deals with the authenticated history of Indian States and Estates; belongs to a well-known family of Oudh conspicuous for rendering valuable and loyal services to the Government; is grandson of the late Hon'ble Raj Sri Ram Bahadur, C.I.E. *Address:* Golaganj, Lucknow.



KAMAT, BALKRISHNA SITARAM, B.A., Merchant. *b.* 21 March, 1871. *Educ.:* Deccan Coll. *m.* Miss Yamunabai R.M. Gawasakar of Cochin. Member, Bombay Legis. Council: 1913-16, 1916-20; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 (Liberal); Member, Kenya Deputation to England, 1923; Member of various educational bodies; has taken part in work for social and agricultural reform. lately Member, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture; Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee; Member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1930-36; Member, Bombay Retrenchment Committee. *Address:* Ganeskhind Road, Poona 5.

KAMBLI, SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA, B.A., LL.B., DIWAN BAHADUR, SIR (Kt. 1937) Minister Interim Ministry Bombay (1937). Minister for Education to Bombay Government *b.* September 1882. *Educ.:* at Deccan College. Practised as Pleader from 1906 to 1930 in Dharwar Courts. Non official President of Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1930 President of

Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1930; President, Dharwar Dist. Local Board in 1929 and 1930. Member of Bombay Council since 1921; Deputy President, Bombay Council, 1927-30; organised first non-Brahmin Conference in Hubli in 1920; was member, Railway Advisory Committee, M. S. M. Railway for about two years; Presided over 1st Karnataka Unification Conference held at Belgaum and Co-operative Conference held at Shiggaon in Dharwar Dist. in 1927; President, All-India V. V. V. Conference at Bangalore in 1927; was President, Dharwar Non-Brahmin League; member, Lingayat Education Association, Dharwar and Indian Women's Aid Society, Hubli; appointed Minister to Bombay Government in November 1930. *Addressed:* 18, Queen's Garden, Poona.

KANDATHIL, MOST REV. MAR. AUGUSTINE, D.D., Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam, was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam, since 1911; b. Champ. Vaikam, Travancore, 25 Aug. 1874; *Educ.:* Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon; Priest, 1901. Parish Priest for some time. Rector of Prep. Sem., Ernakulam, and Private Sec. to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911. Consecrated Bishop, December 3, 1911. s. Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Pareparambil as Second Vicar Apostolic, 9 Decr. 1919; Installed on 18 Decr. 1919; was made Archbishop, Metropolitan, 21st Dec. 1923; (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam); Installation 16 Nov. 1924. Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, 3 Dec. 1936 (Jubilee of the Episcopal Consecration). *Address:* Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, Cochin State.

KANGA, SIR JAMSHEDJI BYRAMJI, KT. (1928); M.A., LL.B., b. 27th Feb. 1875, s. of Byramji Bilkaji Kanga, Share and Stock Broker. *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School, Wilson College, and Government Law School, Bombay. Advocate of the High Court, Bombay, 1903; an Additional Judge of Bombay High Court, 1921; Advocate-General, 1922-1935. *Address:* 120, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KANGA, MRS. (DINRAI) P. M., Parsi Zoroastrian, J.P., daughter of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dornabjee Pudumjee; Poona. m. Mr. P. M.



Kanga, Solicitor & Notary Public, and Grand Master Deputy A.S.F.I. Bombay. Hon. Treasurer: Princess Victoria Mary-Gymkhana, Parsi Housing Fund, The Andikeshi Ashram Fund (now called Haji Allarakhia Soanawalla Andekathi Ashram Fund), since their inception in 1908, 1928 and 1930 respectively. On Committees of institutions in Bombay such as the Bombay Ladies' Branch, National Indian Association since 1904, Bombay Presidency Women's Council Rescue Home for Indian Women, since 1922, J. J. & allied hospitals Advisory Committee, since 1930 Bombay City

Branch of the Indian Red Cross Hospital Visiting Sub-Committee. The Girl Guides Local Association, Governor's Hospital Fund, Vice-Chairman, Zoroastrian Physical Culture & Health League, Ladies' Executive Committee, since 1921, and Bombay District Indian Red Cross Society, 1929. Chairman, Management Committee of Bombay Presidency Women's Council, 1931-32. President, Young Women's Training Institute, 1927-35. Hon. Visitor, Colaba Lunatic Asylum, 1906-13. Has served, for a number of years on Committees of Seva Sadan; Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund and sub-committees for sewing, Hospital-Visiting and entertainments, 1914-18; Management Committee Bombay Presidency Women's Council; His late Majesty King George V Silver Jubilee Committee and various other committees organised for charitable purposes, fetes, etc. As convener of the Mills Sub-Committee of the Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund, organised collection from Millhands, the Workmen's Fete in 1927, and the "House of Marvels and Wonders" in the 5 H Week Fete in 1928. Received Kaseri-Hind Silver Medal, 1929. *Address:* 25, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KANHAIYA LAL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RAI BAHADUR, M.A., LL.D., Judge, High Court, Allahabad, b. 17 July 1886. m. Shrimati Devi, d. of Vyas Gokuldasji of Agra. *Educ.:* The Muir Central College, Allahabad; joined the U.P. Civil Service on 22 April 1891 as Munshi, acted as Subordinate Judge in 1907; appointed Asst. Sessions Judge 1908; acted as District and Sessions Judge; appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, July 1912; acted as Judge of Allahabad High Court in 1920 and subsequent years for different periods. Promoted Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1922. Appointed Judge of Allahabad High Court again in 1923. Retired July 1926; Vice-President, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Member, Hindu Religious Endowments Committee, 1928-30; Member, Board of Indian Medicine, U.P., since 1925; Honorary Treasurer, Allahabad University since 1927. *Publications:* Elementary History of India; Dharma Shiksha or a treatise on Moral culture in the vernacular, and A Note on the Reorganisation of the Judicial Staff. *Address:* No. 9, Bijn Road, Allahabad.

KANIA, HARILAL JEKISONDA, B.A., LL.B. (The Hon. Mr. Justice) Judge, High Court, Bombay. b. 3rd Nov. 1890, m. eldest d. of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., About eighteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an advocate on the original side of the High Court. Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1930, 1931 and 1932. *Address:* 50 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KANIKA, RAJA BAHADUR SIR RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, K.L. (1933); O.B.E., (1918); RAJA OF b. 24 March 1881. m. d. of late Raja Ladukishore Mandhata, Ruling Chief of Nayagarh State, Orissa, in 1899. *Educ.:* Ravenshaw Collegiate School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Assumed management of Kanika Raj from Court of Wards, 1902; Nominated Member, Bengal Advisory Fishery Board, 1908; Elected

Representative of the Landholders of Orissa and Chotanagpur to the Bengal Legislative Council, 1909; Conferred with the personal title of Raja, 1910; Elected Representative of Orissa Landholders to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1912; and again from the same constituency in 1916; Elected Additional Member to Viceroy and Governor, General of India's Legislative Council from Bihar and Orissa Landholders' Constituency, 1916; Co-opted Member as representative of Bihar and Orissa Province to the Parliamentary Committee (Southborough) sat on the division of functions between the Central and Provincial Governments and between the Executive Council and Ministers in Provincial Governments, 1918; Fellow of Patna University, 1917 to 1919; Title of Raja as hereditary distinction conferred in 1919; Elected Member of the Patna University Senate from 1919 to 1922; Elected Member from Orissa Landholders' Constituency to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1921; Elected Member from Bihar, Orissa and Chotanagpur Landholders' Constituency to the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1922; Elected Member from Orissa Landholders' Constituency to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1923 and again from the same constituency, 1926; Nominated Member of the Patna University Senate from 1927 to 1929. Member of the Committee elected by Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to co-opt with the Simon Commission, 1928. Appointed Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, January 1929 and Vice-President of the said Executive Council, December 1931 to Jan. 1934. Ex-Officio Member of Patna University Senate, 1929 to 1932, and nominated Member since 1932. Conferred with the title of Raja Bahadur as personal distinction 1934 Member of the Advisory Council of the Government of Orissa 1936. Elected Member from East Orissa Landholders Constituency to the Orissa Legislative Assembly, 1937, but resigned later in the year. Address: Rajkanika, Cuttack, Orissa.

KANITKAR, KESHAV RAMCHANDRA, M.A., B.Sc., b. 22 Aug. 1876. Educ.: New English School at Wai and Poona and Fergusson College, Poona. Worked as Life Member and Professor of Physics in the D. B. Society's Institutions, 1903-32; was in charge of the Boarding House, New English School in 1905; in charge of Fergusson Coll. Hostels, 1906-14; in charge of Navin Marathi Shala, 1914-21; has been on the Bombay University Senate for the last 17 years, was on the Syndicate, 1921-29, and on the School Leaving Examination Board for 6 years and Chairman, Poona District School Board, for six years: represented western part of Poona on the Poona City Municipality for nearly 7 years and worked on the Visweshwaraya Technical Education Committee, 1920. Secretary, Physical Training Committee, appointed by the Government, 1928; Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, 1921-1929, with a short break in 1924; was given King's Commission in 1928 as a Senior Grade Officer in the Bombay University Training Corps. Working as a Life Member of the Modern Education Society. Prof. of Physics in the Nowrosji Wadia College,

Poona. Elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Univ. of Bombay, for 1933-34. Address: Ganesh Wadi, Fergusson College Road, Poona 4.

KANUNGO, THE HON. MR. NITYANAND, B.A., B.L., Minister of Revenue and Public Works: Government of Orissa. b. 4th Feb. 1900; Educ.: Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and University College, Calcutta. Merchant, commercial traveller, lawyer at Cuttack Bar; suspended practice and went in for agriculture. Address: Bakrabad, Cuttack.

KANTIT RAJ: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI NIVAS PRASAD SINGH alias RAM DUTTA, Heir apparent Kantit Bijaipur Raj, descendant of Raja Veni Madhava Prasad Singh. b. 16th August 1918. Educ.:



Privately in Sanskrit, Hindi, English and Urdu. m. The sister of the Raja Sahib of Mahsou, District Basti in 1936; has travelled all over India with his father; was trained in administration at home for two years. Assumed the reins of administration

on Bijaya Dasmi in 1936, and has since been managing the estate with credit; he takes a keen interest in the affairs of the estate and the advancement and welfare of his subjects. He is broad minded and very charitably disposed. Recreations: riding, shooting and driving; is also interested in Poetry and Music. Is of amiable disposition and free from all the modern vices that men of his age and rank are subject to. Address: P. O. Bijaipur, Dist. Mirzapur.

KANWAR SAIN, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., Bar-at-law, Judicial Minister, Jodhpur State. b. February 1876. Educ.: at Scotch Mission High School, Sialkot, Government College, Lahore, Wren's Pows Square and Lincoln's Inn, London. Scholarship holder throughout the School and College career. First Class First in the Punjab University in B.A. (1895). Fuller Exhibitioner and Prizeman. Arnold Silver Medalist. First in Mathematics and First in Physics, M.A. (Physics) 1896. First in the University. MacLagan Gold Medalist. M.A. (English) 1897. Muri Manohar Silver Medalist. Appointed Assistant Professor of Physics and Chemistry and later of English and History in the Government College, Lahore. Sat for the I.C.S. competitive Examination, obtained Record Marks in Arabic. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1900. Practised as a Barrister-at-Law and Advocate of High Court, Lahore, 1901-1911. Legal Adviser to the Punjab National Bank Ltd., Rawalpindi. Principal, Law College, Lahore, 1911-1921. Nominated Fellow, Punjab University. Elected Syndic and Secretary of the Oriental Faculty of the Punjab University.



Elected Trustee of the Dyla Singh College Trust Society. Secretary of the Society from 1914-1918. Nominated Member of the Sanatan Dharma College Managing Committee, Lahore. Elected President of the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Knowledge. Nominated by the Punjab Government as a Member of the Codification of Customary Law Conference. Private Secretary to H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner (1918). Appointed first as Special Judge to hear appeals from the High Court and then Chief Justice, High Court, Jammu and Kashmir State (1921-1931). Member of the Delhi Conspiracy Commission from 1931 to 1933. Elected Trustee of the Tribune Trust (1932). Elected Fellow Punjab University by the Registered Graduates (1935). Appointed Judge of the Special Tribunal to hear an appeal from the High Court at Jind (1935). Appointed President of the Special Tribunal for trying the Mithri Notes Forging and Counterfeiting Coins Case at Jodhpur, (1935). Appointed Judicial Minister, Jodhpur State (1936). Contributions and Publications:—*Papers on Art and Architecture, The Outab Minar of Delhi, Essays in Urdu, Muragga-i-Khyal, Urdu Drama, Brahmand Natak.*

KARANJIA, BEHRAJ NAROSHI, J.P., F.C.I.S., M.L.C., Bombay. He started business in 1893 with China, Japan and Europe, his main line of business being silk and silk piece-goods. He was the President of the Silk Merchants' Association for a number of years and was instrumental to exposing the various malpractices of smugglers. From 1914 to 1919

he was the Hon. Secretary of the War Loan Committee and the Food Control Committee. He worked as an assessor on the Rent Control Committee, Hon. Secretary of the "Our Day Fund" and "Peoples' Fair" and was the Chairman of the Varsova Beach Sanitary Committee for about 10 years. He was also Hon. Secretary to the Governor's Sind

Relief Fund, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, President of the Society of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates, President of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, and Joint Hon. Secretary of King George V Memorial Committee. He is a member of the Bombay Corporation and is the Chairman of the Works and Improvements Committee of the Corporation. He is also Vice-President of St. John Ambulance Provincial Centre. He was a Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust and member of the Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Railway representing the Bombay Municipality. He gave evidence before the Cotton Textile Tariff Board and the Banking Committee both Central and Provincial. Gave evidence before Silk inquiry and gold thread inquiry Committee. He has worked for 23 years either as Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of the various relief funds in connection with flood, famine and earthquake. He is a Director of several limited concerns and a



Fellow of the Incorporated Secretaries' Association (London). He is a recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, Certificate of Merit from the Governor-General, and the King's Jubilee Medal. Also a recipient of the King's Coronation Medal. He is a Justice of the Peace and Hon. Presidency Magistrate, b. Sept. 1876. Address: 13, Hughes Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KARALI, H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIB DHON PAI DEO BAHADUR, YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAI K.C.S.I., b. 18 June 1866, s. 21 August 1927. Address: Karauli, Rajputana.

KARVE, DATTATRAYA GOPAL, M.A. (Bombay); Principal and Professor of History and Economics, Willingdon College, P.O. Dist. Satara, University Teacher, and fellow Bombay University; b. 24 Dec. 1898; s. of Karve, Gopal Balkrishna and Gopikabai; m. 1924 Sumatibai, d. of Mr. Khare; three s. and one d. Educ.: New English School and Fergusson College, Poona. Cobden Medalist 1921; Welderburn Scholar 1923; Professor of History and Economics, Fergusson College, Poona 1923-1935, Assistant Superintendent, New English School 1924-26; Lieutenant and for some time Acting Adjutant University Training Corps 1924-28; General Secretary Poona Inter-Collegiate Sports Association 1924-27; Rector, Fergusson College Hostels 1926-31; Gave evidence before Indian Sandhurst Committee 1926 and Bombay Physical Training Committee 1928; Associate Member of the Servants of India Society; Local Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute; Member, Indian Economic Association; has frequently contributed to the press on political, economic and constitutional matters. Publications: Two Marathi books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems (1927, 1929); *Reformations, a study in Comparative Politics* (1933); *Poverty and Population in India, 1937*; *Indian Federal Finance* (1929); *Geneva and Indian Labour* (1931); *Economic Conditions in the Deccan at the advent of British rule; Parliamentary Government* (1934); *Economic Planning in India 1935*. Unemployment Assurance in India, 1938. Address: Willingdon College, P. O. Dist. Satara. Club: P.Y.C. Khada Gymkhana, and Deccan Sabha Social Club, Poona.

KASHMIR, MAHARAJA OF, see Jammu and Kashmir, Maharaja of.

KASTURBHAI LALHAI, Mr. Millowner, b. 22, Dec. 1894, m. Srimati Sardaben, d. of Mr. Chimanlal Vadilal Zaveri of Ahmedabad. Educ.: at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Hon. Secy., Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee, 1918-19; elected Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1922-26; elected member, Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners' Association (1923-26); Nominated as a delegate to the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929; Nominated delegate to the 18th International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1934; Elected President,



Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1934-35; Elected President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1935 and 1936; Consultative Member, British Indian Trade Delegation to England, 1937. Address: Pankore's Naka, Ahmedabad.

KATHALE, BHAGWAN SAMBHU-APPA, M.L.A., (Bombay), is a prominent merchant and leader of the Lingayat community in Barsi in Sholapur District.



He comes of a wealthy family. He took an active part in the Civil Disobedience movement and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and fined in 1930. He has been associated with the Congress for the last seven years. He is the President of Lingayat Educational Institution at Barsi. b.

May 5, 1896. Address: Kathale Road, Barsi, District Sholapur.

KATJU, THE HON. DR. KAILAS NATH, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Minister for Justice, Industries and Development, Govt. of the United Provinces. b. 17th June 1887; m. Rup Kishori, d. of Pandit Niranjan Nath Kaul of Jodhpur; Educ.: Barr High School, Jaora (C.I.), Forman Christian College, Lahore, Muir Central College, Allahabad. Commenced practice in the District Court at Cawnpore (1908-14) and joined the High Court Bar at Allahabad in 1914; obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Allahabad University (1919); enrolled as advocate of the Allahabad High Court (1921); member, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee Council for several years; elected Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board (1935); Chancellor, Prayag Mahila Vidyapith; President, Allahabad Dist. Agri. Association; Editor, Allahabad Law Journal (1918-37). Publications: A thesis on the Law relating to Criminal and Actionable, Conspiracies, and a commentary (with Mr. S. C. Das) on the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. Address: 19, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN, KT. (1927), J.P., Managing Director, W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Member, Council of Imperial Agricultural Research. b. 20th January 1884. m. 1928. Mildred, second d. of late J. S. and R. A. Barnett of Rowsley, Derbyshire. (d. born 17th October 1934). Educ. at Bolton, Lancashire. Came to India to present firm, 1907; Managing Director and Chairman of Board of the several companies under their control; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1921 and 1922; Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923; Officer in Bombay Light Horse; Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-26-31-32; President, Chamber of Commerce, 1926; Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926. Chairman, Prohibition (Finance) Committee (Bombay), 1926. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1935. Address: Wilderness Cottage, Nepan Sea Road, Bombay.

KAZI SYED, HIFAZAT ALI, Khan Bahadur, B.A., LL.B. b. 1892. Educ. Jubbulpore, Aligarh and Allahabad. Elected President, Municipal Committee, Khandwa, 1920, 1924 and 1933; Member, Central Provinces Legislative Council, 1923-1935. Minister for Local Self-Government, Public Works, Public Health, etc., Central Provinces. Address: Imlipora, Khandwa.

KELKAR, NARSINHA CHINTAMAN, B.A., LL.B. (1894); ex-M.L.A., Editor, *Kesari*, Poona. b. 24 Aug. 1872. m. Durgabai, d. of Moropant Pendse. Educ.: Miraj, Poona, Bombay Dist. Court Pleader till 1896; editor, *Mahratta*, Poona, from 1897 to 1919; editor, *Kesari* from 1897 to 1899 and again from 1910 to 1931; Municipal Councillor from 1898 to 1924; President, Poona City Municipality in 1918 and again from 1922 to 1924; President, Bombay Provincial Conference, 1920; Delegate and member of Congress. Home Rule League deputation to England in 1919; elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923 and 1926. Publications: Books in Marathi: 6 dramas, 1 historical treatise, 1 treatise on Wit and Humour, Biographies of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Garibaldi, History of Ireland, A treatise on Science of Politics, in English; Case for Indian Home Rule, Landmarks of Lokmanya's life; "A Passing Phase of Politics." Pleasures and Privileges of the Pen." Retired from public life (1937). Address: Tilak Road, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

KEONJHAR STATE, RAJ KUMAR LAXMI NARAYAN BHANJA DEO of, b. 25th July 1912. Educ.: Raj Kumar College, Raipur (C.P.) where he was a first class Scout. Graduated with distinction from the Scottish Church College, Calcutta University in 1935. Toured all over South India and Ceylon and visited the Mysore, Travancore and Cochin States. He proceeded to England for higher studies and joined the Middle Temple for a course in Law and the London School of Economics for training in public Administration. He has recently returned from England and is very shortly going for administrative training in Mysore State. The Kumar is an all round Sportsman and has been utilising all his spare time in the progress of athletics in his State. He is himself the President of the Local Boy-Scouts Association. He is a keen student of Economics and Politics which have been his special subjects of interest from his College Days. Address: Keonjhar, Keonjhar State India.



KERSON, KANJI GOVIND, M.L.A., Bombay. Is a leading figure in the brick manufacturing industry. He is the Managing Director of the Kalyan Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and is one of the prominent Land-



lords of Kalyan. He was a member of the Municipal Council of Kalyan, from 1923 to 1926 and was the President of the Municipal Council, from 1926 to 1929. Without communal discrimination he has helped a number of Institutions, educational, religious and charitable, and is maintaining a Free Eye Hospital at Kalyan. He represents the agrarian interests of Thana South. *b.* November 3, 1898. *Address:* Govind Wadi, Kalyan.

KHAITAN, D. P., M.L.A., Bengal. He is in charge of the Cotton Mills and the Insurance Departments of Birla Brothers, Ltd., is the president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, of the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, and of the Bengal Millowners' Association. He is a director of several, cotton mills and sugar mills, etc. He was a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation from 1921-24 and a member of the Bengal Legislative Council from 1922-26; was the president of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in 1928 and 1930. He was a member of the Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference in Geneva in 1928 and was a member of the Central Banking Commission in India from 1929-32; was a member of the Jute Enquiry Committee in 1935; Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry in 1934 and Commissioner of the Calcutta Port Trust from 1934-36. He represented Indian Industries at the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and the Indo-Lancashire Agreement. He has been a member of the Board of Industries, Bengal, since 1922. *b.* Aug. 14, 1888. *Address:* 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.



KHAJA, SIR MOHAMAD NOOR, THE HON. KHAN BAHADUR, B.A., B.L., C.B.E., Pains Judge, Patna High Court (1930); Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Patna University (1933). *b.* 1878. *m.* 1898. *Educ.:* Gaya Zillah School, Patna College, Devoton Coll., St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Ripon Coll., Calcutta. Practised as lawyer from 1904 to 1922. President, Legis. Council, Bihar and Orissa from 1922-1930. Knighted (1937) *Address:* Patna and Gaya (Bihar).

KHAJANCHI, KHUSHALCHAND GRASIRAM, M.L.A., C.P. A young Marwadi, he has been prominently associated with the Congress activities for the last 18 years, has been a member of the All-India Congress Committee and was sentenced twice in the Civil Disobedience Movement. He was the president of the Chanda Municipal Committee to five years and a member of the District Council was invited to give evidence before the C. P. Banking Enquiry Committee, is the president of the Chanda Education Society. *b.* December 9, 1897. *Address:* Chanda, C.P.



KHAN, THE HON. MR. KHAN MOHAMMAD ABAS, Minister of Industries, N.W.F.P. Government (1937). *b.* 46 July 1888; *m.* Eldest daughter of K. P. Mohd. Hussain Khan, Chief of Swatish, of Garhi Habibullah in all the Hazara Dist., N.W.F.P.; *Educ.:* Mission High School, Rawalpindi, Commissioner Officer in the Frontier Constabulary, N.W.F.P. (1913-16); Hon. Asst. Recruiting Officer, Hazara Dist. (1921-24); elected M.L.C. of the N.W.F.P. Council (1932-37); elected to the N.W.F.P. Assembly 1937. *Address:* N. W. F. Province Government, Peshawar.

KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR SADULLAH; KHAN BAHADUR (1919). *b.* December 1880; *m.* an Indian lady. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore and Edwards College, Peshawar (N. W. F. P.). Joined Government service in 1903 and retired in 1935 as Deputy-Commissioner, Thannu, in the service of Foreign and Political Department. Minister, N. W. F. Government (Sept. 1937). *Address:* P. O. Unarwal, Dist. Peshawar.

KHAN, SHAFIAT AHMAD, Dr., Sir, B.A., First Class Honours, and Gold Medalist and Prize-man in History, 1914; Litt. D., 1918. University Professor of Modern Indian History Allahabad University, since 1921. *b.* February 1893. *m.* Fahmida, *y.d.* of the late Justice Shah Din, of the Punjab High Court. *Educ.:* Government High School, Moradabad; Universities of Cambridge and Dublin. Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from Moradabad, U.P., 1924-30. Gave evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; the Economic Enquiry Committee in 1925, and other Committees in United Provinces. President of the Provincial Muhammadan Educational Conferences held at Allahabad in 1925 and 1929; Muslim delegate to Round Table Conferences, 1930-32; Delegate to Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Reforms, 1933; President, All-India Muslim Conference, 1933; Honorary Secretary to Muslim Delegation to Round Table Conference; President, Calcutta Muslim Youth League, May 1931; President, All-Bengal Muslim Conference, Dacca, July 1931; President, Bengal Muslim Educational Conference, 1930; President, Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, and Ajmer-Merwara Muslim Educational Conference, 1929; President Modern Indian History Congress, Poona

1935; Member of Federal Structure, Sub-Committee, and numerous other Sub-Committees of the three Round Table Conferences and Joint Select Committee; Member, Viceroy's Consultative Committee, R. T. C., 1932. Leader of Muslims in United Provinces, and represented United Provinces Muslims on Round Table and other Conferences from 1930-33; Knighted in June 3, 1935. *Publications*: Founder and Editor till 1925 of the *Journal of Indian History*; published Anglo-Portuguese Negotiations relating to Bombay, 1667-1763, in 1923; *East India Trade in the seventeenth Century*, 1924; *Sources for the History of British India in the seventeenth Century*, 1926. *John Marshall in India, 1668-1672; What are the Rights for Muslim Minority in India?* (1928); Author of the "Indian Federation: An Exposition and Critical Review," (1937). Numerous articles to historical journal and to "Star," Allahabad. *Address*: 25, Stanley Road, Allahabad.

KHANNA, RAI BAHADUR MEHR CHAND, M.L.A., Rai Sahib (1927), Rai Bahadur (1936). *b.* 1897; *Educ*: Edwardes College, Peshawar. One of the founders of the Hindu Sabha in the North-West Frontier Province and its President for several years; took active part during the past 15 years towards safeguarding the rights and interests of the Frontier minorities; in 1920 submitted a detailed memorandum to the Royal Statutory Commission, and also gave evidence; in 1930 submitted an exhaustive memorandum to the first Round Table Conference; was appointed a member of the Frontier Regulations Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of India (1931); was elected to the Frontier Leg. Council (1932); gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Frontier minorities (1933); was responsible for the convening of the Frontier, Punjab-Sind, Hindu-Sikh Conference at Peshawar (1934), and was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee; was member of the Frontier Corruption Enquiry Committee and of the Provincial Franchise Committee; was a co-opted member of the Lothian and Hammond Committees; was Finance Minister, N. W. F. Province (1937); has been connected with the Peshawar Municipal Committee and the Cantonment Board for nearly 15 years. *Address*: 28, Saddar Road, Peshawar.

KHAPARDE, GANESH SHRIKRISHNA, B.A. (1877), LL.B. (1884). Advocate and Member of Council of State, *b.* 1855, *m.* Laxmi Bai. *Educ.*: in Berar and Bombay. Extra Asstt. Commissioner in Berar from 1885 to 1889; returned to the Bar, Vice-Chairman of the Local Municipality and Chairman of the District Board for nearly 17 years. Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council; Member of the Council of State; re-elected in 1925. *Address*: Amraoti, Berar, C. P.

KHAPARDE, THE HON. MR. BALAKRISHNA GANESH, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., C.P. Educated at the Deccan College, Poona and in Bombay. Married Shrinant Sh. Manubai Khaparde.



daughter of the first class Sardar Baba Maharaj of Poona. He practised as a lawyer at Amraoti (Berar) and took part in the Home Rule Agitation of Mr. Tilak. He was the Vice-Chairman of the Amraoti Municipal Committee, entered the Legislative Council in 1924 as a member of the Swaraj

Party, but resigned and was re-elected to the Council in 1926 as a Responsivist. He was the Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Central Provinces Legislative Council since 1927. He set up a Party in office in 1927 and 1929; was the senior minister in charge of Education from 1934 to March 1937. Elected from the Nagpur University Constituency to the new Assembly, he accepted office as Revenue Minister on April 1, 1937. *b.* August 1880. *Address*: Civil Lines, Nagpur. *Permanent Address*: Khaparde Wada, Amraoti (Berar).

KHARE, THE HON. DR. NARAYAN BHASKAR B.A., M.D., Prime Minister, C. P. After graduating in Arts in 1902 and in Medicine in 1907 he served in the C. P. Medical service from 1907 to 1916. He obtained the Doctorate in Medicine in 1913. He resigned from Government service in 1916 and since then has been practising in Nagpur. He has been taking an active part in politics from 1919 and was a member of the Legislative Council of C. P. and Berar from 1923 to 1929, elected on the Swaraj Party ticket. He suffered an year's imprisonment in 1930 Civil Disobedience Movement. He is the head of the Congress Organisation in the C. P. He was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly from 1935 to 1937 where he placed on the Statute a bill called the "Arya Marriage Validation Bill." *b.* March 18, 1884. *Address*: Indira Mahal, Dhautoli Nagpur, C.P.



KHER, THE HON. MR. BAL GANGADHAR, B.A., LL.B., Premier, Government of Bombay. *b.* 1888; *Educ*: Bombay, Enrolled as Vakil, 1912; Solicitor, 1918; Took active part in Congress activities; Was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937. *Address*: Secretariat, Bombay.

KHIMJI, BHAWANJI ARJAN, M.L.A., Bombay. He is the President of The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Mucceadams' Association, Ltd.,



July 29, 1902. Address: Gagan Chamber, 41, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

KHOSLA, KANSHI RAM, Journalist, Proprietor The Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore. b. April 1882. *Educ.* at F. C. College, Lahore. Joined Commercial Bank of India, Ltd., 1902. Manager, Peoples Bank, 1904; Punjab Co-operative Bank, 1905; started own firm of K. R. Khosla Bros., 1901. started the Imperial Publishing Company, 1911 and Industrial and Exchange Bank at Bombay in 1920 which went into liquidation in 1924 after the failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla; Member, Executive body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce; Re-elected Member, N. W. I. Advisory Committee, Lahore. *Publications:* Khosla Directory from 1906-16 and 1925-28, "Imperial Coronation Darbar," "India and the War," "Who's who in Indian Legislature and R. T. C.," "Indian States and Estates," "H.I.M. King George V and the Princes of India," "H.I.M. King George V and the Indian Empire," "Imperial Delhi Durbar 1928-30 and States Estates and Who's Who, Indian States and Delhi Durbar 1928-30," "Army in India and Who's Who." Editor: "Daily Herald" 1932-34. Address: 99, Railway Road, Lahore.

KHURRO, MAHANED AYOUB SHAH MAHOMED, KHAN BAHADUR, M.L.A., Sind. He has been in the Bombay Legislative Council as an elected member from November 1923 to March 1936 and has been a member of the Governor's Advisory Council in Sind from April 1936 to March 1937. He was elected to the Sind Legislative Assembly securing six times the votes of his opponent, took an active part in getting Sind separated from Bombay as an autonomous province. He headed the deputation of Sind Members before the Simon Commission in January 1929 and also before the Sind Inquiry Committee. He served with credit on Sind (Brayne) Conference in 1932 and the Sind Administrative Committee in 1933-34. He appeared before the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee on Indian Reforms in 1933 and worked for the separation of Sind. He is a big landholder of Sind and a keen agriculturist. Appointed Parliamentary Secretary to Hon.



the Revenue Minister for Sind, from 1st August 1937. b. July 15, 1901. Address: Larkana, Sind.

KHUNDKAR, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE NURAL AZREM, B.A. (Cal.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.). Called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, January 1918, Judge, High Court, Calcutta. b. 17th March 1890; m. Rose Marear, grandchild of the late Stephen P. Aganoor, British Agent at Isphahan and niece of the late Dr. M. F. H.; Aganoor, O.B.E., British Consul at Isphahan; *Educ.* St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and Peterhouse, Cambridge. Lecturer L.C.C. Senior Commercial Institute, 1918-19; Lecturer in Mercantile Law, Calcutta University, 1921-24; Presidency Magistrate, 1920; Judge Small Causes Court, 1923; Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, 1924; Fellow, Calcutta University, 1937; *Publications:* Miscellaneous articles. Address: Calcutta Club, Calcutta.

KIBE, MADHAVRAO VINAYAK, Sardar (hereditary), Rao Bahadur (1912), Divan-i-Khas Bahadur (1920), M.A. (1901), Aitmod-ind-Bowla (1930), Vaidar-ind-Bowla, Retired Deputy Prime Minister, Holkar State, Indore, b. 1877, m. Kanulabai Kibe. *Educ.* Dally College, Indore; Muir Central College, Almhahad. Hon. Attache to Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; Minister, Dewas State (J.B.). *Publications:* articles in well-known magazines in Hindi, Marathi and English on Economics, History and Antiquities. Address: Sarasvatiketan Camp, Indore, Central India.

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND, Sir, Kt. (1931); Financier; April 1, 1888. m. Lady Lily. *Educ.* at Bombay. Member, Legislative Assembly from January 1927 to September 1930; Member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Indian Statutory Committee. Sheriff of Bombay for 1932. Address: Premodyan, Bicyulla; or 63, Apollo Street, Bombay.

KIRLAMPUDI, RAJA SANEH MEHARABAN-I-DOSTAN RAJA RAO SIR RAMA KRISHNA RANGA RAO BAHADUR, of Kirlampudi Estate, in East Godavari District. Second son of the late Maharaja Sir V. S. Ranga Rao Bahadur, G.C.I.B., C.B.E., of Bobbili. b. 29th August 1892. *Educ.* Privately. Lieutenant in the Army during the War. A man of very liberal and advanced views, in all matters of religious, social and political importance. Established a School and a Sugar Factory in his Estate and presented a Swimming Bath, called "The Royal Swimming Bath" to the Madras City. Travelled throughout India, Europe and went round the world once. Married in 1912. Has two sons and a daughter. Address: Kirlampudi House, Waltair.



KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KHUSHRAM, C.I.E., I.C.S., M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.). Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Chief Secretary to Government, Sind. b. 23 Jan. 1888. m.

to Guli H. Gidvani. *Educ.*: N. H. Academy, Hyderabad (Sind), D. J. Sind College, Karachi and Merton Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Collr. and Magte., Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, 1912-1918. Municipal Commr., Surat, 1918 to 1920. Taluqdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat, 1921. Dy. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1921; Collr. and Dist. Magte., Kaira, 1923-24; Dy. Secretary to Government, Rev. Deptt., 1924-26. Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 1926. Collector of Kolaba, 1928, Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929. Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1930-31. Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay, 1931-34; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1935; Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, April 1935. *Address*: "Fairfield", Karachi.

KISHENGARH, H. H. UMDAI RAJHAI BALAND MAKAN MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MAHARAJA YAGYANARAIN SINGH BAHADUR. *b.* Jan. 1896. *m.* sister of the Raja Bahadur of Maksood-anagarh. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. *Address*: Kishengarh, Rajputana.

KISHUN PERSHAD, RAJA-I-RAJAYAN MAHARAJA BAHADUR, YAMINUS-SALTANATH SIR, G.C.I.E. (1910), *K.C.I.E.*, *cr.* 1903. *b.* 28 Jan. 1864. *Educ.*: Nizam's College, Palshkar and Military Minister, 1893-1901, Prime Minister, 1901-1912. President of Executive Council since Nov. 1926 till March 1937. *Publications*: *Copious* in Urdu and Persian prose and poetry. Descended from the great Hyderabad Statesman Maharaja Chandoo Lal 4s. *Hair*: Raja Khaja Pershad. *Address*: City Palace, Hyderabad.

KOLHAPUR LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS SIR SHRI RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI, MAHARAJA SAHEB OF, since 1922, G.C.S.I. (1931); G.C.I.E. (1929). *b.* 30 July 1897; *as.* of Col. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur (d. 1922); direct descendant of Shivaji the Great, the Founder of the Maratha Empire. *m.* 1918 H. H. Shrimati Tarabai Maharani Saheb, *g. d.* of H. H. Sir Sayajirao Maharaj Gaekwar, Ruler of Baroda. *m.* again to Her Highness Shri Vijayamala Maharani Saheb in June 1925. *Educ.*: at Hendon School and in India; studied agriculture at Ewing Christian College, Allahabad. Elected President of the All Maratha Educational Conference held at Belgaum in 1923; President of the All India Shri Shivaji Memorial, Poona, since 1925; President of the Deccan Education Society Poona; President of the Deccan Maratha Education Association, Poona; President of the Shri Shivaji Maratha Society, Poona. Hon. Lieut.-Colonel in the Indian Army, April 1927. *Address*: Kolhapur.

KOLLENGODE, RAJA SIR V. VASUDEVA RAJA VALIA NAMBIDI OF, Kt. (1925), *C.I.E.* (1915) *F.M.U.* (1921); Landholder. *b.* Oct. 1873. *m.* to C. Kalyani Amma, *d.* of Mr. K. Rama Menon, Chief Justice of Travancore. *Educ.*: Rajah's High School, Kollengode, and Victoria College, Palghat, Senior member and manager

of the aristocratic family of Vengnad in Malabar, twice nominated as member of Madras Legislative Council, afterwards elected Member, Madras Legislative Council, representing landholders; Member, Council of State (1922). Temp. Member, Madras Executive Council, from Nov. 1923 to April 1924. Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly representing Landholders of the Madras Presidency from Sept. 1930 and Leader and President, Landholders' Group in Legislative Assembly; also elected member of the Governing Body of the Red Cross Society, Delhi, also Member of the Annamalai University since 1929. *Address*: Kollengode, Malabar Dist.

KOTAH, H. H. LIEUT.-COLONEL, MAHI MAHENDRA MAHARAO SIR UMED SINGHI BAHADUR, MAHARAO OF, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., b. 1873. *s.* 1880. *Address*: Kotah, Rajputana.

KOTHAVALA, PHEROZE DHANJISHAH, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Rajpipla State. *b.* 19 April 1886. *m.* Tehmi, *d.* of late Mr. K. R. Kama of Ootacamund. *Educ.*: Rajpipla High School; Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law College, Bombay. Practised on the Appellate Side, Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1915. Appointed Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, 1916; Nalb Dewan, Rajpipla, 1927; Dewan, Nov. 1930. *Address*: Rajpipla (Gujarat States Agency).

KOTHAVALA, CAPTAIN JAMSHED DORABHAI, A.I.R.O., J.P., Governing Director, Polson Manufacturing Co., *b.* 4th September 1893. *m.* 1928 Jer Polson. Member representing Trade Interests, nominated by the Governor-General in Council, on the Indian Coffee Cess Committee from 1935. Div. Superintendent St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas. Honorary Presidency Magistrate from 1934. Delegate from the Rotary Club, Bombay, to 28th Rotary International Convention, Nice, France, 1937.



Represented Bombay District at the Golden Jubilee of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in London, 1937. Presented at His Majesty's Levee 28th May 1937. Mrs. Kothawala presented at Court 5th May 1937. War Service Badge and Certificate Army Headquarters, 1920; War Service Badge from St. John Ambulance Brigade, London, 1921; Honorary Life Member (1922). Vote of thanks (1925), St. John Ambulance Association; Gold Medal (inscribed "For Courage, Resource & Humanity") presented by the Government of Bombay for services rendered during the 1919 riots at Ahmedabad, 1922; St. John Long Service Medal, 1923; Long Service Medal Bar, 1932; Jubilee Commemoration Medal, 1935; "Serving Brother" of the Venerable Order of St. John, 1937; Coronation Medal, 1937; Long Service Medal Second Bar, 1938. *Address*: Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

KOTLA, RAJA BAHADUR KUSHAL PAL
SINGH OF, M.A. (Cal.), LL.B. (All.), M.L.C.,
b. 15 Dec. 1872. Succeeded to Kotla
estate, 1905; Member, U. P. Legis.
Council since 1909; Member, Imperial Legis.
Council, 1913-16; Member, Legis. Assembly,
1921-23; Special Magistrate, Chairman, Agra
Dist. Board; Trustee and Member of Managing
Committee of Agra Coll.; Member of Governing
Body of Cawnpore Agricultural College;
Member of the Senate of Agra University.
Address: Naini Tal, Lucknow.

KRISHNANACHARIAR, RAJA BAHADUR G.
B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur (1918); Raja
Bahadur (1925); Retired President to H. E.
H. the Nizam's Judicial Committee, Land-
holder and Advocate, Madras and Hyderabad
High Courts, and Member, Legislative
Assembly. Educ.: Trichinopoly and Madras.
Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, March
1890; practised as Vakil in Hyderabad
and Secunderabad till 1913; appointed
Advocate-General, then Secretary to Govern-
ment, Legislative Dept., Legal Adviser to
H. E. H. the Nizam's Government and presi-
dent, Judicial Committee in 1913; was the
joint author along with the late Hormuzjee
and Sir All Inam of the Constitution of
Hyderabad under which the Government
is at present working retired in 1924.
Entered the Legislative Assembly during
the elections of 1930 and took a prominent
part in the support of orthodox views and
resisting all anti-religious and antisocial
Bills. He is now the acknowledged leader of
the entire orthodox community in India.
Address: Hyderabad House, Srirangam,
Osmania Royal Estate, Hyderabad, Deccan.

KRISHNANACHARYA, RAO BAHADUR SIR
VANGAL THIRUVENKATA, K.C.I.E. (1936), Kt.
(1938) B.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1926), Dewan of
Baroda, b. 1881, m. Sri Rangammal. Educ.:
Presidency Coll., Madras and Law Coll.,
Madras. Entered Madras Civil Service
by a competitive examination in
1903; served in several districts;
1908-1911, Chief Revenue Officer, Cochin
State; also Offg. Dewan for some time;
1913-1919 served in Madras as Asst. Secy.,
Board of Revenue. Under-Secretary to
Government Special Officer for Southborough
Committee, etc.; 1919-1922 Trustee, Vizianaga-
ram Estate; 1923 Collector of Ramnad;
April 1924 to Feb. 1927 Secretary to the
Government of Madras in Law, Education
and other Departments. Joined as Dewan
of Baroda, February 1927, services being
lent to the Baroda Government; acted as
a delegate to the First Indian Round Table
Conference in London; Member of the
Sub-Committee No. II (Provincial Constitu-
tion) of Conference; also a member of the
Sub-Committee No. VIII (Services); acted
as a delegate to the Second Indian Round
Table Conference in London; Member of the
Federal Structure Committee and of the
Federal Finance Sub-Committee. Acted as
a delegate to the Third Round Table Con-
ference; member of the Federal Finance
Sub-Committee of the third R.T.C.; attended
as a delegate to the Joint Parliamentary
Committee; Member of the Reserve Bank
Committee; Delegate on behalf of India to

the Assembly of the League of Nations for the
Session held in September 1934, and 1936;
attended H. M.'s Coronation, 1937; Adviser to
the Indian Delegation to the Imperial
Conference, 1937. Address: Dilaram,
Baroda.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR, SAKKOTTAI
M.A. (Madras, 1899); M.L.A.S. (1903) F.R.
Hist. S. (1904-36); Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta Uni-
versity (1921); Rao Bahadur (1925); F.A.S.E.
(1931); Title "Rajagunasakta" conferred
by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore
(1932); Dewan Bahadur, June 1936; Editor,
Journal of India History, b. 15 April 1871,
m. 1893 and again in 1915, Educ.: St.
Joseph's College, Bangalore, and Central
College, Bangalore. President, South Indian
Association, Madras, 1908. Emeritus Pro-
fessor, Madras and Mysore Universities, Fellow
of the Madras University, 1912. Fellow of
the Mysore University 1919. Professor,
Central College, Bangalore; Professor of
Indian History and Archaeology, University
of Madras, since November 1914-20. Founder
and Hon. Vice-President, Mythic Society,
Bangalore; Branch Secretary, Joint Sec-
retary, and Editor of the Journal, 1908-1916;
Secretary and Editor, Journal, South Indian
Association, Madras, 1917-18; Secretary of
the Madras Economic Association, 1915-19;
Joint Editor, Indian Antiquary, 1923-33; Presi-
dent, Faculty of Arts, Madras University;
Chairman, Boards of Studies in History and
Dravidian Languages, Madras University;
Member of the Board of Examiners, Madras
University 1905-20; Examiner for M.A.,
Ph.D., and Premchand Roychand Studentship,
Calcutta University, Reader, Calcutta Uni-
versity, 1919. Examiner for Allahabad, Aligarh,
Benares, Mysore, Annamalai Bombay and
Andhra Universities, and for the Government
of India Public Services Commission. Elected
Hon. Correspondent of the Archaeo-
logical Survey of India 1921; General Secretary,
Indian Oriental Conference. 1926-33. Member,
Indian Historical Record Commission 1930;
President, Bombay Historical Congress, 1931.
President, Indian Oriental Conference, Mysore,
1935. Publications: Ancient India: A
Little. Known Chapters of Vijayanagar
History; Beginnings of South Indian History;
Early History of Vaishnavism, South India
and Her Muhammadan Invaders; Some
Contributions of South India to Indian
Culture; History of India from Original
Sources; A Short History: Hindu India;
Manimekalai in Its Historical Setting;
Evolution of Administrative Institutions in
South India. Edited Vijayanagara Six
Centenary Commemoration Volume and Sri
Venkatachala Itihasa Mala; A Class book of
Indian History. Address: "Sripadam," 143,
Brodlies Road, Mysapore, Madras, (S).

KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, SIR ALLADI, Kt.
(1932); Advocate-General, Madras, b. May
1883, m. Venkatasubbanma. Educ.: Madras
Christian College, Law College, Madras.
Apprentice-at-law under the late Justice
P. R. Sundaram Iyer; standing counsel to
most of the big Rajas and Zamindars of the
Madras Presidency; appointed Advocate-
General in 1929; Member of the Legislative
Council; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Silver

Medal in recognition of his philanthropic work, 1926; Dewan Bahadur in 1930; Knighted 1932; was member of the Syndicate of the Madras University for several years; Member of the Senate of the Madras University; takes interest in all public, social and religious movements; has subscribed large amounts to charitable institutions; has endowed large sums of money in the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai universities; helped several poor students; member of the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras; delivered the Convocation address of the Andhra University in 1930; member of the Expert Committees appointed by the Government of India to amend the Law relating to Partnership and the law relating to the sale of goods. *Address:* Ekamra Nivas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.

KRISHNASWAMI, DR. KOLAR RAMAKRISHNIA, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C., Lecturer in Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. *b.* 14 August 1898. *m.* Venkata-lakshmiamma. *Educ.:* Central College, Bangalore, and University College, London. Asst. Chemist and then Lecturer, Indian Institute of Science, Consulting Chemist. *Publications:* Papers in the Journal of the Indian Institute of Science and the Journal of the Chemical Society, London. *Address:* The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

KUMARASWAMY RAJU, P.S., M.L.A. (Madras), is the President of South Ramnad District Board. *b.* 1898. Entered public life in 1917 and participated in the Home Rule Movement. He is a Congressman and has been successively Secretary, Vice-President and President of the Congress Organisation at Srivalliputtur.



Member, All-India Congress Committee, Provincial Parliamentary Board and Tamil Nadu Working Committee (also treasurer of the last).

He suffered imprisonment during the last civil disobedience movement. Actively interested in the co-operative movement, he was a Director of Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Madras Provincial Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., and Member of the Executive Committee of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Ltd. Elected member, Taluk and District Boards since 1922. President, Rajapalayam Panchayat Board, 1928-32; member, District Educational Council from 1933 and its Vice-President till 1936. Member, Legislative Assembly (Central) 1935-37, which he resigned on his election to the Madras Legislative Assembly; Member, Ramnad District Temperance Propaganda Committee, Estate Land Act Enquiry Committee and Board of Industries. *Address:* Rajapalayam, Ramnad District.

KUTCH, H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIRZAN MAHARAO SHRI KHENGARJI SAWAI BAHADUR MAHARAO OF, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. *b.* 23rd August 1866. *m.* 1884. Represented Indian Imperial Conference, 1921; received Freedom City of London, 1921. Undertook to give

£3,000 monthly for support of Indian Regiment during European War, 1915; represented India, League of Nations, 1921; received Freedom of the City of Bath, 1921. Salute 17 guns (19 guns local hereditary.) *Address:* The Palace, Bhuj, Kutch.

LAITHWAITE, JOHN GILBERT, C.S.I. (1938), C.I.E. (1935); Private Secretary to H. B. The Viceroy and Secretary to the Governor-General. *b.* 5 July 1894. *Educ.:* Clongowes, Trinity College, Oxford. Served in Great War (wounded); appointed to India Office 1919; Private Secretary to Earl Winterton, M.P., 1922-23, Party under-Secretary of State for India and Assistant Private Secretary to Secretaries of State for India, 1923-24. Specially attached to Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) for Second Round Table Conference, 1931; Secretary, Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee 1932; Secretary, Indian Delimitation Committee, August 1935 to January 1936. *Address:* Viceroy's Camp, India.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE, B.A., M.L.C.; Landlord and Merchant. *m.* Laddkabal L. R. Tairsee. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. President, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and President, Bhatia Mitra Mandal. *Publications:* "Frenzied Finance." Speeches and Writings of B. G. Horniman. "Priests, Parasites and Plagues." *Address:* 29-31-33, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, and 259, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, and Panchvati, Nasik City.

LAKHTAR, CHIEF OF, THAKORE SAHEB BALVIRSHANJI KARANSINGHJI, b. 11 Jan. 1881. Succeeded father 8 Aug. 1924. *Address:* Lakhtar, Kathiawar Agency, Bombay.

LAKSHMI NARAYAN LAL, RAI SAHIB, Pleader and Zemindar. *b.* 1870. *m.* to Srimati Navarani Kunwar. *Educ.:* at Aurangabad, Gaya and Patna; a nominated member of the first Legislative Assembly, and non-official Chairman, Local Board, and Central Co-operative Bank, Aurangabad, and Chairman of its Advisory Committee. *Publication:* Glories of Indian Medicine, Sahyog, Samudrajatra, Twelve Main Points of Co-operation, Updesh Manjari and Charkha Mahatmya Hindu-Muslim Ekta, Sri Gitaratnawali, Sri Gandhi Gita and Artodhar Arti. *Address:* Aurangabad, Dist. Gaya, (Bihar).

LAKSHMI RAJ SINGH, KUNWAR RAI BAHADUR of Gabhana Estate, M.L.C., U. P. *Educ.:* at Government High School, Aligarh, and Agra College. At the age of 21 he took charge of the administration of his estate. He was the elected Chairman of Aligarh District Board from 1929 to 1931. He is an Hon. Special Magistrate with second class powers. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in January 1936. He is a member of District Court of Wards Advisory Committee. Their Excellencies Sir W. Morris and Sir Harry Haig have highly appreciated his management of the Gabhana Estate and Sir John Russel



has warmly praised his energetic work in agriculture and rural uplift. *b.* March 1899. *Address:* Gabhana Estate, P.O. Gabhana, Dt. Aligarh, U.P.

LAL, SHIVAN ARDESHIR. *b.* Nov. 12, 1899. M.A. of the Bombay University in History, Politics and Economics. Passed LL.B. with distinction, 1926. Practised as advocate at Nasik, 1926-1930. Joined Bombay Judicial Service 1930 and served in Ratnagiri and Thana Districts. Asst. Secretary to Government of Bombay, Legal Department, 1932-36. Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Dept., since April 1936 and in addition officiated as Secretary of Council of State April-October, 1936. Nominated Official Member, Council of State, 1936-37. *m.* Coomi, *d.* of N. N. Master, District and Session Judge, Bombay (retired). *Address:* Legislative Department, New Delhi.



LALA RAMSARAN DAS, THE HON. RAI BAHADUR, C.I.E., Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1914). Member, Council of State; Millowner, Landlord, Zemindar and Contractor. *b.* 30 Nov. 1876. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore. Was Member, Punjab, Legislative Council; Member elected to the Council of State since its inception representing Punjab Non-Mahomedan constituency and one of its chairmen; President, Sanatan Dharma College, Managing Committee; President, Sanatan Dharma Pratinkhi Sabha, Punjab; Chairman, Central Bank of India Ltd. Advisory Committee for Punjab Branches; Ex-President, Northern India Chamber of Commerce; Director, Trans-Continental Airways Ltd. British India Corporation, Cawnpore; Director, Punjab Matches Ltd.; Chairman, Board of Directors, Sunlight Insurance Co. of India Ltd. Delegate to the Committee on Reserve Bank of India held in London, 1933; Director, Imperial Bank of India. *Address:* 1, Egerton Road, Lahore.

LALKAKA, JEHANGIR ARDESHIR. *b.* 3 March 1884. Grandson of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji, Vakil, C.I.E., of Ahmedabad. *m.* Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharas of Bandra. *Educ.:* Ahmedabad High School; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and St. John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London. Painted life size memorial portrait of Sir Pherozesah M. Mehta for Municipal Corpn., Bombay, unveiled by H. E. Sir George Lloyd; Sir D. E. Wacha's portrait in the Bombay Univ., Dr. Dadabhai Nowroji's portrait and Principal A. L. Covertson's portrait for Elphinstone Coll.; Sir Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil's portrait for Nowrojee Hall, Ahmedabad; and H.H. the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for

Durbar Hall, Rampur. H.E. Sir Leslie Wilson's portrait as District Grand Master for the Masonic Hall, Bombay; portrait of H. E. Sir James Sifton for Council Hall, Patna, painted a large portrait of Lord Brabourne for Bombay Secretariat. Member of the Government of Bombay Board of Examiners for Art Examinations, 1917-1938. Chosen by the Govt. of India to copy Royal portraits in England, 1930, for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi. Dy. Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1931-35, and Associate Director in 1934. Awarded the King-Emperor George V. Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. *Address:* The 'Studio', 20, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay; c/o Imperial Bank, Bombay.

LAMOND, SIR WILLIAM, KT. (1836), Managing Director, Imperial Bank of India. *b.* 21 July 1837. *m.* Ethel Speechly. *Educ.:* Harris Academy, Dundee. Four years with Royal Bank of Scotland; joined Bank of Bombay in December 1907. *Address:* 3, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

LATIMER, SIR COURTENAY, B.A. (Oxon), K.C.I.E. (1935), C.I.E. (1920), C.S.I. (1931), Additional Secretary, Political Dept., India, since 1937. *b.* September 22, 1880, *m.* Isabel Primrose, *d.* of late Sir Robert Aikman. *Educ.:* St. Paul's School and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1904; joined Political Dept., 1908; Revenue Commissioner, N.W.F.P., 1920; Resident in Kashmir, 1931. A.G.G. in the States of Western India, 1932. *Publications:* Census of India 1911. Vol. XII, North-West Frontier Province. *Address:* Simla/Delhi.

LATIFI, ALMA, C.I.E., 1932; O.B.E., 1919; M.A., LL.M. Cantab; LL.D. Dublin; Barr., I.C.S. (ret'd. Jan. 1938); mentioned in Gaz. of India for valuable war Services, 1919; Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1937. *b.* 12 Nov. 1879; *e.s.* of late C.A. Latif, Bombay; *m.* Nasima, *d.* of late Justice Badruddin Tyabji, Bombay; two s. two *d.* *Educ.:* St. Xavier's School and Coll., Bombay, passing first in Inter. examination Bombay University 1897, also London, Paris, Heidelberg, Cairo; joined 1898, St. John's Coll., Cambridge (scholar and Macmahon Law student); 1st Class Honours in 1st year examination for Oriental Langs Tripos and in both parts of Law Tripos; 2nd cl. Honours in modern Langs. Tripos; headed poll for Committee Camb. Union Society, also stroked L.M.B.C. 2nd boat in Lent races, 1901; Senior Whewell scholarship (Camb.) and Barstow scholarship (Inns of Court) in international law, politics & economics, 1902; 1st cl. Degree of Honour of Government of India for eminent proficiency in

Arabia, 1908; joined as Asstt. Commr. in Punjab Jan. 1903; since held administrative, judicial, secretariat and political offices; Dist. Judge, Amritsar 1908; inquired into Punjab Industries, 1909-10; duty with Press Camp, Delhi Coronation Durbar 1911 (*medal*); Dist. Judge, Delhi, 1911-12; Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State 1913-16; Dy. Commr. Hissar 1918-21; Recruiting badge and mention in Gaz. of India for valuable war services, 1919; sec. transfd. depts. also member, Legis. Council, Punjab, 1921-24 Dy. Commr. Karnal, 1924-27; Commr. and Pol. Agent, Ambala; also member, Council of State Nov. 1927; Delegate, International Law Conf., The Hague, March 1930; substitute delegate and adviser, International Labour Conf., Geneva, June 1930; Delegate, Inter-Parliamentary Conf., London, July 1930; duty with 1st Indian Round Table Conference, London, Sep. 1930; Commr. Multan, March 1931; duty with 2nd Indian Round Table Conference, London, Aug. 1931; Sec. Consultative Committee (I. R. T. C.) Delhi, Jan. 1932; duty with 3rd Indian Round Table Conference, London, October 1932; Commr. Lahore, Jan. 1934, Financial Commissioner (Revenue), Punjab, April-July 1933, and Feb. 1934 to Sept. 1937. *Publications*: Effects of War on Property, being studies in International Law and Policy, 1908; Industrial Punjab, 1911; various addresses, articles, reports. *Address*: Orient Club, Bombay; Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London.

LATTHE, DIWAN BAHADUR ANNA BABAJI, M.A., LL.B. (Bombay). Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, since 1937 *b.* 1878. *m.* to Jyotsnabai Katre of Kolhapur. *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona; Prof. of English, Kajarum College, Kolhapur, 1907-1911; Educational Inspector, Kolhapur, till 1914. President, Southern Mahratta Jain Association and Karnatak Non-Brahmin League; Edited "*Deccan Ryot (1918-20)*"; Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member of the University Reform Committee, 1924. Diwan of Kolhapur 1926-30. Diwan Bahadurship conferred in 1930. Attended Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to the States' Delegation. Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Belgium District, 1932. *Publications*: "Introduction to Jainism" (English); "Growth of British Empire in India" (Marathi); "Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati"; "Shri Shahu Chhatrapatichie Charitra" in Marathi (1925); Problems of Indian States (English) 1930; "The Federal Constitutions of the World" (Marathi) 1931. *Address*: Secretariat, Bombay; Belgium.

LEACH, THE HON. JUSTICE SIR (ALFRED HENRY) LIONEL, KNIGHTED (1938), Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, *b.* 3 Feb 1883; *m.* Sophia Hedwig Kiel, *d.* of Prof. Dr. Heinrich August Kiel, Bonn; *Educ.*: Called to the Bar 1907. Appointed Judge of the Rangoon High Court, 1933; appointed Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, 1937. *Address*: Brodie Castle, Adyar, Madras.

LEFTWICH, CHARLES GERRANS, C.B.E. (1919). Indian Trades Agent, East Africa, *b.* 31 July 1872. *m.* Evadne Fawcus of

Alnmonth, Northumberland. *Educ.*: Christ's Hospital and St. John's College, Cantab. Entered I.C.S. 1896. Served in C. P. *Address*: Bombassa.

LEGGE, FRANCIS CECIL, C.B.E., V. D. (1919), Director of Wagon Interchange, Indian Railway Conference Assn. *b.* 14 September 1873. *Educ.*: Sherborne School. *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

LE RUYET, Rt. Rev. Mgr. PIUS, O. M. CAP. R. C. BISHOP OF AJMER. Lorient (France). *b.* 28 November 1870. *Educ.*: Entered Noviciate of Friars Minor Capuchins, Province of Paris, at Le Mans, 4 Oct. 1888. Joined Mission of Rajputana, November, 1894. Ordained priest 21 July 1895. Chaplain at Aimer, Rector of St. Anselm's High School (1904-1931). Appointed Bishop 9 June 1931. Consecrated 28 Oct. 1931. *Address*: Bishop's House, Ajmer.

LIAQAT HAYAT KHAN, NAWAB, SIR, KT., O.B.E. Altmadudana Vigarulmulik, Tazim Sardar; Prime Minister of Patiala State. *b.* 1st February 1887. *m.* *d.* of Mir Nizamuddin, late Prime Minister of Poonch State, *Educ.*: Privately. *Address*: Patiala.

LILAVATI, BAI SAHEB PATWARDHAN. SHRIMANT SAUBHAGYAVATI THE RANISAHAB of Jamkhadi is the noble consort of Shrimant Raja Shankarrao Parashuramrao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, the Rajasahab of Jamkhadi, in the Deccan. She is the only daughter of Shrimant Madhavrao Moreswar Pandit, Pant Amatya, the late Chief-sahab of Bayda. *b.* in 1910, *m.* the Rajasahab in 1924 and has a son and a daughter. *Educ.*: Privately the Ranisahab is endowed with all the qualities of head and heart that contribute to make domestic life happy. On more than one occasion she has proved to be a befitting partner in life of a Ruler bearing the brunt of administration of a progressive State. She has been managing the Khargi Department with rare skill and success, thus helping to lighten the burden of the Rajasahab in the management of the affairs of the State. During the Rajasahab's absence in England and the Continent she was in sole charge of the administration of the State as the Regent and made the fullest use of this opportunity to demonstrate her capacity for administration and her solicitude for the welfare of the people of the State. She has a religious turn of mind and with this her simplicity of habits and unassuming generosity of heart form a rare combination that makes her an object of reverence and affection both in and outside the palace.



LINDSAY, SIR DARCY, KT. (1925), C.B.E., 1919, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1911); M.L.A. 1921-30 and 1933-36. *b.* Nov. 1865. Late Secretary, Calcutta Branch, Royal Insurance Co. *Address*: 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

LINDSAY, SIR HARRY ALEXANDER FANSHAW, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., I.O.S., Imperial Institute, London. b. 11 March 1881. m. Kathleen, Louise Huntington; two s. *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, London; Worcester College, Oxford. Arrived in India 1905 and served in Bengal, as Asst. Collr. and Mgte.; Under-Secretary to Government Revenue and General Departments, March 1910; transferred to Bihar, 1912; Under-Secretary to Government, Rev. Department, 1912; Under-Secretary to Govt. of India, Commerce and Industry Department, 1912; Director, Commercial Intelligence Department, 1916; C.B.E., 1919; Offg. Secretary to Government of India, Department of Commerce, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner, from 1st February 1923, C.I.E. In 1926, K.C.I.E. In 1934. *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta, and Oriental Club, London.

LINLITHGOW, 2ND MARQUESS OF (cr. 1902), VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN HOPE, K.T., 1928; P.C. 1935; G.C.I.E., cr. 1929; G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.; D.L.; T.D. Earl of Hopetoun 1708; Viscount Airthie, Baron Hope 1703; Baron Hopetoun (U.K.) 1800; Baron Niddry (U.K.) 1814; Viceroy and Governor-General of India from April 1936; Lord Lieutenant of West Lothian; Chairman of Market Supply Committee 1933-36; late Chairman, Meat Advisory Committee, Board of Trade; Chairman of Medical Research Council



1934-36; Chairman, Governing Body, Imperial College of Science and Technology 1934-36; late Director of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society, J. & P. Coates Ltd., Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd.; British Assets Trusts Ltd.; Second British Assets Trusts Ltd.; Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Ltd. b. 24 Sep. 1887; *e.s.* of 1st Marquess and Hon. Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd d. of 4th Lord Ventry; *s.* father 1908; m. 1911, Doreen Maud, 2nd d. of Rt. Hon. Sir P. Milner 7th Bt.; twin s. three d. *Educ.*: Eton. Served European War 1914-18 (despatches); and commanded 1st Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company 1920-26; Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1922-24; Dy. Chairman of Unionist Party Organisation 1924-26; President of Navy League 1924-31; Chairman, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce, 1923; Chairman of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, 1924-33; Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture 1926-28; Chairman, Jt. Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform 1933; Recreations, golf, shooting. *Heir*: s. Earl of Hopetoun, q.v. *Address*: Viceroy's House, New Delhi, India; Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, Linlithgowshire. T.; South Queensferry 17. Clubs: Carlton, New and Edinburgh.

LINLITHGOW, HER EXCELLENCY THE MAR-CHONNESS OF, is a daughter of the late Sir Frederick Milner, Baronet, and married His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow in 1911.



Her Excellency inherited her interest in all forms of charitable work for the welfare of the community from her father who spent many years of his life in helping those in distress, and who was affectionately known as the "Soldiers' Friend" owing to his efforts on behalf of disabled ex-Service men after the Great War 1914-1918. Her Excellency is particularly interested in Tuberculosis and has been—and still is—connected with the wonderful work done at the Papworth Village Settlement for the Tubercular in England (founded by her father, Sir Frederick Milner). Her Excellency is a well-known and popular hostess in London during the season, but she prefers a country life and is never happier than when staying at her beautiful home, in Scotland, Hopetoun House, on the banks of the River Forth. Her Excellency has many interests and excels at most games. She is also a keen gardener and has a considerable knowledge of all forms of plant life.

LIVINGSTONE, Archibald MacDonald, M.C., M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. b. 25 January 1890. m. Gladys Mary Best, 1913. *Educated* Edinburgh University. 4½ years R.F.A. (Ret. rank of Major). Appointed 1924, Senior Marketing Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, London. On loan to the Government of India from April 1934. *Address*: Office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Old Secretariat Buildings, Delhi.

LOYD, ALAN HUBERT, B.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member, Central Board of Revenue. b. August 30, 1883. m. Violet Mary, d. of the late J. C. Orroek. *Educ.*: King William's College, Isle of Man, Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, Burma, 1907; Member, Central Board of Revenue since 1923. Officiated as Finance Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, June-August, 1933. *Address*: Delhi and Simla.

LOHARU, LIEUTENANT NAWAB MIRZA AMIN-UD-DIN AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, RULER OF LOHARU STATE (Punjab States Residency) b. 23rd March 1911; *Educ.*: Atcholson Chief's College, Lahore. Invested with full ruling powers on 21st November 1931, after a course of Military Judicial and Revenue Training in British India. Military Rank of Lieutenant conferred by His Majesty the King Emperor on 21st February 1934; is a Mogul by race and enjoys a permanent hereditary salute of 9 guns, while the Loharu State is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in its own rights; is a Patron of the Delhi Flying Club, a keen aviator and holds the pilot's "A" License. *Address*: Loharu,

LONDHEY, DAMODAR GANESH, M.A. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Leipzig), Principal of the Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha, C.P. Philosopher, educationist and Psychologist. *b.* 1897 (Poona). *Educ.*: Fergusson College, Munich, Jena and Leipzig Universities. Sometime Professor, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and Senior Research Fellow at the Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner. "Doctor of Philosophy" of Leipzig University, 1933. Author of "The Absolute: An Outline of A Meta physics of Self" (in German); An Article on Psychology and Samkhya in Marathi Encyclopaedia; and several articles and monographs on philosophical subjects in philosophical Journals. "Special Interests: Occultism, Yoga, Religion and Indian Culture. *Address*: Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha.

LORT-WILLIAMS, Kt. cr. 1936. Sir John (Rollstone), K.C. (1922), Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1927. *b.* 14 September 1881. *m.* 1923, Dorothy Margery Mary, *c. o.* of late Edward Russel, The Hermitage, Hampstead. *Educ.*: Merchant Taylors; London University. Tancred student, 1902, Barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1904; Member, Inner and Middle Temple; Recorder of West Bromwich, 1923 and of Walsall, 1924-28. President, Hardwicke Society, 1911; Contested (U) Pembrokeshire, 1906 and 1908; Stockport, December 1910; (Co. U.) M. P. Rotherhithe 1918-1922; (U) 1923, Member of the Oxford Circuit. Served six years in Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry. Member of the L. C. C. (Limehouse), 1907-10; Vice-Chairman of Housing Committee. *Address*: High Court, Calcutta.

LOTHIAN, ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, C.S.I. (1937), C.I.E., Addl. Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department. *b.* 27th June 1887. *m.* Mary Helen Macgregor. *Educ.*: University of Aberdeen; Christ Church Oxford. M.A. (1st Hons. Mathematics), B.Sc. (special distinction). Entered I.C.S., 1910; Assistant Magistrate, Bengal, 1911-15. Joined Indian Political Department in 1915 and served subsequently as Political Officer in Central India, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajputana, Baroda, and with the Government of India; Resident at Jaipur, 1929-1931; Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, 1930-31; Resident at Baroda, 1932-33; Prime Minister, Alwar; President, Council of State, Bharatpur, and Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, 1933. Resident in Jaipur and the Western States of Rajputana, 1933-34. Offg. Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, 1934. *Address*: 4, York Road, New Delhi.

LOW, FRANCIS, J.P., Editor, *The Time of India*. *b.* 19 November 1893. *m.* Margaret Helen Adams. *Educ.*: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Joined staff, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1911. Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G. H. Q. 1919. Gazetted out with rank of Captain, 1920. Chief Reporter, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1920. Sub-Editor, *The Times of India*, 1922; Asst. Editor, 1927-1932. *Address*: Malabar Court, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LOYD, RT. REV. P. H. *see* Nasik, Bishop of.

LUMBY, ARTHUR FRIEDRICH RAWSON, B.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (1927); O.B.E. (1923); Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Army, Deputy Secretary, Army Department. *b.* 13 August 1890. *m.* Lettice Mary, younger *d.* of Rev. F. K. Hodgkinson (20th June 1916). *Educ.*: Rugby and Christ's College, Cambridge. Joined Indian Army, 1912; Great War, Egypt, Gallipoli, France. Wounded, G.S.O. 3 and G.S.O. 2, A.H.Q., India, 1916-1928; Secretary, Indian Sandhurst Committee, 1925-26; Asst. Secretary, Army Department, 1928-33; Deputy Secretary, 1934; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1934. *Address*: Army Department, New Delhi and Simla: C/o Lloyds Bank, 6, Pall Mall, London.

LUMLEY, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR LAWRENCE ROGER, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay. *b.* 27th July 1896; 2nd and only surviving son of late Brigadier-General Hon. Osbert Lumley, C. M. G. and late Constance Eleanor, O.B.E., *e. d.* of Captain Eustace John Wilson-Patten, 1st Life Guards, and Emily Constantia, daughter of Rev. Lord John Thynne. Nephew and heir of 10th Earl of Scarborough, *q. v.*; *m.* 1922, Katharine Isobel, daughter of late R. F. McEwen of Marchmont, Berwickshire, and Bardroclat, Ayrshire; one son (born 5th December 1932) four daughters. *Educ.*: Eton; R.M.C., Sandhurst; Magdalen College, Oxford; B.A. Oxford, 1921. M.P. (C.) Kingston-upon-Hull, East, 1922-29; York, 1931-37. Served with 11th Hussars, France, 1916-18. Wounded 1918. Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay, September 1937. *Publications*: History of the Eleventh Hussars, 1936. Clubs: Cavalry, Carlton. *Address*: Government House, Bombay.



LUNAWADA, LIEUT. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI VIRBHADRA-SINHJI, RAJAJI SAHEB OF LUNAWADA State. *b.* 8th June 1910. *m.* Maharani Shri Manharkunverba Saheb, daughter of Capt. His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb, Shri Sir Amarsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.B., of Wankar State, Kathiawar. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer. Ascended the Gadi, October, 1930. Appointed Lieutenant in the British Army by H. M. the King-Emperor, June, 1937. Dynastic Salute: 9 guns. *Address*: Lunawada (Via Godhra).

LYLE, THOMAS MCLEDDERY, B.E., A.R.C.Sc. I., C. I. E. (1928), I. S. E., Chief Engineer, Eastern Canals, U. P. *b.* 24 May 1886. *m.* Mary Stewart Forsyth, 1922. *Educ.*: St. Andrew's College, Dublin, Royal College of Science, Ireland, Queen's College, Belfast and Royal University of Ireland (Graduated 1908, First Place with First Class Honours). Assistant on Main Drainage Construction under London County Council, 1908-09; apptd. Asst. Engineer in P.W.D. (Irrigation), U.P., India, in 1909; employed on various large construction works, including Rangoo Dam on Ken River in C.I.; in charge of construction of Ghaghar

Canal Reservoir and Karamnasa Feeder cut and headworks; Executive Engineer in charge of Design and Construction of Sarda Canal Barrage and head portion of Sarda Canal including the Jagbura Syphon and other cross drainage works, 1921-29. War service in Waziristan, in South Persia and in the 3rd Afghan War. Mentioned in Despatches by G.O.C., Bushire Field Force in 1918-19 (South Persia). Address: Irrigation, Secretariat, Lucknow, U.P.

MACKLIN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ALBERT SORAIN ROMER, B.A., Judge, Bombay High Court. b. 4 March, 1890. m. April 14, 1920. Educ.: Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. Arrived in India, 1918; served in Bombay as Asst. Collector and Magistrate; Asst. Judge and Asst. Sessions Judge, 1922; Asst. Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, 1923; Offg. Judge and Sessions Judge, 1923; Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1926; Judge and Sessions Judge, 1929; Judicial Asst. and Additional Sessions Judge, Aden, 1929; Offg. Secretary to Govt., Legal Department, 1931; Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India, 1932; Offg. Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1934; Judge, High Court, 1935. Address: High Court, Bombay.

MACMAHON, MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH FRANCIS EDWARD, C.B. (1931); C.B.E. (1925); M.C., P.S.C. D.A. and Q.M.G., Northern Command Headquarters, Rawalpindi, b. 13th Oct. 1880. m. Agnes Hearn, elder d. of A. E. Cumming, Esq. Educ.: Focklington, Bedford, R.M.C. Sandhurst. Gazetted Indian Staff Corps, 1900; Joined S. & T. C., 1904; Instructor, Staff College, Quetta, 1919-23; A.A. and Q.M.G., Waziristan District, 1923-1927; D.D.M. and Q. A.H.Q., 1928; D.D.S. & T. A.H.Q., 1929; D.S.T., A.H.Q., 1929; D. A. and Q.M.G., Northern Command, 1933; A.D.C. to H. M. the King, 1929; Col., 1922; Major-General, 1930. Served in Waziristan Campaign, 1900-02; the Great War 1914-1918; despatches 5 times, M. C. and Bt. of Lt.-Colonel; Kurdistan, 1919 Waziristan, 1928-34; Despatches, C.B.E. Address: Rawalpindi.

MACTAGGART, COLONEL CHARLES, C.S.I., 1919; C.I.E.; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, U.P. b. 1861. Educ.: Campbelltown Gram. Sch. Glasgow Univ., Ent. I.M.S., 1886; Insp.-Gen. of Prisons, 1902; Mem., Indian Factory Labour Commission, 1907-08; Mem. of U. P. Leg. Council, 1909. Address: Lucknow.

McKENZIE, THE REV. JOHN, M.A. (Aberdeen), 1904, D.D. (Aberdeen), 1934; Senior Cunningham Fellow, New College, Edinburgh, 1908; Principal, Wilson College, b. 18 June 1883. m. Agnes Ferguson Dinnes. Educ.: Aberdeen University, New College, Edinburgh; Tubingen University. Ordained 1908; Appointed Professor in Wilson College, 1908; Appointed Principal, 1921; Fellow of the University of Bombay, President, Bombay Christian Council, 1924-26; President, Bombay Anthropological Society, 1927-29. Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1931-33. Publications: Hindu Ethics (Oxford Univ. Press). Edited Worship, Witness and Work by R. S. Simpson, D.D. (James

Clarke); Edited The Christian Task in India (Macmillan). Address: Wilson College House, Bombay.

McNAIL, GEORGE DOUGLAS, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, B.A. (Oxon); M.B.E. (MIL.), Judge, Calcutta High Court, b. 30 April 1887. m. Primrose, younger d. of the late Douglas Garth and Mrs. Garth. Educ.: Charter House and New College, Oxford. Called to the Bar, 1911; practised in Calcutta from 1912; Joined I.A.R.O.; served in Mesopotamia, 1916-19; practised at Privy Council Bar, 1920-1933. Address: High Court, Calcutta.

MADAN, JANARDAN ATMARAM, B.A., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay Presidency, since May 1936. b. 12 February 1855. m. Champubai, d. of late H. P. Pitale, J.P. Educ: Bombay, Oxford and Cambridge. Assistant Collector, 1900, and Asst. Settlement Officer; Collector and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, 1920; Joint Secretary, Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1928-28; Chairman, Banking Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1929; Director of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, 1930. Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept., 1934. Address: Hulme Park, Belgium.

MADGAVKAR, SIR GOVIND DINANATH, Kt., B.A., I.C.S. b. 21 May 1871. Educ.: St. Xavier's High School, St. Xavier's College, Elphinstone College, and Balliol. Passed the I.C.S. in 1892; served in Burma for 5 years; became Dist. and Sessions Judge in 1905. Additional Judicial Commissioner (Karachi), 1920; Judge, High Court, 1926-31. Adviser, Holkar State, 1933-35. Address: 118, Koregaon Park, Poona.

MADHAVLAL, SIR CHINUBHAI, Bt., see Ranchhodlal.

MADRAS, BISHOP OF, since 1923, Rt. Rev. Edward Harry Manisfield Waller, M.A. (Cantab.) D.D. *honoris causa*; Trinity College, Toronto; D.D. Western University of Canada. b. 8 Dec. 1871. Educ.: Highgate School, Corpus Christi College, Cam. Ordained, d. 1884; p. 1895 Lon.; Principal, St. Paul's Divinity Sch., Allahabad, 1903. Principal, Jay Narayans High School, Benares, 1907; As. Secy. C.M.S., U.P., 1908-09; Secretary, 1909-1913; Sec. C. M. S., Indian Group, 1913; Canon of Lucknow, 1910-15; Bishop of Tinnevely, 1915-22. Bishop of Madras, 1 Jan. 1923. Publications: "Revelation" in Bishop's Commentaries for India and The Divinity of Jesus Christ. Address: The Diocesan Office, Cathedral, P.O. Madras.

MAHAHOOB ALI KHAN, MAHOMED AKBAR-KHAN, M.L.C., First Class Sardar (1921). Cotton Commission Agent, Hubli, b. 1878. Educ.: at Hubli. Started business in cotton in 1896, extended same from time to time, by created a cotton market at Savanur, by establishing ginning and pressing factories there; also started ginning the interior; is an advocate of improved methods and machinery for agriculture and himself a cultivator on a large scale, cultivating about 300 acres of land on improved lines and demonstrating

its benefits to the other ryots of his place and neighbourhood; is President, Hubli Anjuman-I-Islam, working for the educational, social and material uplift of Mahomedans; was Vice-President of the Hubli Municipality for some years and was elected the President of that Municipality in 1931. Was again elected President of the Hubli Municipality in 1932 for another triennium. Was again elected President of the Hubli Municipality for another triennium in Sept. 1935. Recipient of H. M. the King's Silver Jubilee Medal; elected Chairman, Dist. School Board, Dharwar, 1936. *Publications*: Kanarese translation of Mr. G. F. Keatinge's "Rural Economy in the Bombay Deccan"; Kanarese translation of "Britain in India, Have we Benefited?" *Address*: Opposite Native General Library, Hubli, Dist. Dharwar.

MAHAJANI, GANESH SAKHARAM, M.A. (Cantab.); Ph.D. (Cantab.); B.A. (Bom.); Smith's prizeman (1926); Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona. M.L.C., Bombay. *b.* 27 Nov. 1898. *m.* Indumati Paranjpye, *d.* of Mr. H. P. Paranjpye and niece of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. *Educ.*: High School, Satara, Fergusson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge. First in Intermediate (Second Sanskrit Scholar) and the B. A. Examination, Duke



of Edinburgh Fellow. Went to England as Government of India Scholar; returned to India in 1927; appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929; obtained King's Commission, U.T.C.; promoted "Captain", 1937; elected Deau of the Faculty of Science, Bombay University, 1936. *Publications*: "Lessons in Elementary Analysis" for Honours Courses of Indian Universities, and some mathematical publications especially 'contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals' (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London.) *Address*: Fergusson College, Poona, 4.

MAHALANOBIS, S.C., B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., I.E.S.; (retired) Prof. of Physiology, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1900-27. Fellow, and Professor, Calcutta University, President, Board of Higher Studies in Physiology, Member, Governing Body, Science College, Calcutta University. *b.* Calcutta, 1867; *m.* 1902 fourth d. of Keshub Chunder Sen and sister of H. H. the Maharani of Cooch-Behar. *Educ.*: Edinburgh Univ. *Publications*: Muscle Fat in Salmon; Life History of Salmon; New form of Myograph; Teachers' Manual; Text Book of Science. *Address*: 45, New Park Street, Calcutta.

MAHDI HUSAIN, KHAN WAHID-UD-DAULA, AZOD-UL-MULK, NAWAB MIRZA KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E.; *b.* 1834. *Educ.*: India; Arabia. Travelled extensively in Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and Europe; visited Mecca, Medina, Kaymiani. *Address*: Tirminigaz, Lucknow.

MAHENDRA LAL, CHAUDHRI, M.L.A., C. P., is the biggest landlord and banker of the Mandla District, and has got interest in several concerns of the country. He succeeded to the estate after the death of his elder brother in 1932; takes keen interest in public activities of the district and is a member of several public bodies. He has acted in various capacities of responsibility on the different committees and organisations formed from time to time in the district and the Province. He maintains several charitable institutions and has helped financially many social and religious organisations in the province and outside. He is a great lover of fine arts especially music. *b.* September 15, 1902. *Address*: Maharajpur, Mandla, C.P.



MAHMOOD SHAHMAD, SAHEB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR (1930), M.L.C., Landholder, Member, Legislative Council, Madras (elected) and Elected Member, S. Kanara District Board, Elected Member, S. K. Dist. Educational Council. *b.* 7 March 1870. *m.* 1898 to Mrs. Maryam Shahnad. *Educ.*: St. Aloysius' College and Govt. College, Mangalore and Christian College, Madras. Served on the South Kanara Dist. Board for about 20 years; Hon. Magistrate for 10 years since 1913; Pioneer of Moplah education in S. Kanara. Started the Azila Muslim Educational Association in South Kanara in 1907 and Madras Moplah Amelioration Committee in 1922. Elected Member of the First and Second Legislative Assembly and 3rd and 4th Legislative Council, Madras, and member, first reformed Legislative Assembly, Madras; Government awarded a Coronation Medal and a Certificate in recognition of his services on Local Boards and his special interest in Moplah education; Presided at the 3rd Annual Conf. of all Kerala Muslim Alkya Sangham in 1925. Leader of the Govt. Deputation to the Andamans to Investigate into the Moplah Colonization Scheme in 1925; Presided at the first district Muslim Educational Conf., S. Kanara in 1926. Member, Mahomedan Religious Endowment Committee, Kasaragod. Vice-President, Madras Presidency Moslem League; Member, Staff Selection Board, Madras, 1928-30; Member, Senate Madras University, 1930; member, Retrenchment Committee, Madras, 1931-32; was active member of the Congress. President, Taluk Board, Kasaragod. President, Dist. Educational Council, S. Kanara, 1937. *Author*: The Moplah Willsh Act, 1923 (Madras). *Address*: Sea View, Kasargad, S. Kanara.

MAHMUD, THE HON. DR. SYED, Ph. D. (Germany), Minister of Education and Development, Bihar. *b.* 1889; *m.* Niece of the late Mr. Mazharul Haque in 1915; *Educ.*: Aligarh, Cambridge and Germany. General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee in 1923 and from 1930 to 1936. *Address*: Patna.

MAHMUDABAD (OUDH): MUHAMMAD AMIR
ARMED KHAN, K. B. Raja of b. 5th
 November 1914. *m.* in 1927 to the Rani
 Saheba of Bilehra. Succession: 23rd May
 1931. *Edu:* In La Martinier College, Luck-
 now and under European and Indian private
 tutors. The Raja Saheb has extensively
 travelled in Europe and the Near East. Deeply
 interested in Reforms and Politics. *Address:*
 Butler Palace and Qaisarbagh, Lucknow;
 Galloway House, Naini Tal; Mahmudabad
 (Oudh).

MAHOMED, GULAMALI SHER. Consular Agent,
 Republic of Czechoslovakia, Bombay. *b.*
 on 18th Dec., 1888 in Bombay. *Edu.:* at
 St. Xavier's College, Bombay. (Sir Ibrahim
 Rahmatulla Scholarship holder in Previous
 Examination.) *m.* on 11th
 July, 1914, Kulsunbai,
 two sons and three
 daughters. He was a
 Member of Committee,
 Foreign Board of Trade,
 Kobe, Japan, 1918-19;
 President, Indian Trade
 Association, Kobe, Japan,
 1919; Commercial Agent
 to Czechoslovakia Republic,
 1922-25; Consular Agent
 to the Republic of



Czechoslovakia in Bombay since 1925; re-
 cognised by the Governor-General in Council
 and Gazetted in 1925; Member of the Consular
 Committee on Metals during the War in Kobe,
 Japan; Member of the Committee of Foreign
 Board of Trade, Kobe, Japan; President of
 the Indian Trade Association, Kobe, Japan;
 awarded Medal and Diploma of Red Cross
 Society of Japan; Fellowship Diploma
 of Institute of Commerce, Birmingham,
 England, 1924; awarded Diploma of Honour
 by Chamber of Commerce, Prague,
 Czechoslovakia, 1936; Conferred with
 the order of WHITE LION for Civil merits,
 by special decree dated 20th July, 1930, by the
 President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia,
 and a Royal Warrant signed by His Majesty
 King Edward VIII sanctioning to accept and
 wear the same, has been granted to him.
Address: Mahomed House, Samuel Street,
 West Bombay; and Meher Villa, 14, Club
 Road, Bombay.

MAHOMEDALI, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB SYED,
 I.S.O.; Ent. Govt. Service, 1873; Insp.-Gen.
 of Registration, Bengal; retired, 1913; a dis-
 tinguished Urdu scholar and dramatist; wrote
The Navabi-Darbar, and *Adventures of Noto-
 rious Detective* in English. *Address:* 4,
 Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MAHMOOD, MR MACBOOL, B.A., LL.B.,
 B. Litt. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Punjab.
 He represented Oxford at Intervarsity Inter-
 national debates in U. S. A. in 1922; travelled

extensively in Europe and America and
 embodied his researches in a thesis on "Rural
 Co-operation in India and abroad" for
 which he received the B.Litt. degree of
 Oxford University in 1933; member, Punjab
 Legislative Council, 1923-1930, introduced the
 Punjab Money Lenders Bill finally passed as
 "Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act." He
 held responsible offices in Indian
 States from 1926 to 1936: He was also
 Secretary to the Chancellor of the Chamber
 of Princes and was associated with the Indian
 States Delegations to the Round Table
 Conferences at Secretary to the Chamber of
 Princes' delegation and one of its three
 witnesses at the Joint Parliamentary Com-
 mittee. He was the Indian States' delegate
 at British Commonwealth Relations Con-
 ference in Canada in 1932. He was a member
 of the Standing Committee of the Ministers
 of Indian States and was the drafting and
 propaganda Secretary of the Punjab Unionist
 Party. A leading member of the Amritsar
 District Board and Chairman of one of its
 Sub-Committees, he holds progressive views
 and is a brilliant speaker. He received the
 Punjab Government's Sanad for distinguished
 War Services, is a staunch supporter of the
 campaign for the aesthetic and cultural
 revival of India. Is Parliamentary Secretary
 General to the Premier, Punjab. *Born:* Janu-
 ary 1, 1897. *Address:* The Taj, Civil Lines,
 Amritsar, Punjab.

MAHON, COLONEL ALFRED ERNEST, D.S.O.,
 (1918); Indian Army (retired); on staff of
 Ursavati Himalayan Research Institute since
 1930. *b.* 1878; *s.* of R. H. Downes Mohan of
 Cavetown, Co. Roscommon. *m.* Frances
 Amelia, *d.* of Rev. Robert Harloe Fleming,
Edu.: privately. Lieut., 8th Bn., Commaught
 Rangers, 1899; Lieut., 87th Royal Irish Fus-
 liers, 1900; Lieut., 4th Punjab Infantry, 1903;
 transferred to 55th (Coke's) Rifles, 1904;
 Second-in command, 50th Royal Scind Rifles,
 1922; Commandant, 1st Br. the Frontier Force
 Regiment (P.W.O. Sikhs), 1923-27; served
 South African War. Operations in the Trans-
 vaal East of Pretoria; Operations in the
 Orange River Colony. (Queen's Medal with
 four clasps), European War; Operations in
 France and Belgium, 1914-15; Battles of
 Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle and St. Julien,
 (1914-15 Star, General Service Medal, Victory
 Medal and Palm); wounded at 2nd Battle
 of Ypres (despatches); Mohmand Blockade
 and Waziristan Expedition, 1917. Attack
 on Nannu, action near Shirawani Pass, German
 East Africa, 1917-18 (despatches, D.S.O.,
 Waziristan Field Force, 1919-20) Operations
 near Mandana Hill, Action near
 Kotkal, Capture of Ahmal Tangi, Operations
 at Asa Khan, Capture of Barari Tangi.
 (Commanded 109th Infantry, despatches,
 India General Service Medal with three clasps,
 Brevet of Lt.-Colonel); Razmak Field Force,
 1923; Colonel 1924; retired 1928; Silver
 Jubilee Medal 1935. *Publications:* numerous
 articles and short stories in various papers
 and magazines in England and India, including
The Field, *Morning Post*, *Truth*, and *Yachts-
 man*, under nom de plume Mea. *Address:*
 Manali, Kulu, Punjab.

MAHTHAR: SRI NARAYAN THE HONOURABLE, RAI BAHADUR, graduated in 1924 from the Patna University and was a member of the Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa



from January 1930 to 1937. He worked for four years as a member of the Senate and Syndicate of the Patna University and as member of the Board of Secondary Education and Text Book Committee. He played an important part as a member of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government of Bihar and Orissa in 1932. His main field

of activity has been the District Board of Muzaffarpur of which he is the Vice-Chairman since 1927. He is the Secretary of the Central Co-operative Bank and President of the District Council of Rural Economy. He was elected to the Council of State to represent Bihar in December 1936. He continues to be a member of the said Council, belongs to the Progressive Party of the Council of State and is noted for his nationalistic and sober views. *Born*: June 12, 1901. *Address*: Muzaffarpur (Bihar).

MAJITHIA, THE HON. SARDAR BAHADUR SIR SUNDAR SINGH, Kt. (1926); C.I.E. (1920); Minister of Revenue, Government of Punjab; *b.* 17th Feb. 1872; *m.* grand-daughter of Sardar Sir Attar Singh, K.C.I.E., Chief of Bahadur (Patiala State). *Educ.*: Punjab Chiefs College and Government College, Lahore. Worked as Hon. Secretary of the Khalsa Coll., Amritsar, for 11 years and Hon. Secretary, Chief Khalsa Diwan, a representative body of the Sikhs from its inception in 1902 to the close of 1920, Jubilee Medal 1935. *Address*: "Majithia House," Albert Road, Amritsar (Punjab).

MAJUMDAR: DWIJA DAS, M.Sc., Assistant Controller of Stationery, Government of India, Offg. Deputy Controller of Stationery and Stamps, in October, 1927, and Offg. Manager, Central Publication Branch March, 1930. *b.* 2nd Feb. 1890. *m.* Abhamayee, *d.* of late Promatna Nath Ghosh, Zemindar of Bhagalpur. *Educ.*: Krishnagar Collegiate School, Krishnagar College, and Presidency College, Calcutta. Entered Bengal Junior Civil Service, 1915; Bengal Survey Office as Asstt. to the Officer in Charge, Bengal Traverse Party, 1917; Asstt. Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Govt. of India, 1924, Acted as Hon. Secretary, Bengal Junior Civil Service from 1921 to 1926. *Address*: 20/2 B, Ray Street, Elgin Road, Calcutta.

MAJUMDAR S. C., B.Com. (Bom.), Cert. A.I.B. (London), Manager, Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., at Bombay. *Born* 3rd Feb. 1902. Late Agent of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Lindsay Street Branch, Calcutta; was a prominent member of the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, for over two years; at present a prominent member of the Committees of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; Bombay Shareholders' Association and a member of committees of several other Associations. A very able writer on Banking, Finance and Insurance in important Journals and Newspapers; a very popular figure in Commercial and Industrial Circles of Bombay; was Joint Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Indian National Congress, held at Bombay 1934. Director-in-Charge, United Press of India Ltd. (News Agency) *Address*: Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



MALAVIYA, KRISHNA KANT PANDIT: Member, Indian Legislative Assembly. He graduated in 1908 and became the Editor of the "Abhyudaya," a Hindi weekly founded by Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya. He



founded and edited the Hindi monthly "Maryada" in 1910. He is the author of many Hindi books such as Suhagrat, Manorama Ke Patra, Matritva, Sansar-sankat and a political history of Sudan, Morocco and Egypt. He thrice went to jail in connection with the Congress non-cooperation movement. He was first elected to the

Central Legislature in 1923 and was re-elected in 1930 and 1936. He was the General Secretary of the Independent Congress Party in 1926 and was General Secretary of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan from 1928 to 1931. He is a member of the All-India and Provincial Congress Committees and president of the District and Town Congress Committees. He has presided over many Congress, Hindu and Hindi Conferences in different parts of the country. *Born*: 1881. *Address*: Abhyudaya Press, Allahabad, U.P.

MALAVIYA, PANDIT MADAN MOHAN, v. Allahabad, 25 Dec. 1861. m. 1884; four sons and three daughters. *Educ.*: Sanskrit at the Dharma Jnanopadesh Pathshala, Govt. High School, Muir Central Coll., Allahabad; B.A. (Calcutta), Schoolmaster, 1885-87; edited the Indian Union, 1885-1887; the Hindustan, 1887-1889; The Abhyudaya, 1907-1909; LL.B., Allahabad University, 1892; Vakil, High Court, Allahabad, 1892; Member, Prov. Leg. Council, 1902-12; President of Indian National Congress, 1909 and 1918; Member, Imp. Leg. Council, 1910-1919; Member, Indian Industrial Commission,

1916-18: President, Sewa Samiti, Prayag; Chief Scout, Sewa Samiti Scouts' Association; Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University since 1919; President, Hindu Mahasabha, 1923-24; President, Sanatana Dharma Mahasabha; Member, Legislative Assembly since 1924. Resigned 1930. Address: Benares Hindu University.

MALLIK, DEVENDRA NATH, B.A. (Cantab.), Sc.D. (Dub.), F.R.S.E., L.E.S. (Rtd.); Principal, Carmichael College, Rangpur, Bengal, since 1920. b. Bengal 1866. Educ.: St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta; University Coll., London; Peterhouse, Cambridge. Publications: Numerous works on Mathematics and Physics. Address: Rangpur, Bengal.

MANIPUR, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR CHAND SINGH, K.C.S.I., C.B.E.; b. 1885; m. March 17, 1905. Educ.: Mayo College, Ajmer. s. 1891. State has area of 8,456 sq. miles, and a population of 445,006. Salute 11 guns. Address: Imphal, Manipur State, Assam.

MANOHAR LAL, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Double First Class Honours), Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics, Bar-at-Law. b. 31 Dec. 1879. Educ.: Punjab University and St. John's College, Cambridge. Foundation Scholar and McMahon Law student. St. John's Cambridge, Brother-ton Sanskrit scholar, Cambridge, Cobden Prize, Cambridge, Whewell scholar in International Law, 1901-1905; Principal, Rander College, Kapurthala, 1906-1909; Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1900-1912; Advocate, High Court, Lahore; 1900-1912; Syndic, Punjab University since 1915. Minister of Education, Punjab Govt., 1927-30; President, All-India Economic Conference (Dacca) 1935, Finance Minister, Punjab, 1937. Publications: Articles on economic subjects. Address: 45, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

MANSHARDT, CLIFFORD, Ph.B., A.M. (Chicago) 1921, D.B., 1922, Ph.D. (Chicago) 1924, D.D. (Chicago Theological Seminary) 1932, Blatchford Fellow, Chicago Theological Seminary, 1922-24. Director, The Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Director, The Sir Dornaji Tata Trust; Director, The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust; Director, The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work. b. 6 March 1897; m. 16 May 1925, Agnes Helene Lloyd. Educ.: Bradley Polytechnic Institute, The University of Chicago, the Chicago Theological Seminary, Union Theological Seminary (New York), Teachers' College, Columbia University. Served with American Expeditionary Forces during the World War 1924-25; Editor, Religious Education, U.S.A.; 1925 Designated to Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay; Hon. Secretary, District Benevolent Society of Bombay; Hon. Treasurer, Bombay Mofussil Child Welfare, Maternity, and Public Health Council; Ag. Hon. Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society; Managing Committee, The Health Visitors Institute; 1932 Visiting Professor in the University of Chicago; 1932 Alden-Tuthill Foundation Lecturer in the Chicago Theological Seminary. Publications: The Social Settlement as an Educational Factor in India

(Association Press, Calcutta); Christianity in a Changing India (Y.M.C.A. Publishing House, Calcutta.) The Hindu-Muslim Problem in India (George Allen and Unwin), Editor, Bombay To-day and To-morrow; Bombay Looks Ahead; The Bombay Municipality at Work; Some Social Services of the Government of Bombay; The Child in India; and numerous articles in professional journals, Address: Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla.

MANSINGH, SARDAR, B.A., LL.B., President, Sikh Gurdwaras Judicial Commission and Member, Sikh Gurdwaras Tribunal, Lahore; Advocate, High Court, Lahore. Vice-President, The Chief Khalsa Diwan (1923-1925); b. 1887. Educ.: Khalsa College, Amritsar, won Gold Medal for writing Punjabi poetry, is a lawyer of 25 years' standing, worked as the Senior Counsel and in charge of the Law Department of Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Lahore (1926-1929); edited Khalsa Young Men's Magazine from 1905 to 1909. Member, Legislative Assembly (1921-23). Secretary, Reception Committee, XVII Sikh Educational Conference, Lahore, held in 1926; Off. Judge, High Court, Patiala, 1930-May 1932. Publications: Translated Kalidasa's Vikramorvasi from Sanskrit into Punjabi poetry and prose, has written religious tracts. Address: 14, Jail Road, Lahore.

MASANI, RUSTOM PESTONJI, M.A., J.P., Ltd. b. 23 Sept. 1876, m. 9 Dec. 1902, Manjeh P. Wadia. Educ.: New H. S. and Elphinstone Coll.; Yellow, Elphinstone College, 1897 and 1898; Jt. Proprietor and Editor of *Gup Sup* (1898); Editor of English columns of *Kaiser-i-Hind* (1891-1900); Editor, *Indian Spectator* (1901-02); Fellow, Syndic, and Chairman of the Commerce Board of Studies of the Bombay University and Fellow of the Institute of Bankers; Trustee, N. M. Wadia Charities; President, Anthropological Society, Bombay; Vice-President, Bombay Vigilance Association and Bombay Press, Adult Education Association; Jt. Hon. Secy. and Trustee, Society for the Protection of Children in W. India; also of the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute and the Parsi Girls' Schools Association; Secretary, Bombay Food Prices Committee (1914-17). Municipal Secretary, 1907-1919. Dy. Municipal Commissioner (1919-25). Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 1922. Manager, Central Bank of India Ltd., 1926-1928; Secretary, Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-30; Joint Secretary, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1930-31; Vice-President and Member of the local Board of the Reserve Bank of India; Director, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber and its representative on the Local Advisory Committee, B.B. & C.I. Railway. Publications: English, Child Protection, Folklore of Wells; The Law and Procedure of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay; The Conference of the Birds, a Sufi Allegory; Evolution of Local Self-Govt. in Bombay "Zoroastrianism"; The Religion of the Good Life; Court Poets of Iran and

India. Gujarati: *Dolanto Upayog* (Use of Wealth); *Gharni tatha nishalki Kelavni* (Home and School education), *Tansukh mala* (Health series), and novels named *Abyssinian Hobshi*; *Bodhlu*; *Chandra Chal*. Address: Versova (via Andheri Station).

MATHER, RICHARD B. Met.. Technical Director, Chief Technical Adviser, Tata Iron and Steel Co. b. 19 Sept. 1886. Educ.: Royal Grammar School, Sheffield, Univ. of Sheffield, Mapping Medallist 1906; Metallurgist, Ormsby Iron Works, Middlesborough, 1907-1911, Dy. Dir., Metallurgical Research, War Office, Woolwich, 1911-1919 and 1926. Member of Govt. Commission to investigate German and Luxemburg Steel Industry, 1919; Metallurgical Inspector to Govt. of India, 1920-25. Technical Adviser, Indian Tariff Board, 1923-24, and 1926. Member of Iron and Steel Institute. Inst. of Metals, Faraday Society, Technical Inspection Institute. Publication: Papers for technical societies. Address: Bombay.

MATTHAI, JOHN, B.A., B.L. (Madras); B. Litt. (Oxon.); D.Sc. (London); C.I.E.; Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, b. 10 Jan. 1886. m. Achaumma John 1921. Educ.: Madras Christian College; London School of Economics; Balliol College, Oxford. High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910-14; Officer on special duty, Co-operative Department, Madras, 1918-20; Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25; Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922-25; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-25; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1925-31; President, Tariff Board, 1931. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935. Publications: Village Government in British India; Agricultural Co-operation in India; Excise and Liquor Control. Address: Commerce Dept., New Delhi and Simla.

MAULA BAKHSI, NAWAB MAULA BAKHSI KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E., of Batala, Punjab, India, b. 7 May 1862; m. 2nd daughter of Haji Mirza Abbas Khan, C.M.G., C.I.E., British Agent, Khurasan, Persia. Two s. five d. Joined Punjab Postal Dept. and having volunteered for service as Field Postmaster proceeded to Kandahar Frontier, 1880, Manager, Dead Letter Office, and Postal Stock Depot, Karachi, 1881; joined Imperial Circle, Public Works Dept., Simla, 1882. Services placed at disposal of Foreign and Political Dept., 1887, on special duty, North-Eastern Persia, 1887-1888; Attache, Hashtadan Perso-Afghan Boundary Commission, 1888-89; Attache to Agent to Governor-General and H. B. M.'s Consul-General, Meshed, 1890. Asst. Agent, Govt. Genl., Khurasan and Seistan, 1894; British Vice-Consul, Khurasan and Seistan, 1896-98; on Special Political duty in Kain, Seistan and Baluchistan, 1898; on special duty in Intelligence Branch, Quarter-Master-General's Dept., Simla, for revising Gazetteer of Persia, 1898-1899; Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police in charge, Nushki District, Baluchistan, 1900; Extra Asst.

Commissioner and Magistrate, Punjab, 1900-1; Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1901-2; Attache, Seistan Boundary Commission, 1902-4, Oriental Secretary, Kabul Political Mission, 1904-05; Attache, Foreign and Political Dept., Government of India, 1905-19, Chief Indian Political Officer with H. M. Amir Habibullah Khan of Afghanistan during H. M.'s Indian tour, 1906-7; Political Officer, North West Afghan Frontier Field Force, 1919; Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace Conference, Rawalpindi, 1919. Home Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22; Member, Jammu and Kashmir State Council, 1922-23; Chief Minister, Bahawalpur State, 1925-28. Address: Iram, Srinagar, Kashmir; Ifatabad, Lyallpur Dist., Punjab.

MAUNG TOK KYI, B.A. b. 1884. Educ.: Rangoon College. Member of the Subordinate Civil Service, Burma, from 1908 to 1920; resigned Govt. service and joined editorial staff of *The Sun* in 1920; became Managing Director, 1921; elected to the Municipal Corporation, Rangoon, 1922; elected Member, Leg. Assembly, 1923 and elected to Rangoon University Council, 1924. Founded Burma Swaraj Party and elected its leader, 1925. Re-elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1926. Founded "The Kesara", a weekly Burmese paper in 1929. Resigned the Directorship of the Sun Press Ltd., Rangoon, held from 1920 to 1929 with a short break. Resigned from Legislative Assembly, 1930. Address 7, Strand Road, Moulemein.

MAVALANKAR, THE HON. MR. GANESH VASTUDEO, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, A. S. Speaker, Bombay Leg. Assembly, b. 26th November 1888. Educ.: Rajapur and Government High Schools, Rajapur and Ahmedabad respectively; Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and Government Law School, Bombay. Started practice in 1913; Secretary, Gujarat Sabha, 1916; took part in Kaira No-rent Campaign, 1917; Influenza Relief, 1918; Famine Relief, 1919; Entered Ahmedabad Municipality, 1919; Suspended practice in 1921-22; Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, 1921 to 1923; General Secretary, 36th Indian National Congress, Ahmedabad, 1921; Secretary, Flood Relief Operations, Ahmedabad District, 1927; Visited England and Europe, 1928; President, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1930 to 1933 and 1935-36; President, Ranpur Inquiry Committee, 1930; Trustee, Gujarat Law Society; Member, Governing Body, Ahmedabad Education Society. Address: Bhadra, Ahmedabad; Council Hall, Bombay.

MAUNG, SIR SAO, K.C.I.E., K.S.M., SAUBWA OF YAWNGHWE, Member of Federal Council of Shan Chiefs. Address: Yawnghwe, Shan States, Burma.

MAXWELL, REGINALD MAITLAND, C.S.I. (1933), M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1923), I.O.S. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (1936), b. 24 Aug. 1882. m. Mary Lyle, d. of the Rev. Henry Haigh, D.D. Educ.: Marlborough and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Entered the I.C.S. 1908; Collector of Salt Revenue, 1916; Dy.

Commissioner of Salt and Excise, 1917-1919; acted as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1920-21; Secretary, Retrenchment Committee, 1921-23; Collector and District Magistrate from 1924; acted as Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department, 1925; Special duty as Revenue Officer. Bardoli Revision Settlement Inquiry, 1928-1929; Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1929; Secretary to Government of Bombay, Home Department, 1931-1935; Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, 1935. Ag. Member, Government of India, 1938. Address: New Delhi.

MEEK, SIR DAVID BURNETT, Kt. (1937), C.I.E., O.B.E., D.Sc., Indian Trade Commissioner, London, b. 10 March 1885. m. Gemmiel Retta Young. Educ.: Glasgow University. Indian Educational service (1911); Director of Industries, Bengal, 1920; Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1920. Representative of the Government of India to Commonwealth Statistical Conference, Ottawa, 1935. Address: India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

MEHRBAN, NOWSHERWAN ASPANDIAR, B.A. Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society; Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, b. 2nd June 1890. m. Jerbanoo d. of Dr. Hormusjee D. Peshkaka. Educ.: Boys' High School, Allahabad, St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and Elphinstone College, Bombay; Galkwari Scholar, Elphinstone College. Secretary to Sir Dorab Tata, 1912; Secretary, R. G. Baldoock Ltd., 1917; Secy., Indian Traders Pty. Ltd., 1919; Secy., Messrs. Australian & Eastern Co. Pty., Ltd., 1921; appointed Investigator, Labour Office, Government of Bombay, 1923, and Asst. Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency, 1927; Officiated as Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency in April-May 1930. Secretary, Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee (Pawcet Committee) from October 1928 to April 1929. Technical Adviser to Government Delegates and Secretary to Indian Delegation, 15th Session, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931. On deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India, 1931. Address: Mount Vilas, Bandra Hill, Bandra.

MEHTA, CHUNILAL B. Merchant; b. 1888; Educ.: Bombay; m. to Tapilal; Two daughters and one son. Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay (1929); Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1935-36; President, Bombay Shroffs (Indigenous Bankers) Association. Managing Director; Chunilal Mehta & Co., Limited. Director, Aleock, Ashdown & Co., Limited; Bombay Bullion Exchange, Limited; Bombay Talkies, Limited; East India Cotton Association, Limited; Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Limited; Narottam Limited; Narottam & Pereira Limited; Electrical Undertakings,



Limited; Indian Overseas Bank, Limited. Member, Governing Body, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Executive Committee, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry; Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; Managing Committee, Rahavadi Free Life Hospital; General Committee, Red Cross Society (Bombay Presidency Branch); Anti-Tuberculosis Committee. Editor, 'Financial News', Bombay; 'Indian Cotton Review' and 'Cotton Chart' (Annual Publications). Travelled round the world in 1927 and again to Europe and America in 1930. Address: Residence: 52, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay; Office: 51 Marwarji Bazar, Bombay, 2; Branch Office: 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, 1.

MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL VISHVANANDAS, Kt. C.S.I. (1928), M.A., LL.B. Agent, Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Provincial Scout Commissioner, b. 12 Jan. 1881. m. to Tarabai Chandulal Kankodiwala. Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Captain, Hindu XI; elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1912; President of the Corporation, 1916. Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916; elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918; Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918. Elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920; Millowner and Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Director, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., The Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Ltd., The Bund Portland Cement Co., Ltd., The Member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government, 1923-28. President, Indian Merchants' Chamber (1931). Address: 2, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, DHANJIBHAI HORMASJI L.M. & S., C.I. R. (1932), Kalsar-I-Hind Gold Medal (1920); Donat of St. John Silver Medal (1917); Raj Ratan Silver Medal, Baroda (1916). Associate Serving Brokers' Board at the hands of His Majesty during the Centenary Celebrations of St. John Ambulance Association, 1931. Presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Associate Officer of the Vcn. Order of St. John 1934. Associate Commander of St. John 1937 and Maharaja Gackwad's Diamond Jubilee Medal, 1930. Retired Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda. b. 4 February 1864. m. to a cousin. Educ.: Sir Cowasji Jehangir Naozari Zarhoosti Madressa and the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Joined Baroda Med. Service, 1887; did inoculation work with Prof. Haffkine; gave evidence on the value of inoculation before 1st Plague Commission; did Cholera inoculations with Major Lamb. Has popularised St. John Ambulance work and Red Cross work, all over Gujarat, Sind, Kathiawad, Central India, Central Provinces,



Punjab, N. W. F. Province, Rajputana, Khandesh, Deccan, Thana District and 60 States by giving nearly 1,000 lectures, earned for the Association Rs. 10,000 and for the Red Cross over Rs. 1,34,100 by enrolling 3,400 Members. Conducted 50 classes in Ambulance Nursing and Hygiene and published 50 books on Ambulance, Nursing, Hygiene, Midwifery, Red Cross, etc. Presented books worth Rs. 10,000 to the Association and the Society. Edits a quarterly named *Arogya* since 1927. Baroda Red Cross Branch delegate to the 15th International Red Cross Conference held at Tokyo in October 1933. Contributed Rs. 20,000 (with Interest accrued Rs. 2,500) for erection of Parsi Ambulance Division Headquarters Building, Bombay. Address: Lunsalkool, Navsari.

MEHTA, THE HON. MR. DURGASHANKER KRIPASHANKER, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Finance, Government of the Central Provinces and Berar. *b.* 7th April 1887; *m.* Shrimati Narmadabai. *Educ.*: Jubbulpore Government College and later at the University School of Law, Allahabad. Took to legal profession in 1909; Advocate, C. P. High Court; was for a number of years the Chairman of the District Council of Seoni and President of the Municipal Committee. Was also Chairman of the Central Bank, Seoni; was for a number of years member of A.I.C.C.; Congress Party member of C. P. Leg. Council from 1927 to 1930. *Publications*: Educational tracts for the Provincial Congress organisation. Address: 57, Civil Station, Nagpur.

MEHTA, FATEH LAL, s. of late Raj Pannalal, C.I.E. Member of the Mehadrui Sabha (Highest Judicial Court). *b.* 1868. *Publication*: "Handbook of Mewar and Guide to its Principal Objects of Interest." Address: Raj Pannalal Mansion, Udaipur, Rajputana.

MEHTA, GIRDHARLAL D., RAI SAHEB, Manager, The Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway. *b.* 5th September 1879. *e.* at Visnagar and Ahmedabad. Joined the Postal Dept. in 1896 and served six years. Joined the B. & C. I. Railway in 1903 as a Junior Clerk in the Dist. Traffic Superintendent's Office and was soon marked out as a man of genius and ability; chief Distributing Officer of Grain Shops 1921, and specially mentioned in despatches, was finally promoted to Superior Grade in



1924 and transferred to the Railway Head Office in Bombay in 1926 where he served till 1934; RAI SAHEB 1931, a great social worker having initiated Co-operative Institutes, Death Benefit Funds, etc., for the welfare of the Staff, was actively connected with the Bombay Presidency Baly & Health Week Association, was Chairman Dist. and Div. Co-operative Institutes and mentioned in Government Reports; promoted several works of public utility in Baroda State; also connected with many other Institutions in Bombay, originator of the idea of Exeursion and Pilgrims Specials. Received Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals from the

Railway Board; was appointed to his present post in 1935 by H. H. the Jam Sahab which he has filled with conspicuous ability and distinction. Address: Jamnagar, Kathiawar.

MEHTA, SIR HOMI MANEKJI, KT., (1933); Well-known Citizen of Bombay, Banker, Millowner, Industrialist, etc. Director, Reserve Bank. *b.* 1st April 1871, *m.* to Goolbai, *d.* of late Mr. H. R. Umrigar. *Educ.*: at Bombay. Started life as assistant in Bombay Mint in 1888; subsequently joined China Mill Ltd., and started business on his own account in 1896; bought Victoria Mills in 1904; Jubilee Mills in 1914; Raja Gokuldas Mills in 1916; Gaekwar Mills in 1929. Established Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd., in 1916 and British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., in 1919. Established Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in 1916; Navsari E. S. Co., Ltd., in 1922, and Nasik-Deolali E. S. Co., Ltd., in 1930, Nadiad E. S. Co., Ltd., in 1931. Member of Viceroy's Council of State 1930 to 1934, served on the Committee of Bihar and Orissa Separation in 1931; Represented India on the League of Nations, 1933 and 1934; resigned from Council of State on appointment to the Central Board of Reserve Bank in 1934; appointed Employers' Representative on International Labour Conference in 1936. Established Dry Ice Corporation of India Ltd., in September 1936; Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Co. in 1936. Address: "Chothia House", Warden Road, Bombay.



MEHTA, JAMNADAS, M., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. *b.* 3 August 1884. *m.* Manbai, *d.* of Ratanji Ladhuj. *Educ.*: Jamnagar, Junagad, Bombay, London. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-1930. President, Accounts Staff Union, G. I. P. Rly.; President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Bom. Tramwaymen's Union, Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, Indian Trade Union Unity Conference, President, B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union; President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-23; President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1929-1930; President, Thana District Congress Committee, 1921-1932; and Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1921-1931. Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1926; Gen. Secretary, Democratic Swaraj Party; President, National Trades' Union Federation, 1933-35; Indian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, 1934; Substitute delegate Governing Body I. L. O. January 1935; Chairman, Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.; Mayor of Bombay 1936-37. Revenue and Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937. Address: Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL, M.A., Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. *b.* 1884. *m.* to Mrs. Kamudagauri. *Educ.*: Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and Elphinstone Colleges. Appointed Secretary

Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1907, Services borrowed by the Indian Munitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller from September 1917 to November 1918; was nominated Adviser to the Representative of Employers for the third and 14th Sessions of the International Labour Conference Geneva, in 1921 and 1930 after the Conference he toured about Europe and England both time for seeing the Chambers of Commerce and other commercial organisations there on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce from 1927-29. Vice-President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1921-25 and President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1925-29. Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee, 1927-1932. Vice-President, Bandra Municipality, 1934-37. Address: "Krishna Kutir", Santa Cruz, B. B. & C. I. and Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA, DR. JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L.M.&S. (Bom.), M.D. (Lond.), M.B.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), Dean, Gordhadas Sunderdas Medical Coll. and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay, b. 29 Aug. 1887. m. Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta. Educ.: High School education at Amrli, Baroda State, Grant Medical Coll., Bombay, and London Hospital. Formerly Ag. Asst. Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London. Formerly, London, and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State. Address: K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay.

MEHTA, SIR MANUBHAI NANSHANKAR, KT. (1922); C.S.I. (1919); B.A., LL.B.; b. 22 July 1868; Educ.: Elphinstone College, Bombay, m. first Harshad Kumari and on her death again Dhruvanta, 4 s. and 7 d. Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Law Lecturer, Baroda College, 1891-99. Priv. Sec. to H.M. Maharaja Gaekwar, 1899-1906; Rev. Minister and First Counsellor, 1914-16. Diwan of Baroda, 1916-27 and Prime Minister and Chief Counsellor, Bikaner State, 1927-1934. Continues to be Counsellor, Bikaner State. Indian States Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930, 1931 and 1932; Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Indian States' Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933; attended the World Hygiene Conference, 1933. Publications: The Hindu Rajasthan or Annals of Native States of India; Principles of Law of Evidence (in Gujarati, 3 Volumes). Address: 15, Harkness Road, Bombay.

MEHTA, VAIKUNTH LALUBHAI, B.A., Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., b. 23 Oct. 1891. m. Mangal, d. of Pratapji Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar. Educ. New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Winner of Ellis Scholarship for highest number of marks in English at the B.A. Examination. Worked with Central Famine Relief Committee and Servants of India Society for famine relief work, 1911-12. Hon. Member, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay (1913-15) as Manager from 1915-1922, and Managing

Director since 1922. Member, Editorial Board, Social Service Quarterly; Member, Editorial Board, Bombay Co-operative Quarterly; Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay; Member, Executive Committee, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay; Member, Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, 1929; Member, Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Bombay 1937; Member, Bombay Provincial Board, Harijan Sevak Sangh. Member, Board of Management, and Trustee All-India Village Industries Association. Publications: The Co-operative Movement. (*The Times of India Press*), 1915. The Co-operative Movement in India (Servants of India Society pamphlet in collaboration with Mr. V. Venkata Subbaya), (Arya Bhuvan Press), 1918. Studies in Co-operative Finance (Servants of India Society pamphlet), 1927. Address: Murzababad, Andheri (B.B. & C.I. Railway).

MENON, THE HON. MR. KONGATIL RAYAN, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Calicut, Minister for Courts and Prisons, Government of Madras, b. Feb. 1895; m. V. Seshachandran; Educ.: High School, Irinjakkudi, Ernakulam College, Christian College, Law College, Madras. After enrolling as an Advocate, practised in Calicut from Sept. 1920; joined the C. D. Movement in 1930 and 1932. Address Kongat House, Kilpaunk, Madras.

MERCHANT, FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI, F.S.A.A., J.P., First Asst. Commissioner of Income Tax Bombay City, b. 12 Nov. 1888. Educ.: Bombay and London. Formerly, Professional Accountant and Auditor; Lecturer in Accounting, Sydenham Coll. of Commerce and Economics; Offg. Secretary and Chief Accountant, City of Bombay Improvement Trust; Examiner in Accounting to the Univ. of Bombay; officiated as Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1936. Publications: "Elements of Book-keeping"; "Company Secretary and Accountant"; "Income-Tax in relation to Accounts"; "Indian Income-Tax Simplified"; "Book-Keeping Self-Taught," etc. Address: 297B, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, Bombay 5.

METCALFE, Sir HERBERT AUBREY FRANCIS, B.A. (Oxon.); K.C.I.E. (1936); C.S.I. (1933); C.I.E. (1929); M.V.O. (1922); Indian Civil Service (Political Department), b. 27th Sept. 1853. m. Elmor Joyce Potter, Esq.; Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Served in Punjab, 1908-1912; Entered Political Department, 1913; Asst. Private Secretary to Viceroy, 1914-1917; served in N.W.F.P. 1917-1925; Counsellor to Legation, Kabul, 1925-1926; served in N.W.F.P., 1926-1930; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, 1930-1932; Foreign Secretary to Government of India, May 1932. Address: c/o External Affairs Department, New Delhi.

MIAN, ABDUL RASHID, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, B.A. (Punjab); M.A. (Canton); Judge, High Court, Lahore, b. 1900. m. 1930. m. of Nawab Maula Bakshi, C.I.E. Educ.: Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Lahore, and at Christ's College,

Cambridge. Practised at Lahore, 1913-1933; appointed Asst. Legal Remembrancer, 1925; officiated as Govt. Advocate, Punjab in 1927, 1929 and 1930. Address: 16, Masson Road, Lahore.

MILLER, SIR LESLIE, KT. (1914), C.B.E. (1919). Chief Judge, Mysore, 1914-22. b. 28th June 1862. m. Margaret Lowry, O.B.E. Educ.: Charterhouse, and Trinity College, Dublin. Entered I.C.S., 1881. Judge of the Madras High Court, 1906-14. Address: Glen Morgan, Pykara, Nilgiri Hills.

MIR AKRAM ALI, B.A., B.L., M.L.A. (Madras). Comes of a respectable family in the Northern Circars and is a practising lawyer at Rajahmundry. He joined the Bar in 1917. He is also an inamdar. He is an Ex-member of the Andhra University Senate, and the Rajahmundry Municipal Council. He is an Hon. Member of several local committees and Anjumanas and the additional public prosecutor, East Godavari District. b. August, 1893. Address: Advocate and Addl. Public Prosecutor, Rajahmundry.



MIRZA M. ISMAIL, AMIN-UL-MULK, SIR, K.C.I.E. (1936), Kt. (1930), C.I.E. (1924) O.B.E. (1923). Dewan of Mysore. b. 1883. m. Zebinda Begum of Shirazee family. Educ.: The Royal School at Mysore, Central College, Bangalore, for B.A.; Superintendent of Police, 1905; Asstt. Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, 1908; Huzur Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, 1914; Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, 1922; Dewan of Mysore, 1926. Invited to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States, and in 1931 as a delegate of Mysore, Jodhpur and Jaipur (Rajputana). Member of the Consultative Committee. Delegate to the Third Indian Round Table Conference, 1932 and the Joint Select Committee, 1933. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter-governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene, held at Bandony (Java), 1937. Address: Carlton House, Bangalore.

MIRZA, HUMAYUN, Dewan of Banganapalle (since 18th Nov. 37, exercising all the Ruler's powers during latter's absence on pilgrimage to the Holy places in Iran, Iraq and Arabia)

is India's youngest Dewan ever appointed; b. (Bombay) 14th January 1907; eldest of 3 children and only son of Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Kt., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., C.St.J., (Dewan of Mysore since 1st May 1926) and Lady Mirza Ismail who is the pioneer of the Women's Movement in the Mysore State; early education at St. Joseph's College, Bangalore; The Queen's College, Oxford, and the Middle Temple, London; appointed Personal Assistant to the Dewan of Mysore



by H. H. the Maharaja on 1st Nov. 1933, and continued in that capacity till 1st June 1934 when he went on a transfer to Kolar as Asst. Commissioner until 1st January 1935; Asst. Comm. in Bangalore (2nd January to 30th June); Asst. Comm. in Tumkur (1st July 1935 to 18th March 1936); Asstt. Comm. in special charge of Anekal Taluk (23rd March to 11th July); Sub-Divisional Officer and Civil Officer, Bangalore (12th July 1936 to 11th Nov. 1937); services lent by the Mysore Government to the Banganapalle Durbar for a period of 3 years. Address: Banganapalle State, South India.

MIRZA, YOUSUF SHAHZADA BAHADUR, M.L.A., Bengal, is a grandson of Wajid Ali Shah, the last King of Oudh. He is a councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta and Chairman of the Building Committee. He is also a member of several important committees and is the President of the Orphanage at Garden Reach, Calcutta. b. September 10, 1903. Address: 31, Theatre Road, Calcutta.



MISRA, BANSHI DHAR, M.A., LL.B., SAHITYAKARNI PANDIT, M.L.A., U.P., an Advocate of the Kheri District. He non-co-operated from the B.A. Class in 1920 and was



sentenced to 18 months' R.I. with a fine of Rs. 100, a member of many public institutions and the Congress leader of his District, was the Secretary of the Harijan Sewak Sangh and President of the Kisan Sangh, has been a member of the Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Congress Committee, acted some time as a Secretary of the P.C. Committee, an elected member of the District Board and its Education Committee, a well-known Hindi writer and his published works are "Sugrahi", "Ajab Desa," "Hukka Huwa," and "Ganita Chantkar," was sentenced to six months' R.I. in 1930 and one year's R.I. and a fine of Rs. 200 in 1932 in the Civil Disobedience and Satyagrah movements. b. Jan. 2, 1902. Address: Lakhimpur-Kheri, U.P.

MISRA, PANDIT HAREKARAN NATH, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), M.L.A. (1924), Bar-at-Law (Inner Temple). b. 16th July 1890. m. Shrimati Bhagwan Devi of Cawnpore Dist. Educ.: Muir Central College, Allahabad and Gonville and Cains College, Cambridge, (1911-1925). Joined Non-Co-operation Movement in 1920; Member of the All-India Congress Committee; Senior Vice-Chairman of Municipal Board, Lucknow; Joint Secretary, Oudh Bar Association; Member of the Bar Council of Chief Court of Oudh; Member of the Lucknow University Court, Chairman, District Board, Lucknow. Publications: Asstt. Editor of Oudh Law Journal, Lucknow, from 1916-1920. Address: 6, Neill Road, Lucknow.

MISRA, RAO RAJA RAI BHADUR DR. SHYAM BHARI, M.A., D. Litt., ex-member, Council of State; Adviser-in-Chief, Orissa State, Tikamgarh, C.I.; Member of the Allahabad University Court and Academic Council of the Committee of Courses in Hindi, and Faculty of Arts, and of Lucknow and Benares Hindu University Courts, Member & Vice-President, Hindustani Academy, United Provinces, ex-President, All-India Kanyakubja Sabha, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and Kashi Nagri Pracharini Sabha, President, Kanyakubja Inter-College Committee, Lucknow and of U. P. Menagers' Association of Aided High Schools and Inter-Colleges. *b.* 12th August 1878. *m.* Miss B. D. Bajpai, has two s., five *d.* *Educ.*: Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow. Entered Executive Branch, U.P. Civil Service in 1897 as Deputy Collector; was on special duty in 1903, 1908, 1909, 1921 and 1922, in connection with consolidation of agricultural holdings on the last occasion; was Deputy Superintendent and Offg. Superintendent of Police, (1906-09); on deputation as Dewan, Chhatarpur State, C.I. (1910-14); Personal Asst. to Excise Commr., U.P. (1917-20); Dy. Commr., Gonda (1920-21) for over a year, besides, having twice officiated as Magte. and Collr. of Bulandshahr, Jt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies (1922-24) and Registrar, Aug. 1924 to December 1926. Retired as permanent Deputy Commissioner, Unao, U.P. (1928), was Dewan, Orissa State from January 1929 to April 1932, when he became Chief Adviser to H. H. the Sawai Mahendra Maharaja; received honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from the Allahabad University in Dec. 1937 for his scholarly contributions to the Hindi literature. *Publications*: Several standard works in Hindi including the Misra-Bandhu Vinoda (a text-book for B.A. & M.A., Examinations) and the Hindi Nava Ratna (text-book in the Degree of Honours Examinations). *Address*: Golaugau, Lucknow.

MITRA, THE HON. MR. SATYENDRA CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., President, Bengal Leg. Council; Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 21st December 1888. *m.* Mrs. Uma Mitra. *Educ.*: Calcutta University, member of the Bengal Leg. Council from 1924 to 1926; member of the Indian Leg. Assembly (1926-34); member of the Age of Consent Committee (1929-30); was a Director of the Reserve Bank of India, Eastern Circle (1935-36); was the President of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Association, held at Ahmedabad in 1933; was Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee (1922-23), and Vice-President (1927-28); was elected to the Bengal Leg. Council in 1937. *Address*: 20, South End Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MITHA, MAHOMED SULEMAN CASSIM, M.L.A., Bombay, from East Khandesh (Muslim) constituency. *b.* 23rd June 1903. He is a prominent member of the Muslim community and a well-known businessman of Bombay. He is a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the All-India Muslim League. Member of Bombay Port Haj Committee and a member of Provincial Legislature in Pre-Reform period. *Address*: Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



MITTER, SIR BROJENDRA LAL, KT. (1928); K.C.S.I. (1932); M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Advocate-General of India. Formerly Advocate General of Bengal and Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1931-37. Law Member, Govt. of India, 1928-34. Led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933. *b.* May 1875. *m.* a daughter of Mr. P. N. Bose, late of the Geological Survey. *Educ.*: Presidency Col., Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn. *Address*: Simla and New Delhi.

MITTER, DWARRANATH, M.A., D.L., Ordinary Fellow of the University of Calcutta; Dean of the Faculty of Law (1930-34). Member, Council of State (1924); formerly Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 29th Feb. 1876. *m.* d. of Bala Charan Dutt of Calcutta. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined High Court Bar in 1897. In 1916 elected an ordinary Fellow of Calcutta University for five years and appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court in November 1926. Retired from the Bench (1937). *Publications*: A Thesis on Position of Women in Hindu Law, published by Calcutta University. *Address*: Patna, E. I. Railway.

MITTER, RAI BHADUR KHAGENDRANATH, M.A., (Gold Medalist). *b.* 1890. *m.* Sneharama. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Nominated Member, Legislative Assembly, 1922 and 1923; Member, Council of State, 1924 and 1925; Fellow (elected), Calcutta University (1922 to 1926); late editor of Bangiya Sahitya Parisat Patrika. Late Senior Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Calcutta. Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division. Fellow, and Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University; Ramtanu Lahiri Professor of Bengali Literature and Head of the Department of Indian Vernaculars, Calcutta University. Represented the Calcutta University at the Conference of the Universities of the British Empire held at Cambridge, 1936. *Publications*: Author of several works in Bengali on history, literature and fiction. *Address*: Ballygunge Place, Calcutta.

MOBERLY, SIR BERTRAND RICHARD, MAJOR-GENERAL, K.C.I.E. (1938); C.B. (1929); D.S.O. (1915); Commander, Lahore District; b. 15th Oct. 1877. *m.* Hylda, d. of late A. O. Willis Esq., of the Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. *Educ.*: Winchester College, Royal Military

College, Sandhurst Staff College, Camberley. First Commission Unattached List for Indian Army, 1897; Major-General, Indian Army, 1930; served in 18th Bengal Infantry and 2nd Punjab Infantry (Punjab Frontier Force) now 2nd Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles; commanded 2nd Battalion, 56th Rifles (Frontier Force) now 10th Battalion; 13th Frontier Force Rifles; Campaigns—N.W. Frontier of India, Waziristan 1901-02; Somaliland Field Force, 1903-04; Jibdalli; Great War, 1914-18; Egypt, Gallipoli, Salonika. Address: Headquarters, Lahore District, Lahore Cantonment.

MOCKETT, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE VERE, M.A., M.B.E. (1919), Judge of the High Court, Madras, since 1934. *b.* 25th July 1885. *m.* Ethel Nora Caddum Tomkinson. *Educ.* Marlborough, Worcester College, Oxford. Called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1908; Practised in England 1908-14, 1919-21 (N. E. Circuit); served in the War, 1914-19; practised in Madras Bar 1921-32; officiated as Judge of the High Court, 1932; Privy Council Bar and Lecturer on Law, King's College, London, 1933-34. Address: 2, Anderson Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

MODI, SARDAR DAVAR TEHMURAS KAVASJI, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, belongs to an ancient and historic family which enjoys hereditary rank and position among the Parsi Community of Surat; holds hereditary title of "Davar" expressly recognised by the Government; First Class Sardar of Gujarat since 1922; was awarded the Silver Jubilee Commemoration Medal 1935 and the Coronation Medal in 1937. *m.* 1920, Gulshanoo, *d.* of Khan Bahadur B. D. Patel, C.I.E., O.B.E. of Quetta. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay, Lincoln's Inn,



London; called to the Bar 1913; holds Certificate of Honour from the Council of Legal Education, London; Professor of Ancient and Roman Law and Land Tenures, Sarvajank Law College; served as Company Commander in the I. T. F. and holds King's Commission with the rank of Captain; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1921-1924 and 1930-1937; Member, Choras Taluka Local Board and Surat District Local Board, 1919-1924; Vice-President, T. L. B. for 3 years; Councillor, Surat City Municipality, 1922-1928; President, Choras Taluka Development Association from 1922; Trustee, Leper Hospital and many other useful institutions. Delegate, Parsi Matrimonial Court since 1915; Director, Surat District Co-operative Bank Ltd., 1916-1919; Director, Gujarat Safe Deposit Vault; Member, Surat District Village Uplift Committee and Choras Taluka Village Uplift Committee; Vice-President, Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League; Director, Surat Peoples' Co-operative Bank; Secretary, Andrews Library since 1924; Secretary, Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association, etc., etc. Address: The Retreat, Civil Lines, Surat.

MODY, MR. BHOGILAL JAGJIVAN, Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Sahab of Dharampur. *b.* on the 28th of February 1886. *Educ.*: at the Alfred High School, Rajkot. Joined the Government service in the Western India States Agency at Rajkot in 1910. Passed the Higher Standard Examination. Joined Dharampur State service in the year 1923. Appointed Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Sahab in 1928. Received His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in the year 1935. Awarded the Coronation Medal in 1937. Address: Baldev Nivas, Dharampur (Surat Dist.).



MODY, SRI HORMASJI PEROESAW, M.A. (1904), LL.B. (1906), K.B.E. (1935), Advocate, High Court, Bombay (1910). *b.* 23rd Sept. 1881. *m.* Jorbal, *d.* of Kavasji Dadabhai Dabash. *Educ.* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Mem. of Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1913 and President, 1923-24; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1927 and 1929-34; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1928; President, Employers Federation of India since 1933; Member, Indian (or Central) Legislative Assembly; Member, Round Table Conference and Reserve Bank Committee; Director, Tata Sons, Ltd.; Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1937. *Publications*: The Political Future of India (1908); Life of Sir Pherozshah Mehta (1921). Address: Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

MOENS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM HAMILTON MAY, K.C.B., C.M.G. (1919); D.S.O. (1917), Quartermaster General, Army Headquarters. *b.* 1879. *m.* 1st 1908 Agnes Swetenham, *d.* of late Thelwell Pike, M.D., 2nd, 1919, Agnes Marianne, *d.* of late Captain A. G. Douglas, R.N., and widow of the late Captain D. Affleck-Greaves, R.E. *Educ.*: Charterhouse; R.M.C. Sandhurst. Served Somaliland, 1903-04, (medal and two clasps); European War (Mesopotamia), 1915-18, (despatches, D.S.O., Brevet Major, Brevet Lt.-Col.), Iraq Rising, 1920-21 (despatches). Commander, Lahore District, 1931. Q. M. G. in India, 1936. Address: Delhi.

MOHAMMAD EIAZ RASUL KHAN, RAJA SIR, Kt. (1932), C.S.I. (1924), Talukdar of Jahangirabad. *b.* 28th June 1886. *Educ.*: Colvin Talukdars School, Lucknow. First non-official Chairman of the District Board, Bara Banki. Besides numerous other charitable contributions, the following are the chief:—Rs. 1,25,000 to the Prince of Wales' Memorial, Lucknow, Rs. 50,000 to Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute,

Cawnpore, and Rs. 1,00,000 to the Lucknow University. Life Vice-Patron of the Red Cross Society. Contributed Rs. 10,000 to Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund and Rs. 5,000 to Aligarh University for Maris Scholarship; Vice-President of the British Indian Association and Member of the United Service Club; Member of the Court and Executive Council of the Lucknow University. Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif. *Address:* Jahangirabad Raj, Dist. Bara Banki; Jahangirabad Palace, Lucknow.

MOHAMMAD ZAFRULLA KHAN. (*See under* Zafulla Khan Chaudhari Muhammad.)

MOHAMMED ALI, B.A., KHAN BAHADUR, M.L.A. (Bengal). After graduating in 1930 he took charge of his father's Zemindari properties in 1932 as Chief Manager. In that year he was elected as Municipal Commissioner and later Vice-Chairman of Bogra Municipality. In September 1932 he was elected a member of the Local Board and also the District Board. In 1933 he was appointed an Hon. Magistrate. In 1934 he was elected Chairman of the Central Co-operative Bank and was also nominated a member of the Bengal Silk Committee by the Government of



Bengal and in Sept. 1937 he was awarded the Royal Coronation Medal. In 1936 he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal and the Co-operative Medal for meritorious service. In December 1936 he was returned uncontested to the Legislative Assembly. In March 1937, he was appointed a member of the Bengal Board of Waqfs and the E. B. Railway Advisory Committee to represent the Provincial Legislature. In January 1938 he was elected Chairman of the Bogra District Board. He is a grandson of the late Nawab Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhury, K.B., C.I.E., Ex-Minister and Ex-Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bengal. He is the youngest Khan Bahadur in Bengal and is the present Managing Proprietor of the Bogra Nawab Estate, b. October 19, 1909. *Address:* The Palace, Bogra, Bengal.

MOHOMED ABRAS KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, Merchant. *Educ:* in Mysore. A member of the representative assembly, Mysore, for over 20 years; and as member of Mysore Legislative Council for over 13 years; as Hon. President, Bangalore City Municipal Council for nearly 4 years; has been General Secretary, Central Mahomedan Association, for 28 years; Presided over non-Brahmin Youth League, Madras, 1928; Elected President, Mysore State Muslim Conference, 1932. *Address:* Muslim Hall Road, Bangalore City.

MOHOTA: SETH GOPALDAS, M.L.A., Central Provinces and Berar, son of Seth Bulakdas Mohota and grandson of Rai Sahab Itchchand Mohota of Hinganghat, leading Industrialist, Landlord and



Banker of Central Provinces and Berar, Honorary Magistrate, Member on the Debt Conciliation Board, a Municipal Councillor at Hinganghat and connected with various public bodies and institutions. Proprietor, R. S. Bekichand Gopal Das Mohota Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Akola, owner, oil and rice mills, ginning and pressing factories at various places, Managing Director of the Laxmi Bank, Ltd. (Akola). Has been elected to the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly from Commerce and Industries seat, President of the Berar Chamber of Commerce, Akola, since its birth (1933); a member of Board of Industries, C. P. & Berar. *Address:* Akola, Berar.

MOHUMUD, FAIZAZ KHAN, M.L.C. (U.P.). Educated in India and the United States of America. He is a prominent Rais of Agra and a big Zemindar of Aligarh and Duldandshahr districts. He was the youngest elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1921-23, and was a prominent member of the Arus Revising Committee appointed by the Govt. of India in 1922. He is a keen shikari and takes great interest in the education and welfare of the Muslim community. He is a regular contributor of



articles to newspapers; was the President of the U.P. Provincial Postal and R.M.S. Conference held at Agra in 1923 and was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Talbig and Tanzeem Conference held at Agra in 1924. He is a Trustee of the Agra College and member of the Court of the Muslim University, Aligarh and is a supporter of the principle of separate electorates. He has presided over several meetings of the Muslims held at Agra, and is also a member of the U.P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board and is the President of the Agra District Muslim League. b. at Meera (Hejaz) in 1894. *Address:* "Faizaz Munzil," Agra, U.P.

MOOKERJEE, SIR NARAYAN, Zamindar of Uttarpara. b. April 1859. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, since 1918; m. 1878; one s. *Educ.:* Uttarpara School; Presidency College, Calcutta; Chairman of the Uttarpara Municipality since 1937; Chairman of the Bench of Hon. Magistrates, 1889; Managing Committee of the British Indian Association, 1889; a Member of the Asiatic Society; a life Member of St. John Ambulance Association; Member of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students, 1918; a Member of the National Liberal League, and Vice-President of Bengal Humanitarian Association; elected to

Executive Committee of All-India Landholders' Association, 1919. Address: Uttarpara, near Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, RADHAKUMUD, M.A., Ph.D., M.L.C., Bengal. He is Professor of Indian History at Lucknow University since 1921.



He is the author of the following British Publications: "A History of Indian Shipping," "The Fundamental Unity of India," "Local Government in ancient India," "Harsha," "Nationalism in Hindu Culture," "Men and Thought in Ancient India," "Asoka," "Hindu Civilisation."

He is the leader of the Congress Party and of the Opposition in the Bengal Legislative Council. b. January 1884. Address: University, Lucknow; 6, Ekdalia Road, Calcutta; Berhampore (Bengal); 4, Goode Road, Darjeeling.

MOORE, W. ARTHUR, Editor of The Statesman, Classical Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, 1900-1904; President, Oxford Union Society, 1904; b. 1880. m. Maud Eileen, only surviving child of George Mallot. Educ.: Campbell Coll., Belfast and St. John's College, Oxford, Secretary, Balkan Committee, 1904-08, during which time travelled extensively in all the Balkan Countries. Special Correspondent of The Times for Young Turk Revolution, 1908, and in Albania; Special Correspondent, 1909, Daily Chronicle, Daily News and Manchester Guardian at Siege of Tabriz, Persia. Joined foreign and war staff of The Times, 1910; Persian Correspondent, 1910-12; Russian Correspondent, 1913; Spain, 1914; Albanian Revolution, 1914; Retreat from Mons and Battle of Marne, 1914; obtained commission in Rifle Brigade; served Dardanelles, 1915; Salonika, 1915-17 (General Staff Officer, flying, 1918, with military mission (General Sir G. T. Bridges) in Constantinople and the Balkans; Squadron Leader, R. A. F.; demobilised, May, 1919; despatches twice; M. B.E. (military); Serbian White Eagle; Greek Order of the Redeemer; Middle-Eastern Correspondent of The Times, 1919-22, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Caucasus, India, Afghanistan, M.L.A. (Bengal), 1926-1933. Publications: The Miracle (By "Antrim Oriol," Constable, (1908); The Orient Express (Constable 1914). Address: "The Statesman," Calcutta.

MOOS, Dr. F. N. A., M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Eng.), D.T.M. & Hy. (Eng.), M.B.B.S. (Bombay), F.R.I.P.H. (London), F.C.P.S. (Bombay), J.P., Superintendent, and Chief Medical Officer, Goudas Tejpal Hospital b. 22nd Aug. 1893. m. Shehna F. Marzban. Educ.: at Cathedral and New High Schools, Elphinstone and Grant Medical College, Bombay; Univ. Coll. and Hospital, London; Clinical Fellow in Medicine, Grant Coll., Bombay; Medical Registrar, J. J. Hospital, Bombay; House Surgeon, Metropolitan Hospital,

London; Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Boros of Stoke Newington; Hackney and Poplar, London; Medical Referee, London; War Pensions Committee; Lecturer on Tuberculosis, University of Bombay; Hon. Physician, G. T. Hospital, Bombay; Fellow of the Royal Society of Public Health; Fellow, University of Bombay. Fellow, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay. Honorary Physician, St. George's Hospital. Publications: Present Position of Tuberculosis, Prevention of Tuberculosis and Pandemic of Influenza, 1918, etc., etc. Address: Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MOSES, SAMUEL T., M.A. (Madras), F.Z.S. (Lond.), F.R.A.L. (Lond.), Director of Fisheries, Baroda. b. 30th October 1880. Educ.: Wesley College, Madras, S.P.G.

College, Trichinopoly and Christian College, Madras. m. Deborah Kani nee Stephen, has two sons and one daughter. Fellow of the Zoological Society, and the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, London. Member: Mythic Society, Bangalore, Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta,



and Zoological Society, New York. Secretary, C.E.M.S. Social Club, Tuticorin, 1915-19; Vice-President, City Temperance Association, Madras, 1920; Director, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta, 1924-27; President, Vizagapatam Christian Union, 1932-37; Lay Reader St. Patrick's Church, Tuticorin, 1919; St. Mary's Church, Calcutta, 1929; Lay Trustee, St. John's Church, Vizagapatam, 1933-37. Has contributed to the press and participated in the Indian Science Congress since 1925. Address: Baroda.

MOTILAL, BHAJAWARI, M.A., LL.B., Diwan-i-Khas Bahadur. b. 28th April 1882. m. to Shrimati Kasturibai. Educ.: at Rutlam and Dhar and graduated from the Muir Central College, Allahabad; M.A. from the same College; LL.B. from University School of Law; was Headmaster, Victoria High School, Khairagarh and Tutor to Raja Lal Bahadur Singh, Chief of Khairagarh, 1907-1909; was Legal practitioner for a few years in Central Indian States; Accountant-General, Jodhpur, 1918-1920; Accountant-General, Indore, 1920-23; Finance Minister, Indore, 1923-1932. Address: Dhar, Central India.

MUDALIAR, SIR A. RAMASWAMI, DIWAN BAHADUR, KT. (1937), C.I.E. (1936), Adviser, Secretary of State for India. b. 14 Oct. 1887. Educ.: Madras Christian College, Law College, Madras. Advocate, Madras; Member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1920-26; Mayor, Corporation of Madras, 1928-30; Member, Council of State, 1930; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1931-34; Member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee; Member, Indian Franchise Committee; Member, Indian Reserve Bank Committee;

Leader, Indian Delegation to British Commonwealth Relations Conference. Toronto; Member, Special Textile Tariff Board; Member, India Council; Hon. Editor, *Justice*, 1927-35; Member, Economic Committee, League of Nations; Member, Imperial Economic Committee. Address: Rosslyn Court, Orman Road, N.W.3.

MUHAMMAD ABUL QUADIR, KHAN
BAHADUR MAULVI, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Pleader. b. 26th Dec. 1867. Educ.: Government College, Jubbulpore, C. P. and M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Was for some time Headmaster, Mohindra High School, Tikamgarh, Orchha, Bundelkhand. Practised in 1898 at Amraoti (Berar); Official Receiver, (1917), Hon. Secretary, Berar Mahomedan Educational Conference. Address: Amraoti Camp (Berar), C.P.

MUHAMMAD, AHMAD SAID KHAN, CAPT. NAWAB, SIR. (See under Chhatari, Nawab of.)

MUHAMMAD AHASAN, MR., M.L.A. (Bihar), holds a zemindari in Purnea district in Bihar, has travelled widely in India and is a member of many Public Institutions, takes a keen interest in the welfare of the Muslim Community, is the President of Ibadatul Muslimin Baigana, member of Bazm-Adab Youngmen's Association and Anjuman Islamia, Kishanganj, is a promoter of female education in his locality. Address: P. O. Bishanpore, Dt. Purnea, Bihar.



MUHAMMAD MUKARRAM ALI KHAN, MUMTAZ-UD-DOWLAH NAWAB, Chief of Mumtaz Pahasu Estate and Tazimi Jagirdar (Jaipur State). b. 2nd Sept. 1895. m. d. of late Koer Latifat Ali Khan, Chief of Sadabad, 2nd marriage, d. of Rao Abdul Hakem Khan of Khairi Dist., Sharanpore. Educ.: Mahamja's Coll., Jaipur and M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh. Was Foreign Member of the Council of State, Jaipur, 1922-24; visited Europe in 1924. Publications: *Sada-i-Watan* Tauqeed Nadir; *Swarajya Home Rule*. Address: Pahasu House, Aligarh; Mumtazbagh, Jaipur (Rajputana) and Pahasu Camp, New Delhi.

MUHAMMAD NAWAZ KHAN, MAJOR SIKDAR, M.L.A., Punjab. After his education in the Punjab Chiefs' College and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he joined the Army in 1921. In August 1926, he was appointed to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. In the following November he was elected to represent the Punjab Landholders in the Legislative Assembly where he was a prominent member of the Independent Party led by Mr. M. A. Jinnah.



b. August 13, 1901. Address: Kot Fatch Khan, Attock District, Punjab.

MUIR, WINGATE WEMYSS, LIEUT.-COL., C.B.E. (1926), M.V.O. (1923), O.B.E. (1918), Officer of the Crown of Roumania 1920; Commander of the Crown of Belgium 1926; b. 12th June 1879. Educ.: Haileybury College and the R.M.C. Sandhurst. Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Ludhiana Sikhs (I.A.). Address: C/o The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Simla.

MUKANDI LAL, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, ex. M.L.C., ex. Dy. President, U.P. Legis. Council. b. 14th Oct. 1890. m. nee Miss Ball (1915). Educ.: at Schools, Pauri and Almora, in colleges at Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta and Christ Church, Oxford. Hist. Hons. 1917. Called to Bar, Grays Inn, 1918; returned to India, 1919, enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1919; elected to U. P. Legislative Council for Garhwal, 1923 and 1926. Writes to *Hindi* and English periodicals and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art. Address: "Vijaybhawan", Lansdowne, Dist. Garhwal, U.P.

MUKERJEE, SATYA VRATA, RAJ RATNA (1934), B.A. (Oxon.); Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, London; Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London; Sar Suba (Revenue Commissioner); also Inspector General of Prisons, Excise Commissioner and head of the Panchayat department. b. 6th February 1887. m. Sm. Aruna Devi, M.A., nee Bezbaroa, niece of Rabindranath Tagore the Poet. One son, one daughter. Educ.: St. Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta, and Exeter College, Oxford. Entered Baroda



Service (1911); Conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921); Suba in three districts (1922-1928) and (1932-34); Chief Secretary to the Government (1929); acting Revenue Commissioner (1929-30), Census Commissioner for the second time (1930-32); Development Commissioner (1935); reorganised the Central Secretariat after the model of British India (1919-20); was largely instrumental for the reorganisation of the local Boards; as member of the Baroda University Commission was mainly responsible for drafting its report (1926-27). Decorated "Raj Ratna" Mandal Gold Medal for exemplary services (1934); also Silver Jubilee Medal (1935), the Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee Gold Medal (1936) and the Coronation Medal (1937). Publications:—Constitutional Reforms in Baroda, Census Reports of 1921 and 1931; and other official publications. Address: Race Course Road, Baroda.

MUKERJEE, DR. BISWANATH, L.M.S., M.L.A.
b. 6th August 1893. *Educ.*: Gorakhpur and Calcutta. A prominent physician of Gorakhpur, he is a member of the All-India and U.P.

Homeopathic Associations. He was specially allowed to practise even when he was in jail in connection with the Meerut Conspiracy case. He is also a journalist, and his articles have appeared in well-known newspapers, while he was closely connected with *The Amrita Bazar Patrika* from 1915 to 1919. He came into



conflict with the powers-that-be while yet a boy in school in 1909 for an article entitled "Slave Trade in Nepal." He joined the Indian National Congress in 1920 and was imprisoned in December 1921 under the Indian Penal Code. Founded the B. & N. W. Railwaymen's Association and Mazdoor & Kisan Sabha, Gorakhpur, in 1920 and 1925. He defended himself in the Meerut Conspiracy case and after a protracted trial from 1920 to 1936 was acquitted. Vice-President, All-India Trade Union Congress and All-India Railwaymen's Federation from 1925 to 1929. Member, All-India Congress Committee from 1923 to 1929. Elected Commissioner (1935) and Education Committee Chairman (1937) of the Gorakhpur Municipality. Elected member of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly from Gorakhpur District West Rural Constituency in 1937. *Address*: Gorakhpur, U.P.

MUKERJEE, NARESH NATH, M.I.C., Bengal, is a merchant, landlord, marine contractor and stevedore. He graduated with distinction from Calcutta University and started life as Bailan to Messrs. Graham & Co. for metals iron and steel in 1922. He was elected by the Government in 1923 to give evidence before the Tariff Board on behalf of the Indian Galvanised Sheet Merchants of Bengal. The Board accepted the recommendations put forward by him and reduced the heavy duties on steel. He was the secretary and convener of one of the sub-committees of His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Committee and was awarded the Jubilee Medal. He is a member of the sub-committee, Indian Chamber of Commerce; Executive Committee, British Indian Association; the Maha Bodhi Society; the St. John Ambulance, and many other associations of Calcutta. He is an elected councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta. He is the Chief Whip of the Congress party in the Council. b. March 23, 1901. *Address*: 29, Benlapukar Road, Calcutta.



MUKERJI, LAL GOPAL, SIR, B.A., LL.B., b. 26th July 1874. m. Srimiti Nalini Devi. *Educ.*: Ghazipur Victoria High School and

Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. Practised at Ghazipur, 1896-1902; joined Judicial Service of United Provinces, 1902; was Munshi from 1902 to 1914; Subordinate and District and Sessions Judge from 1914 to 1923; was deputed to Legislative Department of Government of India as an officer on Special Duty, 1921-22; was appointed to officiate as Judge of High Court December 1923; was additional Judge of the High Court, 1924-1926; was made permanent Judge in March 1926; knighted in June 1932; was appointed to officiate as Chief Justice in July 1932, again in October 1932, retired 1934. Judicial Member, Jammu and Kashmir State (1936). *Publications*: Law of Transfer of Property 1st Edition, 1925, (2nd Edition, 1931). *Address*: Jammu and Srinagar.

MUKERJI, MANMATHA NATH, THE HON. JUSTICE SIR, Kt., M.A. (Cal.), B.L., Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1924 to Oct. 1936; b. 28th Oct. 1874. m. Sm. Sureswari Debi, eldest d. of Sir Goroob Dass Banerjee. *Educ.*: Albert Collegiate School and College, Presidency College, Calcutta, and Ripon College Law Classes. Vakil, Calcutta High Court, from Dec. 1898 to Dec. 1923, acted as Chief Justice July-August 1934, Nov.-Dec 1935 and Aug. 1936. Knighted, 1st Jan. 1935. Fellow of the University of Calcutta; President, Bengal Sanskrit Association. *Address*: Patna.

MUKERJI, RAI BAHADUR PARESH NATH, C.B.E., M.A. (1902), Rai Bahadur (1926). C.B.E. (1933); Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam. b. 22nd December, 1882. m. Samir Bala nee Chatterjee. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined the Postal Department as Superintendent of Post Offices in 1904. Secretary, Postal Committee, 1920. Member, Office Reorganisation Committee, 1921. Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm, 1924. Assistant Director-General, 1927. Member of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at London, 1929. Deputy Director-General, 1931. Deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan, 1932. Postmaster-General, Madras, 1933. Behar and Orissa, 1933-34. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo, 1934. Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, 1934-38. *Publications*: Several Departmental Publications. *Address*: 10, Wood Street, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, THE HON. SRIJIT LOKE-NATH, Zamindar, having properties extending over many districts; an Executive of Uttarpara Municipality; Member of Council of State. b. April, 1900. m. Srimiti Sailabala Devi, d. of Rai Bahadur Ramsadan Chatterjee, Retired Mgte. of Bankura. *Educ.*: Uttarpara Govt. High School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Elected Commissioner, Uttarpara Municipality in 1921; was Chairman for some time in 1924 and again in 1925; at present an executive of the Municipality; now an elected Member, Council of State, for West Bengal Constituency. *Address*: "Rajendra Bhawan", Uttarpara, Bengal.

MUKHI PRITAM DAS GOVINDRAM, M.L.A., Sind. comes from the Mukhi family of Hyderabad, Sind, known for its excellent civic spirit and leadership of the Sind Panchayats for many generations. To his magnificent heritage, Mukhi Sahib has added considerable experience. He has been a member of the Hyderabad Municipality for over 12 years and has been associated with many institutions. He is one of the leading landlords and bankers of the Province and a prominent leader of the Hindus in Sind; is President of the Hindu Sabha and the Sind Hindu Panchayats. By virtue of his position, he was appointed the first Hindu Minister of the Government of Sind in charge of the Public Works Department which post he resigned after 6 months. Address: Karachi.



MULLAN, JAL PHIROZ SHAH, M.A., F.Z.S., F.R.E.S.: Prof. of Zoology, Director, Zoological Laboratory, St. Xavier's College, Bombay. 1884. Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Professor, Examiner, University of Bombay. Publications: "Animal Types for College Students". Address: "Vakil Terrace", Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

MULLICK, PROMATHA NATH, RAI BAHADUR Bharnata-Bani-Bhuslan, M.R.A.S., F.R.S.A. b. 1870. Educ.: Hindu School, St. Xavier's College and privately. Was a nominated Member of the Exemption Committee of the Improvement of Calcutta in 1911; Nominated Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation in 1923; Member of the Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition, 1923; Hony. Secretary, Calcutta Houseowners' Association, Director, Mercantile Bank of India (Agency) India Jute Co., Ltd., India Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., &c.; Member of the Local Board, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, 1935-36. Publications: 'The Mahabharata, as it was, is and ever shall be—A Critical Study', 'The History of the Vaisyas of Bengal', 'Origin of Castes, India's Recovery', etc., also in Bengali several books including a History of Calcutta. Address: 129, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

MULLANA: MANEKJI MERWANJI: b. Bombay, 25th October 1868; M.A. (1891); B.L. (1892); Khan Bahadur (1910); O.B.E. (1937); Advocate, Nagpur High Court. Educ.: Fort High School, Bombay; St.



Francis de Sales School, Nagpur and Morris College, Nagpur. Was extra Assistant Commissioner in C.P., 1892 to 1894. Joined the Bar in 1894. Is a Mining proprietor and Malguzar. Was elected Chairman, District Council, Balaghat, continuously for 35 years; also was President, Municipal Committee, Balaghat; President, Co-operative District Bank, Balaghat from its inception. Was Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, 1914 to

1937. Member, C. P. Legislative Council, 1929 to 1936; Member, Standing Committee of the Legislative Council for Law and Justice; and served on Special Committees of the House for Primary Education and Local Self-Government. Was member of the Committee for unemployment appointed by C. P. Government, High School Board, Nagpur University Court, Nagpur University Finance Committee, the Governing Body of the Indian Lac Cess Committee. Is associated with all public activities in the District—Educational, Medical, Co-operative, and Village Uplift Work. His services during the Great War was recognised by Government by grant of a Sanad and Medal. Subscribed liberally towards the War Loan, Nagpur University, Women's College, and several institutions. Was awarded Delhi Durbar Medal and Sanad in 1911, and Coronation and Silver Jubilee Medals of King George V, and Coronation Medal of King George VI. Was a member of the Nagpur Volunteers Rifle, and held the rank of corporal. Address: "Manek Lodge," Balaghat, C.P.

MUMTAZUDDOLAH, NAWAB MD. MUKARRAM ALI KHAN, Chief of the Patana Estate. Address: Nawab's House, Jaipur.

MUNINDRA DEB, RAI MAHASAI-KUMAR, M.L.C., of the Bansberia Raj, b. 26th Aug. 1874. Educ.: Hooghly College and St. Xavier's College; Member of Bengal Legis. Council; Hony. Magistrate, Hooghly; Non-official Visitor, Hooghly District and Serampore Sub-Jail; Chairman, Bansberia Municipality; Vice-President, All-India and President, All-Bengal Library Association; Chairman, Bansberia Co-operative Bank Ltd.; Kayastha Co-operative Bank Ltd., Calcutta; Director, Tarakeswar Co-operative Sale and Supply Society Ltd.; Member, Hooghly District Board; Hony. Secretary, Historical Research Society; President, Bansberia Public Library, Working Men's Institute; Night Schools; Bansberia Girls' School; Bangiya Granthalaya Parishat; Hooghly District Library Association; Kalighat Perpetual Club and Library; B. M. Sporting Club; Vice-President, Hooghly Landholders' Association; Kalighat People's Association; Chinsurah Physical Institute; Editor, "Pathagar," late Editor, *The Eastern Voice*, an English Daily; *The United Bengal*, an English Weekly; *The Purnima*, a Bengali Monthly, Author of several historical works, Calcutta. Address: 21F, Rani Sankari Lane, Kalighat.

MUNSHI, THE HON. MR. KANIALAL MANEKIAL, B.A., LL.B., Home Minister, Govt. of Bombay, b. 29 Dec. 1887, m. Lilavati Sheth, an authoress repute in Gujarati language, 1926. Educ.: Dalal High School, Broach; Graduated from Baroda College, 1906; LL.B. of Bombay University, 1910; Enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913; Joint-Editor, "Young India", 1915; Secretary, Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-20; President, Sahitya Sansad, Bombay, since 1922; Editor, 'Gujarat', 1922-31; Fellow of the Bombay University, since 1925; Vice-President of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad (Literary Conference) since 1926; Member of the Syndicate

of the Bombay University, 1926-36; served on the Baroda University Commission, September 1926; Chairman of the Gujarati Board of Studies of the Bombay University, 1927; Member, the Bombay Legislative Council for the Bombay University, 1927-30; Chairman of the Committee of the Government of Bombay to introduce compulsory physical training in schools, 1927; served on the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay on the reorganisation of primary and secondary education; member of the Academic Council and Board of Post-Graduate Studies, Bombay University, 1929; arrested, 21st April 1930 for Salt Satyagraha, sentenced to six months' imprisonment; substitute member of the Working Committee, I. N. Congress, 1930; member of the All-India Congress Committee, 1930-36; arrested in Jan. 1932, sentenced to 2 years' R. I. for civil disobedience; Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934. *Publications*: Novels: Prithivi-Vallabh, Pattanni-Prabhata, Gujarati Nath, Rajadhiraj, Bhagavan Kautilya, Verni Vasulat, Kono Vanik, Swapnadrashita; Snesh-Sambhram. *Pauranic Plays*: Purandar Parajaya, Avibhakti Atma, Tarpan, Putra Samovadi, Dhruvaswamini Devi; Kakani Shashi. *Social Plays*: Vava Shethnu Swatantrya; Be Kharab Jan; Agnankit; Brahmaracharyasirum; Shishu ane Sakhi; 'Thodank Rasadharano, Adli Vachano, Lopa Mudra Parts I-IV; Gujarati and its Literature and several short stories, essays, etc. *Address*: 26, Ridge Road, Bombay.

MUNSHI, MRS. LILAVATI KANIALAL b. 1899. m. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, Secretary, Sahita Sansad, Bombay; Secretary, Stri Sewa Sangh, Bombay; joined Satyagraha, 1930; appointed Vice-President, Bombay War Council, 1930; arrested, 4th July 1930; sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; released at the end of October 1930; organised Bombay Swadeshi Market, 1930; elected member, All-India Congress Committee, 1931; arrested in Jan. 1932; released, 26th Jan. 1933; appointed Vice-President, Narind Centenary Committee; Member of the Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber; Secretary, Congress Exhibition Committee. Elected Member of the Municipal Corporation, 1935. *Publications*: Short stories, Essays, Jivarmathi Gaddoli, "Kumardevi," "Rekhaচিত্র and bija lakho," a collection of short stories and plays, etc. *Address*: 26, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MURSHIDABAD, NAWAB BAHADUR OF K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., The Hon. Itisham-ul-Mulk, Rala-ul-Dowla, Amir-ul-Omrab, Nawab Asaf Kadr Syud Sir Wasaf Ali Meerza, Khan Bahadur, Mahabud Jung; premier noble of Bengal, Behar and Orissa; 38th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia; b. 7th Jan. 1875. m. 1898, Nawab Sultan Dulin Fugroo Jahan Begum Saheba. Heir apparent: Murshidzade Asif Jah Syed Wares Ali Meerza. *Educ.*: in India, under private tutors and in England, at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford; has six times been Member of Bengal Leg. Council. *Address*: The Palace, Murshidabad.

MURTRIE, DAVID JAMES, O.B.E., I.S.O.; Dy. Dir.-Gen., Post Offices, 1918-1921 (retired); b. 18 Dec. 1864. *Educ.*: Doveton Prof. Coll., Madras. *Ent. Govt. Service* in Post Office, 1884; Pres. Postmaster, Bombay, 1913-18. *Address*: "Looland," 8, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

MUSPRATT, SIR SYDNEY FREDERICK, LIEUT.-GENERAL, K.C.B. (1937), C.B. (1930); C.S.I. (1922); C.I.E. (1921); D.S.O. (1916); b. 11th Sep. 1878. m. Rosamonde Barry, youngest d. of Sir E. Barry, (Bart). *Educ.*: United Service College and Sandhurst. Commissioned 1898. Joined 12th Bengal Cavalry, 1899; N.W. Frontier, 1908; Great War in France (1914-18). Deputy Director, Military Intelligence, A.H.Q. India, 1919-21; Director, Military Operations, A.H.Q. India, 1927-29; Deputy Chief of General Staff, India, 1929-31; Secretary, Military Department, India Office, 1931-33; Commander, Peshawar District, 1933-36. Secretary, Military Dept., India Office, 1937 onwards. *Address*: C/o United Service Club, London.

MUTALIK, VISHNU NARAYAN alias ANNASAHAB, B.A., First Class Sardar of the Deccan, Inamidar and Saranjamidar; Member, Legislative Assembly, b. 6 Sept. 1879. m. S. Ramabaisahab, d. of Mr. K. Bhiranhi, Pearl Merchant. *Educ.*: at Satara High School and the Deccan Coll., Poona. Member, Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Sardars, 1921-1923. President, Inamidars' Central Association, 1914 and onwards to the present day; Chairman, Satara City Municipality, for 4 years Member of Dist. and Taluka Local Board, Satara, for over 15 years. Was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925-26, to represent Legia. Assembly on the Committee; President of the 1st Provincial Confee. of Sirdars, Inamidars and Watandars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Confee., 1928. Elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference of Shri Sardars and Inamidars, 1927 and in 1931. A leader of the Deputation to H.E. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montague, Secretary of State, 1917; represented Sardars and Inamidars' interests before the Franchise and Functions Committees of 1919. Leader of the Deputation of Sirdars and Inamidars for giving evidence before the Simon Commission, 1928. Leader of two deputation 1927 and 1929 to H.E. the Governor on behalf of Sardars and Inamidars of the Presidency. Raised to be First Class Sardar of the Deccan in September 1930. Nominated Member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932. Keenly interested in Rural Development, Agriculture and horticulture. *Publications*: Currency System of India in Marathi. *Address*: Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

MUZAFFAR KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB, C.I.E., Reforms Commissioner, Punjab. *b.* 2nd January 1880. *Educ.*: Mission High School, Jullunder, and Government College, Lahore. Joined Government Service as Munsiff; promoted as Extra Assistant Commander, served as Mirumshi to Sir Michael O'Dwyer during Great War; Orient Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace delegation 1919; Sir Henry Dobbs Kabul Mission 1923; Oriental Secretary, British Legation, Kabul, in 1921 under Sir Francis Humphreys; Joined Political Department, 1924; Director, Information Bureau, 1925; Reforms Commissioner since October 1931; Retired 2nd January 1935; Revenue Member, Punjab Govt., Feb. 1935; member of the Legislative Assembly, 1937. Khan Bahadur, 1917; Nawab 1921, and C.I.E. 1931. *Publication*: *Sword Hand of the Empire*—a war publication. *Address*: Lahore.

MYSORE, HIS HIGHNESS YUVARAJA OF, SIR SRI KANTHIRAJA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E. *b.* 5 June 1888; *y. s. of* late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur. *m.* 17th June 1910. One s. Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar and three daughters. Takes keen interest in welfare of people and in all matters of education, health and industry. *Address*: Mysore.

NABHA, GURCHARAN SINGH, ex-Maharaja of, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. *b.* 14 March 1888; *s.* 1911. *Educ.*: privately. Travelled good deal in India and abroad; Mem., Viceroy's Council, 1906-08; Pres. of Ind. Nat. Soc. Confee., 1909; attended Coronation of King, accompanied by Maharani, 1911. Abdicated, 1923.

NADKAR, DEWAN BAHADUR KHANDERAO GANGADHAR RAO, 1876. *s. of* Gangadhar Rao Nadkar. *Educ.* at Anand College, Dhar and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Khasgi Dewan and Member in charge of Finance and Education of Dhar State Council, appointed Dewan and Vice-President of State Council, 1920. Rao Bahadur, 1924; Dewan Bahadur, 1913. President, Council of Administration, January 1932. *Address*: Dewan's House, Dhar, C.I.

NAG, GIRIS CHANDRA, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., B.L. *b.* 26 June 1861. *m.* Sreenati Kunjalata, *s. of* Rai Sahab P. C. Deb of Sylhet. *Educ.*: Calcutta Presidency College. Professor, Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack (1890-1900); Pleader, Sylhet Judge's Court (1890-1902); Member, Assam Civil Service (1892-1910); Member, Dacca University Court, and Member, Leg. Assembly. *Publications*: "Back to Bengal." *Address*: Bakshi Bazar, Dacca.

NAGOD, RAJA SAHEB MAHENDRA SINGH JR. DEO, Ruler of Nagod State; *b.* 5th Feb. 1916; *m.* Princess of H. H. Mhatana of Dharampur State; Privately educated under various guardians and tutors; Invested with full ruling powers on 9th Feb. 1930; received administrative training under the Mysore Government and at the Bundelkhand Agency, Nowgong. His dynasty has ruled at Nagod for over six centuries; his State has area of 501 square miles, and population of 74,589; his salute being nine guns. *Address*: Nagod, Bundelkhand.

NAIDU, K. VENKATASWAMI, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Deputy President, Madras Leg. Council *b.* July 1896; *m.* K. Varalakshmi Amma. *Educ.*: Pachalyappa's College and Law College. Enrolled as advocate in 1924; Councillor, Corporation of Madras since 1928; Trustee, Pachalyappa's Trust Board; member, Senate of the Madras University; President, Chingleput Dist. Education Council; member, Chingleput Dist. Board; Trustee, Chennapuri Anna Dana Samajam; member, Advisory Committee, Government Ophthalmic Hospital and Government Mental Hospital. *Address*: Appat Gardens, Taylor's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

NAIDU, SAROJINI, MRS., Fellow of Roy. Soc. of Lit. in 1914; *b.* Hyderabad, Decan, 13 Feb. 1879. *Educ.*: Hyderabad; King's Coll., London; Girton Coll., Cambridge. Published three volumes of poetry in English, which have been translated into all Indian vernaculars, and some into other European languages; also been set to music; lectures and addresses on questions of social, religious, and educational and national progress; specially connected with Women's Movement in India and welfare of Indian students. President, Indian National Congress, 1925. *Address*: Congress House, Bombay 4.

NAIK, SARDAR RAO BAHADUR BHIMBHAI RAO-OHODJI. *b.* 28th April 1879. Went to Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, in 1896 for business and is Proprietor of the well-known firm of Bhimjee R. Naik there. Returned to India, 1912 and has since then devoted himself solely to public life. He has been first elected President District Local Board, Surat since 1925 till now. Is also Chairman, District School Board, Surat since 1929. Was elected member, old Bombay Legislative Council from 1927-1937. Is a Director, East India Cotton Association, Bombay; a member, Indian Central Cotton Committee since 1925, Agricultural Research Committee, Bombay and the Advisory Board of the Imperial



Council of Agricultural Research, New-Delhi. Was twice Non-Official Advisor to the Indian Delegation to negotiate Trade agreement with Japan. Is a Trustee, Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund, Bombay. Was a member of the Delimitation Committee of the Bombay Government, and the Board of Communications, Bombay. Gave evidence before the Royal Commission of Agriculture in India, the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and the Retrenchment Committee, Bombay Government. He is also associated with several other public and private institutions. Rao Bahadur, 1923, enrolled as Second Class Sardar of Gujarat, 1932. He is an Inamdar in the Surat District. Address: Sagrapura, Surat.

NAIR, CHETTER MADHAVAN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, B.A., Bar-at-Law. Judge, High Court, Madras. b. 24th Jan. 1879. m. Sreemathi Palat Parukutti Ammah, eldest d. of Sri C. Sankaran Nair. Educ.: Victoria Coll. Palghat, Pachalyappas and Christian Colleges, Madras, Law Coll., Madras, Univ. Coll. London, and also the Middle Temple, London. Enrolled in the Madras High Court, 1904; officiated as Vice-Principal, Law Coll., Madras, 1909; Law Reporter, 1915-16; apptd. Prof., 1916-20; Govt. Pleader, 1919-23; Advocate-General, Madras, 1923-24; Judge of High Court, 1924, confirmed, 1927. Address: "Lynwood," Kadamakam, Cathedral P. O., Madras.

NAIR, Sir MANNATH KRISHNAN, KT. (1930); DEWAN BAHADUR (1915); b. August 1870. Educ.: Alathur, Calicut, and Christian College and Law College, Madras. Vakil, Calicut Bar, Ch. Justice, Travancore High Court for four years. Dewan, Travancore, May 1914 to July 1920. Member, Executive Council, Government of Madras, 1928-1934. Address: "Washleigh Hall," Palghat P.O., S. Malabar.

NAMBIAR, CHANDROTH KUDALI THAZHATH VITTHI KUNHI KAMMARAN, Landlord, M.L.A. b. Dec. 1888. m. Kalliat Madhavi Amma, d. of V. Byru Nambiar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil. Educ.: at the Mission High School, Brennen College, Tellicherry and Madras Medical College. Succeeded to the management of the Chandroth estate after the death of his brother in 1912; in 1914 was elected to the Tellicherry Taluk Board and in 1916 to the Malabar District Board. In 1924 was returned to the Legislative Assembly as the representative of the Madras Landholders. Succeeded to the Karanavanship of Koodali House in 1932. Address: Koodali, N. Malabar.

NANAVATI, Mr. ROMESH CHANDRA MOTILAL, F.C.I., F.F.C.S., F. Com. Sc.A., F.R. Econ. S., F.R.S. (London), Corporate Secretary, Assistant Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja



Sahib of Dharampur. Born on the 25th of January 1908. Married Vasumati Rathilal Parekh. Educated at the Esplanade High School, Bombay and The Theosophical College, Madras. Obtained Fellowships of the Commercial Institute of Leicestershire and the Faculty of Secretaries, Ltd. Guildford (England). Elected Fellow of the Royal

Economic and Statistical Societies of London in 1935. Advisory Director, The Indian Service Institute, Bombay. Appointed Assistant Registrar for India of the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., of England in 1936. Joined Dharampur State as His Highness Maharaja's Assistant Secretary in 1928. Traveled several times with His Highness to Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, China & Japan. Address: Dharampur (District Surat).

NAQVI KALBE ABRASS SYED, M.L.C. (U.P.). After taking his LL.B. degree from Allahabad University he started practice at Allahabad in 1914; Government Pleader, Rai Bareilly since 1924; was the non-official Chairman of the District Muslim Educational Committee for ten years from 1916 and when official Chairmanship was introduced in the Committee he became its Secretary, was General Secretary of the All-India Shia Conference in 1926 and again since 1935; was appointed member of the Provincial Muslim Education Committee of U.P. in 1932. He took a leading part in raising funds to the Muslim University and the Shia College of which he is a trustee. He is a prominent educationist of U.P. and a Shia leader of All-India fame. He was the founder of the All-India Shia Political Conference and the Chairman of the Reception Committee at its first session held in Lucknow. b. Feb. 1891. Address: Govt. Pleader, Rai Bareilly, U.P.



NANDY, (See under Kasimbazar.)

NARASIMHA RAO, RAO BAHADUR S. V., B.A., Rao Bahadur, June 1912. b. 21st Oct. 1878. Educ.: Madras Christian College; Graduated 1893; had journalistic training in the office of "The Hindu" in 1898; enrolled as Pleader in 1899; was Municipal Chairman from 1908 to 1919; Vice-President, District Board, 1919-29; President, District Educational Council, 1922-30; Member, Andhra University Senate, 1928-29; Attended All-India National Congress Sessions from 1903 to 1917; Member of the All-India Congress Committee for the years 1912, 1913 and 1917; Joined Indian National Liberal Federation in

1919 and also a member of its Council for several years; President, Kurnool Urban Bank, 1916-20; President, Kurnool Co-operative Supervising Union, 1919-23; President, District Co-operative Central Bank, 1921-31; Member of the Board of Management of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank from 1932-35; presided over the Aunatapur District Co-operative Conference (1923) and Bellary District Co-operative Conference (1930); President of the Kurnool United Club 1924-32; President, Bar Association from 1931-38; General Secretary, Reception Committee of the XVII Madras Provincial Conference held at Kurnool in 1910; Chairman, Reception Committee of the Provincial Social Conference held at Kurnool, 1910; was Chairman of Reception Committee of First Kurnool District Political Conference, 1914; appeared before the Functions Committee, presided over by Hon. Mr. Feetham in connection with the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in January, 1919; gave evidence before the Latham Committee on Franchise in 1932 and the Andhra University Committee in 1927; on attaining the 61st year in 1933 the public of Kurnool arranged a public reception in his honour and presented an oil painting portrait of his to the Municipal Council Hall. New extensions in Kurnool Town are named Narasimhanipeta; President, First Kistna District Andhra Mahasabha Conference, July 1935. Address: Kurnool.

NARAYANAN NAMBUDIRIPAD, RAO BAHADUR. O.M. b. 1890 in a respectable and aristocratic Nambudiri family known as Olappanma Mana. First member from his community to sit in the Madras Legislative Council from 1923 to 1930. A fellow



of the Madras University, 1930-1932. Elected President of the Walluvanad Taluk Board and a member of the Malabar District Board, 1921-1932. One of the pioneers of English Education in his conservative, but enlightened community. One of the first

Directors of the Mangalodayam Company and the Yogakshema Co., Trichur. General Secretary of the Nambudiri Yogakshema Sabha, an association which looks after the social and economic welfare of his community; Presided at the special Session of the Sabha in 1923, and at its annual Session in 1925. Chairman, Reception Committee, Yogakshema Sabha, 1927. The founder of the Nambudiri Educational Conference. Much interested in the cause of Elementary Education and Co-operative Credit Societies. Address: Vellimazhi Post, Via Vallapuzha.

NARAYANASWAMI CHETTI, THE HON. DEWAN BAHADUR, Member, Council of State. b. 28 September, 1881. Merchant and Landlord; President, Madras Corporation for 1927 and 1928; was Member of the Council of Affiliated Colleges representing District Board and Municipalities of Chingleput District; Hon. Secretary, Madras Presidency Discharged

Prisoners' Aid Society; Provincial Visitor to Presidency Jails; President, Depressed Classes Mission Society; Member, Madras Labour Board; Member, South India Chamber of Commerce; Member, Egmore Benefit Society; Member of the Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Visitor of the Criminal Settlement at Madras and Pallavaram; Vice-President of the S. P. C. A. and Madras Children's Aid Society; Member, Council of State; Member, Central Board of Railways; Member, Governing Body of the Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital for Women; Member, Central Committee, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi; Chairman of the Cherries Committee, Member of the Labour Advisory Board formed by the Government of Madras; Member of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi; Director of the Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund Ltd.; President of the District Educational Council; President of the Dt. Secondary Education Board; Chairman of the Advisory Board to the General Hospital, Madras; Member of the Advisory Board to the Government Gosha Hospital; Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the V. P. Hall; was for a short time a Member of the Madras Legislative Council; Chairman of the Board of Visitors of the Junior Certified School, Ranipet; Honorary Inspector of Certified Schools of this Presidency; Non-Official Visitor to the Government Mental Hospital; Director of the Muthialpet High School; Member of the Board of Industries; Honorary Visitor of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore; Member of the Advisory Council of the Queen Mary's College for Women. Member of the Roads Committee, was Member of the Ottawa Committee of the Central Legislature; Member of the Governing Body of the I. M. M. T. Ship "Dufferin." Address: "Gopathi Villa," San Thome, Madras.

NARAYAN SINGH, MAHESWAR PRASAD, M.L.C. (Bihar). Educated at Muzaffarpur G.B. College and was elected for the first time to the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council in 1920 and again to the same Council in 1930, was elected Chairman of the Darbhanga District Board for two terms in 1927 and 1930 and is a member of a number of political and educational institutions. He has been a leading figure in Bihar politics for over 20 years, is the President of several H.E. Schools. b. December 1897. Address: Birsinghpur Deorhi P.O., Dt. Darbhanga, Bihar.



NARIMAN, KHURSHED FRAMJI, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Bombay. A leading Congressman of Bombay, has been prominent in the political and civic life of Bombay.



Since 1920 he has suspended practice as lawyer. He has been the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for a number of years, also Member of Working Committee and A. I. C. C. for some years and Chairman of Reception Committee, Bombay Congress, 1934.

For some years he was a member of the old Legislative Council and was the leader of the old Swarni Party in the Bombay Council. For over 15 years he has been a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and was its Mayor in 1935-36. As the Mayor of Bombay he started the slum clearance service and drive against illiteracy. He fought the case against the Development Department in what is known as the Harvey-Nariman case. He is the President of the Students' Brotherhood and Youth League. He was convicted four times in Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 and 1932. *Born:* 1888. *Address:* Readymoney Terrace, Worli, Bombay.

NARIMAN, SIR TEMULJI BHOGJI, KT., M.R.C.P. (Edinburgh), Hon. Causa, 1922; Sheriff of Bombay, 1922-23. Chief Physician, Parsi Lying-in Hospital; President, College of Physicians and Surgeons; *b.* Navsari, 3rd Sept. 1848; *Educ.* Grant M.C. Elphinstone Coll.; Fellow of Bombay Univ., 1883; J.P., a Syndic in Medicine, 1891; a Dean in Faculty of Medicine, 1901-02; Mem., Bombay Leg. Council, 1909; Mem. of Provincial Advisory Committee, 1910; Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1913; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation for 15 years. He was the first Indian Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, Burma, Ceylon and Persia. *Address:* Fort, Bombay.



NARSINGARH, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZUR RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, b. 21 September 1909; belongs to Paramar or Ponwar branch of Agnikul Rajputs, m. daughter of the heir-apparent of Cutch State, June 1929, s. 1924. *Educ.*: Daly College, Indore and Mayo College, Ajmere. State is 734 sq. miles in extent and has population 1,13,873; salute of 11 guns. *Address:* Narsingarh, C.I.

NASIK, BISHOP OF (RT. REV. PHILIP HENRY LOYD, M.A.), b. July 8, 1884. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, (late Scholar and 1st class Classical Tripos). On being ordained deacon in the Diocese of London, became Curate of St. Mary of Eton, Hackney Wick. Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon College from 1912 to 1915, when he came to India as an S.P.G. Missioner. Assistant Missionary at Miri 1915-1917, Chaplain to Bishop Palmer of Bombay 1917-1919, S. P. G. Missioner at

Ahmednagar 1917-1925. Consecrated Asst. Bishop of Bombay with special charge of Ahmednagar and Aurangabad 1925. Appointed first Bishop of the new Diocese of Nasik, 1929. *Address:* Nasik.

NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B.A. (Madras University), 1889, Editor, The Indian Social Reformer, Bombay, b. 24th Sept. 1886. *Educ.*: St. Peter's H. S., Tanjore; Pres. Coll. Madras; Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; and Law Coll., Madras; Headmaster, Aryan H. S., Triplicane, Madras; Asst. Editor, the *Hindu*, Madras; Pres., Madras Prov. Soc. Confe., Kurnool, 1911; and Pres., Bombay Prov. Soc. Confe., Bijapur, 1918. President, Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference, 1921, and President, National Social Conference, Ahmedabad, 1921; General Secretary, Indian National Social Conference, 1923-24. President, 40th Indian National Social Conference, Madras, 1927. *Publications:* Report of addresses at above Conferences; *Portrait of Cousins of Hyderabad (Deccan), 1911. A Reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras).* *Address:* The Indian Social Reformer Office, Fort, Bombay, and "Kamakshi House," Bandra, Bombay.

NATESAN, THE HON. MR. G. A., head of G. A. Natesan & Co., and Editor, The Indian Review, Member, Council of State, b. 25th August 1873. *Educ.*: High School, Kumbakonam; St. Joseph's School, Trichinopoly; H. H. School, Triplicane; Presidency College, Madras University, B.A. (1897). Fellow of the Univ. and Commissioner, Madras Corp., Has taken a leading part in Congress work. Joined Moderate Conference, 1919. Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1922; visited Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1928; attended Universities Conference, 1929; Chairman, Retirement Committee for Stores, Printing and Stationery. Presented with a public address in Madras on August 24, 1933, his sixty-first birthday; appointed member of the Indian Tariff Board, September 1933; Sheriff of Madras, 1938. *Publications:* chiefly patriotic literature and speeches, etc., of public men, "What India Wants," "Autonomy within the Empire". *Address:* "Mangala Vilas," Luz, Mysapore, Madras.

NATESA MUDAMAR P., M.L.A., Madras, was educated at the C.S.M. College, Madras; served for some time as Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Madras. Resigned this office in 1932 and stood for election as independent candidate to the Corporation of Madras from Nungambakam Division, and defeated the staunchest Justice Party candidate who was representing the Division for over 10 years. Was Corporation Councillor from 1932 to 1936 and for some time represented the Madras Corporation on the Excise Licensing Board, Madras. Served for a few years on the Executive Committee of



the South Indian Chamber of Commerce. Elected President of the Madras Presidency Electric Licensees' Association representing an investment of over one hundred lakhs of rupees. Is a Director in Hindustan Investment and Financial Trust Ltd.; Electricity and Public Utility Trust Ltd. Orr's Gramophone & Tulkies Ltd., Madras, Managing Director, The South Arcot Electricity Distribution Co., Ltd.; Managing Director, P. Natesan & Co., Ltd., Electrical Engineers, Madras. He has been in business for over 18 years. A prominent figure in commercial circles, he joined the Congress Party in 1935. *b.* March 4, 1892; *Address:* 5, Avenue Road, Nungambakkam, Madras.

NATHUBHAI, TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS, J.P., Hon. Mag. and Fellow of Univ., Bombay. Sheth or Head of Kapol Banya community, resigned presidencyship about tenure thereof for 25 years, 1912. *b.* 28 Oct. 1856. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Was for 20 years an elected Mcm. of Bombay Mun. Corp.; has been Hon. Mag. since establishment of Courts of Bench Magistrates in Bombay. *Address:* Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay.

NAUMAN, MUHAMMAD, M.L.A., belongs to an ancient aristocratic family of Patna, Behar. After graduating from Calcutta, he joined the firm of his father "M. Jamail Ahmad & Son", Calcutta and toured



extensively in Europe in connection with his business. He has taken a leading part in organising the Muslim merchants of Calcutta and has been elected Vice-President of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, for the last seven years. He has been the elected President of the Bihar Muslim Association of Calcutta since its inception. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and has been a member of most of the important committees of the Central Assembly including the Standing Finance Committee, the Committee for Industries and Labour, the Committee for Education, Health and Lands, the Committee for Immigration, the Committee for Commerce, the Railway Financial Committee and the Central Advisory Council for Railways. He has been twice elected to the Committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Indian Branch. *b.* February 20, 1904. *Address:* Nauman Chamber, Mosalehpour, Patna.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR, *b.* 13 June 1889. *Educ.* at Nizam College; Prime Minister of Hyderabad, 1912-14. *Address:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

NAWAZ, BEGAM SHAH, d. of late Sir Muhammad Shah, K.C.S.I., *m.* 1911, Mian Shah Nawaz, Barrister, Lahore. *b.* 7 April, 1896. *Educ.:* Queen Mary's College, Lahore. Entered public service at a very early age when still in purdah at her instance the All-India Muslim Women's Conference passed resolution against polygamy 1917; gave up purdah in 1920 and since they actively engaged in educational and social

reform matters; Member of several important hospital and maternity and welfare committees; Member of the Punjab Board of Film Censors since 1926; first Muslim woman to represent her sex in All-India Muslim League Council of the All-India Muslim League; Vice-President of Provincial Executive Committee and Member, All-India General Committee of the Red Cross Society, Punjab, at Delhi, 1927; first woman to be elected as Vice-President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1929; acted as her father's honorary secretary when he attended as a delegate to the Imperial Conference, London, 1930; Woman delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference (1930-32). Presided at the Central Punjab Women's Conference 1933 and Delhi Women's Conference 1934; Delegate to the Third Round Table Conference, 1933 and Member, Indian Delegation Joint Select Committee, 1934. Invited by the League of Nations as collaborator, 1932; Member, Lahore Municipal Committee, since 1932; helped to organise Pariah Gardens, Welfare Centres and girls schools; Member, Board of Education, Punjab. *Publications:* Husan Hara Begum in Urdu; several pamphlets on educational and social matters; regular contributor to various Women's Journals in India. *Address:* Iqbal Manzil, Lahore.

NAYUDU, RAI BAHADUR KONA SHRINIWAS RAO, B.A., LL.B., (Allahabad); *b.* 22nd May 1877. *m.* to Enkubal Nayudu, *d.* of late Mr. B. Narsingrao Nayudu, Government and Railway Contractor, Khandwa. *Educ.:* Collegiate, High School, Jubulpore, Ujjain and Agra Colleges, Joined Wardha Bar in 1899; enrolled High Court Pleader in 1904; elected President, Wardha Municipal Committee, 1915-1921 and 1924-1934; appointed Public Prosecutor, Wardha Session Division, 1917-34; elected to C. P. Legislative Council, 1923; elected Dy. President, C.P. Legislative Council, 1924-26; elected President of the C. P. and Berar Non-Brahmin Association since 1925; elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Non-Brahmin Congress, Amraoti, 1925; elected President, Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference, 1923; led the C. P. and Berar Non-Brahmin Party Deputation before Simon Commission at Nagpur, 1928; again elected to C. P. Legislative Council; November 1930 as a Non-Brahmin; elected leader of the Democratic (majority) Party of the C. P. Council in December 1930; elected unopposed Chairman, District Council, Wardha, in June, 1933; appointed Minister of Industries to the C. P. Government in March 1934. *Address:* Civil Lines, Nagpur, C.P.

NAZIMUDDIN, Hon'ble Khwaja Sir, K.C.I.E. (1934), C.I.E. (1926). *b.* 10th July 1894; *s.* of late Khwaja Nizamuddin of Ahsan Munzil, Dacca; *m.* August 1924; Shah Banoo *d.* of K.M. Ashraf, Zemindar. *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh, Dunstable Grammar School, England and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1923-29; Chairman, Dacca Municipality, 1922-29; Minister of Education, 1929-34 (successfully piloted Compulsory Primary Education Bill in Bengal Council, 1930), Bengal Agricultural Debtors' Bill and

Bengal Rural Development Bill, 1935-36; Appointed a Member of Bengal Executive Council May 1934; Appointed Home Minister, Government of Bengal, April 1937. *Address*: 7, Hungerford Street, Calcutta; Ahsan Manzil, Dacca; Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club.

NAZIR AHMAD, DR., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.); F. Inst. P., Director, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Technological Laboratory. b. 1 May 1898. *Educ.*: M. A. O. College, Aligarh; Government College, Lahore; Peterhouse, Cambridge, Head of the Science Department, Islamia College, Lahore, 1925-1930; Asst. Director, Technological Laboratory, 1930-1931. *Publications*: Various scientific and technical papers. *Address*: Cotton Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

NEHALCHAND, MUNTAZIM-KHAS BAHADUR, M.A. (Allahabad); LL.B., Abkari Member, Indore Cabinet. *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad. Worked as Professor Tutor to a Rajputana Prince; Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, Indore State; Customs, Abkari and Opium Commissioner, Subah and Member of the Revenue Board, Inspector General of Excise and Customs, Bikaner State. *Address*: 15, Tukoganj, Indore, Central India.

NEHRU, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL, M.A., Bar-at-Law, b. 1889. *Educ.*: Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar-at-law of the Inner Temple, Advocate, Allahabad High Court. m. 1916. Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918; Member, All-India Congress Committee since 1918; imprisoned, 1921; released and again jailed 1922; General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1929; President, Indian National Congress, 1929-30; underwent imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930 and released in January 1931; again imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement; released and again imprisoned in 1934; released in 1935, President Indian National Congress, 1936 and also 1937. *Publications*: Autobiography, Glimpses of World History, Soviet Russia, Collections of Essays. *Address*: "Anand Bhavan," Allahabad.

NEHRU, PANDIT SHRI SHRIDHARA, B.Sc. M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., LL.B., I.C.S., b. 17 November 1888. m. Raj Dulari Kichlu. *Educ.*: Agra College (Allahabad University); Magdalene College, Cambridge University; Heidelberg University; London University; Guild International and Sorbonne, Paris. Service in the I.C.S.; Professor of Physics and Director of the Physics Laboratory, M. C. College, Allahabad, in War time; Research into aeroplane problems and visit to France and England in War time; Agriculture, Industries and Education Secretary to U. P. Government; Director of Publicity and Reforms Officer, U. P. Government and District work; late Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Advisory Board; Late President for Agriculture, Indian Science Congress, Bombay (1934), Comité Directeur de l'Archive Internationale de Radiobiologie General and Fellow of the Royal Society

of Arts, London. *Publications*: (Science) "Ueber die Bewegung von Gasen," "First Steps in Radiology" & "Ceramics." (Agricultural Research) The cultivation of Broom-corn, Experiments in Electrofarming, Further Experiments in Electrofarming, New Experiments in Electrofarming, Alcune Aspetti dell'Elettrocultura. Growing fruit with electricity. The application of Electricity to Fruitfarming, Experiments in Electrofarming; Editor of a Series of "Fulgura Electro" Bulletins (150 to date) on Improved Fruit farming through Electroculture and author of "The Methods of Electroculture No. 20," "Agaskarise, The latest simple, cheap and effective method of Electroculture No. 15"; The "The Electroculture of Jamun No. 19"; "Improving the Mulberry Fruit and Tree with Electroculture No. 20"; "Rejuvenation of Plants and Humans No. 21"; "Electrified Irrigation in Villages Without Electricity No. 23"; "Citrus No. 22"; "Beginner's Mistakes in Electroculture No. 25"; "Electrified Manure No. 26"; "Shedding of Blossom before Fruit Formation and its Prevention No. 27"; "Culture of British Mushroom in India No. 29"; "Rose Culture No. 30"; "Meeting The Insect Menace with Electroculture No. 31"; "Electroculture Helps Animal Husbandry No. 50"; "Electroculture Produces Bigger, Better and Sweeter Sharifas (Castard-apples) No. 56"; "Stocktaking No. 109"; "Rural Uplift Through Electroculture No. 113"; "Catalogue Raisonné No. 116"; "Electroculcuring A Model Rubber Estate in Ceylon No. 126"; "Problems and Prospects of Tropical Horticulture in an Electroculcultural Visit to Singapore Botanical Gardens No. 127"; "Mass Electroculcure of Cereals; The Peasant Satisfies Himself No. 133"; "Electroculcure Reclaims Polluted Water Supply No. 141" and "Scottish Pastures, General Argument and Special Appeal with Reference to The Epidemic of Grass sickness in Horses No. 149"; P.F. No. 156 "Killing Aphid or Mahu in Big Fields with Electroculcure"; P.F. No. 161 Basic Questions in Electroculcure put to the Science Congress; P.F. No. 163 The Vital values of Electroculcure Plant Animal Human Public Address in the Town Hall Hyderabad Deccan; P.F. No. 164 Usar into GOLD; P.F. No. 165 Electroculcure Improves Sugarcane and Gnr; P.F. No. 166 Cane of Decorative Plants in Drawing Room; P.F. No. 167 Better Poultry Farming Through Electroculcure; P.F. No. 180 "Primer of Electroculcure" (Sociology) Caste and Credit in the Rural Area. (Law) Judgments & How to Write Them. (Literature) Le Bouquet d'Ophelie and Dante's Divine Comedy. (Spiritual Uplift) "Doctor and Saint, A Passion of West and East." (Rural Uplift) Logbook of a Rural Uplift Van, Better Life in the Village, Current Problems in the Rural Area and sometime editor of a Rural Uplift Weekly called "Review of the Week"; Money and Men in Muscovy; True (True Rural Uplift Educator); Indian Electroculcure; Progress, Prospects and Services in India and Abroad. Fertilities and Utilities; World Aspect of Social Progress; of Money, Men and Women in Japan: Pocket Notes for Organisers; United Village Workers

Training and Organisers Refresher Classes Manual (U.V.W. Manual). Address: 15, Georgetown, Allahabad.

NEOGY, KSHITISH CHANDRA, M.L.A., Dewan of Mayurbhunj State *b.* 1888. *Educ.*: Presy. Coll., Calcutta. Dacca Coll. m. Sreematy Lila Devi, Advocate, Calcutta High Court and Journalist. Some time a member of the All-India Council of the Nat. Lib. Fedn.: Elected Member of the Dacca Univ. Court, 1921-24; one of the Chairmen of the Leg. Assembly since 1924. Appointed Dewan of Mayurbhunj State in Eastern States Agency, 1935. Address: Baripada, Mayurbhunj State

NEVILLE, BERTIE ATYMER CRAMPTON, Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta. *b.* 7 October 1882. *m.* 1911, Mabel Jess Seales. *Educ.*: Corrigan School, Kingstown, Ireland and Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. Five years with Bank of Ireland. Joined Bank of Bengal in 1906. Address: 4, Ronaldshay Road, Allpore, Calcutta.

NEWBOLD, HON. SIR BARINGTON BENNETT, Kt. (1924). Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1916. *b.* 7 March 1867. *Educ.*: Bedford Sch.; Pembroke Coll., Cambridge. Ent. I.C.S., 1885. Address: Bengal United Service Club, Calcutta.

NIHALSINGH, REV. CANON SOLOMON, B.A., Evangelistic Missionary, Chawan Rajput of Malpur and Jagirdar by birth. *b.* 15 Feb. 1852, *m.* 1870 *d.* of Subahdar Sundar Singh, a Tilok Chandi Bais of Baiswara, three *s.* three *d.* *Educ.*: Govt. H. S., Lalchampur; Canning Coll., Lucknow; ordained, 1891; Hon. Canon in All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, 1906. Publications: An English Grammar for the use of the middle classes in Oudh; Translation into English of the Urdu Entrance Course Majma Sahih, 1873-75; Khulasat-ul-Isalsh (in two parts); Risala-e-Saf Gol or Plain Speaking; Verses on Temperance in Urdu; Munajat Asl; Verses on the Coronation of King Edward VII and George V in Urdu. Address: 1, Badshahimandi, Allahabad.

NIYOGI, MACHIRAJA BHOVNISHANKAR M.A., LL. M., C.I.E., Judge, High Court, Nagpur *b.* 30th August 1886. *m.* Dr. Indirabai Niyogi, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), *Educ.*: at Nagpur. Practice at the Bar since 1910; President, Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1925-1928; Member, University Court, Nagpur, 1924-27; Vice-chancellor, Nagpur University, 1932-36; President, Univ. Union, 1928-29; Chairman, Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co., 1928-1933; Social and Political Reforms activities. Address: Craddock Town, Nagpur, C.P.

NOAD, CHARLES HUMPHREY CARDEN, B. A. (Oxon.), Barrister, High Court, Bombay *b.* 25 Jan. 1880. *m.* Muriel Dorothy Orr. Ewing, 1917. *Educ.*: Cheltenham, C. C. C. Oxon, Scholar 1st Class Lit. Hum. 1st Class History. Called to Bar, 1904; practised Chancery Bar, 1904-1914; served in army mainly in India, Dec. 1914-Sept. 1919; Adjutant, Simla Rifles, A.F.L., 1917-1919; Advocate, High Court, Lahore, 1919-1933;

Administrator-General and Official Trustee Punjab 1923-1933; Govt. Advocate, Punjab, 1926-1933; Advocate Original Side, High Court, Bombay, 1933. Address: Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

NOON, MALIK SIR FIROZKHAN, K.C.I.E. (1937) Kt., Cr. 1933: High Commissioner for India in United Kingdom. *b.* 7 May 1893; *s.* of Hon. Nawab Malik Sir Mahomed Hayat Khan Noon, C.S.I., M.L.A. *m.* 1914; three sons, two daughters. *Educ.*: Chief's College, Lahore; Wadham College, Oxford. Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1918-20; Member of the Punjab Legislative Council 1921-36; Minister for Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health 1927-31; Minister for Education 1931-36. Address: India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

NORMAND, CHARLES, WILLIAM BLYTH, M.A., D.Sc., F.N.I., C.I.E. (1938); Director-General of Observatories. *b.* 10th September 1889. *m.* Alison McLennan. *Educ.*: Royal High School and Edinburgh University. Carnegie Scholar and Fellow. 1911-1913; Meteorologist, Simla, from 1915-1915 and 1919-1927; I.A.R.O., with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1916-19; mentioned in despatches, 1917; Director-General of Observatories, 1927. Publications: Scientific articles, mainly on meteorological subjects. Address: Meteorological Office, Poona.

NORRIS, ROLAND VICTOR, D.Sc. (London), M.Sc. (Manchester), F.I.C., Director, Tea Research Institute of Ceylon. *b.* 24 October 1887. *Educ.*: Ripon Grammar School and Univ. of Manchester. Schunck Research Assistant, Univ. of Manchester, 1909; Research Scholar, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, 1910-11; Beit Memorial Fellow, 1911-13; Physiological Chemist, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, U.P., 1914; war service, Captain I.A.R.O. attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 1915-18; Indian Agricultural Service, Agricultural Chemist to Govt. of Madras, 1918-24; Prof. of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, July 1924-1929. Publications: Numerous scientific papers in various technical journals. Address: Tea Research Institute of Ceylon, St. Coombs, Talawakelle, Ceylon.

NURIE, THE HON. MR. MOHAMED YASSEEN, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. Minister of Public Works, Government of Bombay. *b.* 12th November 1895; *m.* Nafis Ayesha Bano of Lucknow. *Educ.*: M. A. O. College, Aligarh, passed LL.B. in 1920, started practice at Ajmer and Bawar as a Vakil of Allahabad High Court, was called to Bar in 1927-'Grays' Inn. Joined the Khilafat Movement after leaving College at Bombay; started practice in 1921; was member of the Municipal Committee, Beawar, for 6 years; left for England in 1926; was Vice-Chairman of the M. Committee for 3 years; returned from England in 1927 and settled at Ahmedabad and got enrolled as Advocate of Bombay High Court; took part in political and social activities in Ahmedabad; presided at the first All-India Muslim Youths Conference at Bombay in 1932; was Chairman of the Reception Committee of Gujarat Political Conference in 1933;

member of the Working Committee of All-India Khilafat Committee. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay or Poona.

PADSHAH, THE HON. SAYYED MAHMUD SAHIB BAHADUR, B.A. Member, Council of State; Member of the Roads Committee, Council of State. Advocate. *b.* 1887. *m. d.* of the late Sowcar Syed Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur, a Mahomedan millionaire of Chittoor. *Educ:* Presidency College, Madras. Joined the Bar in 1916; became Member of the Reformed Madras Legislative Council, 1921; agitated in the Council for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions, the Temperance Movement, encouragement of cottage industries, etc. First joined the Council of State in 1924 and got re-elected to it in 1925; became a Fellow of the Andhra University and President of Madras Presidency Muslim League in 1926. Presided over All-India Press Employees Conference held in Calcutta in 1927. Thrice nominated Panel Chairman of the Council of State; presided over several Provincial Muslim Conferences. Again re-elected to the Council of State, 1930; nominated delegate to the Second Round Table Conference, 1931, to represent Muslims of Madras Presidency. Nominated as a delegate to the Railway Board and Reserve Bank Conferences, London, in 1933; leader of the Independent party in the Council of State. *Address:* Madras.

PAGE, GANAPATI SADASHIV, M.L.A. (C.P.). He joined the mills in 1900 as a labourer where he continued till 1908 and rose to the post of assistant spinning master. After leaving the mills he worked for a year in the mines in C.P. and finally joined the Nagpur Municipality as a Conservancy Inspector in 1913 and is now assistant Health Officer. He is elected from the Labour Constituency. *b.* 1885. *Address:* Fadnisपुरा, Circle 7, Nagpur, C.P.



PAHARGARH: LIEUTENANT RAIS-UD-DOWLAH RAJA PANCHAM SINGH BAHADUR OF PAHARGARH, Gwalior State, b. 28th January 1904. *Educ.* at the Sardars School, Fort, Gwalior and Mayo College, Ajmer. Assumed full powers in 1926. Is the Hony. Secretary of the Rajput Hitkarani General Sabha, Gwalior, Member of the Majlis-i-um and President of the Lashkar Municipality. Is also on the Managing Committee of the Scindia Public School, Fort, Gwalior and several others. He is a good shot, is extremely popular among the public. He is an efficient writer and contributes occasionally to various papers and periodicals. Is an all round sportsman, alert in activities and social life. Has a daughter aged 13, and



two sons 11 and 8. Hony. rank of Lieutenant and a Coronation medal was conferred and presented to him by Gwalior Durbar in appreciation of his good services in November 1937. His family is well-connected and related to many Chiefs. *Address:* Pahargarh, Gwalior.

PAI, K. RAMA, M.A. (Hons.), Controller of Patents and Designs. *b.* Jan. 15, 1893. *m.* 1913 Sita Bai. *Educ.* : T. D. High School, Cochin; Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam; and Presidency Coll., Madras. Professor of Chemistry, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1916-18; Prof. of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagram, 1918-19; Asst. Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, 1919-20; Examiner of Patents, Calcutta, 1921-24, on deputation to H. M.'s Patent Office, London, 1923; Controller of Patents and Designs, 1924. *Address:* 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

PAKENHAM-WALSH, R. REV. HERBERT, D.D. (Dub.) b. Dublin, 22 March 1871; 3rd son of late Rt. Rev. William Pakenham-Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, and Clara Jane Ridley. *m.* 1916, Clara Ridley, *y. d.* of Rev. Canon F. C. Hayes. *Educ.* : Chard Grammar School; Birkenhead School; Trinity College, Dublin. Deacon, 1896; worked as a member of the Dublin University Brotherhood. Chhota Nagpore, India, 1896-1903; Priest, 1902; Principal, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1904-07; Head of the S. P. G. Brotherhood, Trichinopoly; Warden, Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, 1907-14; Bishop of Assam, 1915-23. Principal, Bishop's College, Calcutta. *Publications:* St. Francis of Assisi and other poems; Nisbet, Altar and Table (S.P.C.K.); Evolution and Christianity (C.L.S.); Commentary on St. John's Ep. (S.P.C.K.); Daily Services for Schools and Colleges (Longman's) and Divine Healing (S.P.C.K.). Antiphonal Psalter, Lights and Shades of Christendom (Oxford Univ. Press.) *Address:* Christa Sishya Ashram, Tadagam P. O., Coimbatore.

PAKVASA, THE HON. MR. MANGALDAS MANOHARAM, B.A., LL.B., President, Bombay Leg. Council. *b.* 7th May 1882. *Educ:* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Solicitor for thirty years. *Address:* Hirji Mansion, Dubash Estate, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

PALITANA, THAKORE SAJIB OF, SHRI BHA DURSINHJI MANSINHJI (Gohel Rajput), K.C.L.E. With a permanent dynastic salnt of 9 guns. *b.* 3 April 1900. Invested with full powers 27th Nov. 1919. A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and of the Rajkot Rajkumar College Council. *Address:* Palitana.

PANANDIKAR, SATYASHRAYA GOPAL, M.A. (Bombay), 1916; Ph.D. (Econ., London), 1921; D.Sc. (Econ., London), 1926. Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Secretary, Board of Film Censors, Bombay. *b.* 18 July 1894. *m.* to Indira, *d.* of S. A. Sahas, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay. *Educ:* Elphinstone College, Bombay and School of Economics, Univ. of London. Some time Professor of Political Economy; University of Dacca (1921-23). *Publications:* Economic Consequences of the War for India,

Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta, Banking in India and Industrial Labour in India. *Address*: Elphinstone College, Fort, Bombay.

PANCKRIDGE HUGH RABREE, B.A., Barrister, Judge, High Court, Calcutta (April 1930). *b.* Oct. 2, 1885. *Educ.*: Winchester College and Oril. College, Oxford. Called to Bar Inner Temple, 1909; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1910; Standing Counsel, Bengal, 1926; Officiating Judge, 1929; Additional Judge, 1929. Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1914; Capt., 1918; mentioned in despatches by Field-Marshal Lord Allenby; served in France and Palestine. *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, London.

PANDALAI, RAO BHADUR K. KRISHNAN, B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, LL.D. (Lond.), 1914 Judge, High Court, Madras *b.* April 1874 *m.* J. Narayani Amma. *Educ.*: Mavelikara, Trivandrum and Madras. Practised law in the State of Travancore from 1896 to 1911. Proceeded to England and was called to the Bar in 1912. Judge, High Court, Travancore, 1913-14; awarded LL.D. by London University for thesis on Malabar Law. Practised at Madras, 1914-19; appointed Judge, Small Cause Court, 1919; Chief Presidency Magistrate 1924; Judge, High Court, 1928-1934. *Publications*: Editor of Series of Science Primers in Malayalam; author of Primer on Chemistry author of "Succession and Partition in Malabar Law." *Address*: Lauark Hall, Randall's Road, Vepery, Madras.

PANDE, MAJOR, PANDIT HINDESWARI PRASAD, B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S. b. at Bareilly 1896, had a brilliant all round career at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, from where he graduated. After joining the Bareilly Bar went to England in 1927 with the late Pt. Moti Lal Nehru, in connection with the famous Lakhna-Raj case where he worked as Junior to Sir John Simon. Soon after his return became an Advocate and was appointed Government Pleader for the Bareilly District, was



elected as Chairman of Bareilly Municipal Board which office he held for two terms in succession. Joined Orcha State service in September 1930 as Chief Secretary and was appointed Dewan in 1932, was deputed to attend the 3rd Round Table Conference in 1933 as a member of the Indian States Delegation and has been responsible for inaugurating a number of reforms in the State during his tenure of office, including the conversion of the State currency into Imperial coinage which raised the revenue of the State by over three lakhs per year. Having resigned the Diwanship of Orcha for reasons of health, he has accepted the Chief Ministership of Sachin State in the Bombay Presidency. *Address*: Dumas.

PANDIT, RANJIT SITARAM, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW, M.L.A., U.P. is the son of a well-known

Barrister and Philanthropist, Mr. S. N. Pandit, and nephew of the famous Indologist, Mr. S. P. Pandit. He was educated in Bombay and Christ Church, Oxford, Heidelberg and was called to the Bar from Middle Temple winning first class and certificate of Honour at the Bar Final. He "devilled" with the late Lord Sinha and Sir B. L. Mitter in Calcutta. He was interned during the Great War and was three times sent to jail for political offences. While in jail he translated into English the Rajatarangini, Kalhana's medieval masterpiece of Kashmir from the original Sanskrit. He has been president and vice-president respectively of the Allahabad District and City Congress Committees and member of the Allahabad Municipal Board. *Born*: February 24th, 1890. *Address*: Anand Bhawan, Allahabad, U.P.



PANT, THE HON. PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH, Premier of the U. P. Government. *b.* Sept. 1886; *Educ.*: Almora, Allahabad. Elected to the U. P. Leg. Council in 1923 and was Leader of the Swarajya Party; presided over the U. P. Political Conference in 1927 at Allahabad; member, Working Committee of the Indian National Congress; elected to the Central Assembly (1934); Dy. Leader in the Assembly; General Secretary, All-India Parliamentary Board (Congress); elected to the U. P. Assembly; Leader of the Congress Party in U. P. Assembly. *Address*: Lucknow.

PARANJPE, GOPAL RAMCHANDRA, M.Sc., A.I.I.Sc., I.E.S., F.N.I. Professor of Physics; Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. *b.* 30th January 1891. *m.* Mrs. Malini Paranjpe. *Educ.*: Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin. Bombay University Research Scholar at Bangalore for three years; then for some time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; since 1920 Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore. *Publications*: Various papers in the journals of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, The Indian Journal of Physics, Calcutta, and other Scientific Journals. Joint Editor of the popular Scientific monthly in Marathi "Srishti Dnyan." *Address*: Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay. "Sadhana," Dadar, 115, Lakhsani Napoo Road, Bombay 14.

PARANJPYE, RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM, DR. M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Bombay), D.Sc. (Calcutta). *b.* Murlid, 16th Feb. 1876. *Educ.*: Maratha H. S., Bombay; Ferguson Coll., Poona; St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Engl.), Paris; and Göttingen; First in all Univ. exams. in India; went to England as Govt.

of India scholar; bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, 1899; Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Prince and Prof. of Math., Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1902-24; Hon. Associate of the Rationalist Press Association; has taken prominent part in all social, political and educational movements in Bombay Pres. Vice-Chancellor of Indian Women's Univ., 1916-20; Bombay Leg. Council, 1913; represented the University of Bombay, 1916-23, 1926. Awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1916. Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-23, 1927; Member, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924; Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1924; Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924-25; re-elected to Bombay Council to represent Univ. in 1926; appointed Minister, 1927; Member India Council, 1927-32; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, since September 1932. *Publications:* *Short Lives of Gokhale and Karve*, *The Crux of the Indian Problem*, *Rationalism in Practice*. *Address:* Vice-Chancellor's Lodge, Lucknow.

PARMANAND, DR. MRS. SEETA, B.A. (Bom.), B. Litt. (Oxon.), D. Phil. (Oxon.), Bar-at-law, d. of late Mr. N. L. Ajaanekar, Landlord, Ratnagiri. *Educ.:* High School for Indian Girls, Poona; first girl candidate to win the 1st Jagannath Shankarshet Scholar-ship in Metric. B.A. (Hons.), Elphinstone College (Bom.), 1923; B. Litt. (Oxford) for writing a thesis on the position of women in Ancient India, as represented by the Dharmashastras, 1925; D. Phil. (Oxford) for writing a thesis on the position of women in Ancient India as represented by the Epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata, 1926; First Indian lady to secure this degree from a British University; called to the Bar 1927 (Lincoln's Inn), first Hindu lady to be called to the Bar; m. Mr. Parmanand, I.C.S., 1927; Indian delegate to the First Commonwealth Conference, London, 1925; President, First C. P. and Bharat Women's Educational Conference, 1928; Member, Nagpur University Academic Council and Court, etc., enrolled Advocate, High Court, Nagpur, 1931; travelled round the world visiting social and educational institutions particularly in America; Member, National Council of the Women of India; representative of the Council at the Special Coronation Session, London, and the Women for Women Week at Budapest, Hungary, 1937. *Address:* Nagpur, C.P.



PARSONS, SIR (ALFRED) ALAN (LEATHERIDGE), Kt. (1832); B.A. (Oxon.); C.I.E. (1925); Indian Civil Service; Member, India Council. b. 22nd October 1882. m. Katharine Parsons. *Educ.:* Bradford College and Univ. College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service, Punjab, 1907; Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1912, and to Government

of India, Finance Department, 1916; Additional Financial Adviser, Military Finance, 1920; Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, 1922; Secretary to Government of India, Industries Department, 1925; Financial Commissioner of Railways, 1926-1931; Secretary, Finance Department of the Government of India (1932). Temporary Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, 1932. *Address:* India Office, White Hall, London.

PARTABGARH, H. H. Maharawal Sir RAM SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I. b. 1908. s. 1929. m. eldest d. of Rao Raja Sir Madho Singhji, K.C.I.E., of Sikar in Jaipur, 1924 (died); second d. of Maharaja Sahab of Durnraon in Behar in 1932; third d. of Maharaja Sahab of Dhransadli (Kathlawar) in 1934. *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed his Diploma Examination from that College in 1927. State has an area of 889 sq. miles and population of 76,539; salute of 15 guns. *Address:* Partabgarh, Rajputana.

PATEL, MUSAJI EUSUJI, B.A., I.L.B., M.L.A., Bombay. Belongs to a well-known family of agriculturists of Broach. A very popular lawyer of Bombay, he is the Legal Adviser to the Royal Afghan Consulate, the Vice-President of the Gujarati Muslim Association, Hon. General Secretary of the educated Muslim Association and is President of the Ankleshwar Taluka Farmers' Association. He is connected with most of the Muslim Public Institutions of Bombay and takes keen interest in the economic and educational uplift of his community. He was one of the Hon. Secretaries of the All-India Muslim League Sessions in Bombay and is a member of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board. He commands a great influence both among the Muslims and the Hindus of Broach District. b. November 5, 1896. *Address:* Mohenadi Building, Lamington Road, Bombay.



PATEL, VALLABHBHAI JHAVERIBHAI, BAR-AT-LAW. Born of Patidar family at Karamsad near Nadiad; Matriculated from the Nadiad High School, passed District Pleader's Examination and began practice on the Criminal side at Godhra; went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple. On return from England started practising in Ahmedabad. Entered public life in 1916 as an associate of Mr. M. K. Gandhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad. Came into prominence as a Satyagraha Leader first at Kaira and then in the Nagpur National Flag agitation and elsewhere, and in the Bardoli No-tax Campaign. Was elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality in 1924 and continued upto 1928 when he left Ahmedabad for Bardoli. Was elected President of the 46th Indian National Congress held at Karachi in 1931. *Address:* Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

PATIL, THE HON. MR. LAXMANRAO MADHAVRAO, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay. *b.* 16th July 1907; *m.* Miss Urmilabai, *d.* of Major R. S. Chavan, Baroda; *Educ.*: Sanganner High School, Deccan College, Poona, Kolhapur Law College. Participated in the C. D. Movement in 1932 practised at Ahmednagar; presided over a number of political conferences held at Vitai (W. Khandesh), Karad, Jalgaon; organised Rahuri Taluka Conference and presided over Shetkari Sammelan of the southern part of Ahmednagar District; President of the District Congress Committee, Ahmednagar; edited local Congress paper "Sangha Shakti" for one year before accepting office under the new Constitution. *Address*: 27, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

PATIL (BOBDE) NARAYAN BALAJI, M.L.A., has been the Chairman of the District Council, Yeotmal, since 1925 with the exception of 1929-31. He is the Hon. Secretary of the District Village Uplift Committee, President of the Agricultural Association, Darwah and Hon. Magistrate. He was the first elected Chairman of the Darwah Local Board which office he held up to 1934. He is prominent among those who made the agricultural community supreme in the Local Bodies of Berar. He opened all the public wells under the District Council to the Harijans. He takes keen interest in village uplift work and he made his village a model one. He took a leading part in constituting village panchayats and his district has the largest number of panchayats in the Province. *b.* 1882. *Address*: Malkhed Kd. (Yeotmal), Berar.



PATIL, PREMOCHAND ICHHARAM RAO SAHEB, (since 1933); Vice-President, Savda Municipality; President, Taluka Local Board, Raver; Zemindar, Landlord and Banker of Savda (E.Kh.); Managing Agent, The Great Social Life & General Assurance Ltd., Jalgaon, (E.Kh.); Director, East Khandesh Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank; Village Munsiff at Savda and a great social worker, recently returned from England and his Continental tour after satisfactorily carrying out the Course for Principles of Ordinary Life Assurance prescribed by the Metropolitan College, London. *Address*: Jalgaon, E. Khandesh.



PATIL, S. K., M.L.A., Bombay. *Educ.*: at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, joined the non-co-operation movement in 1920 and conducted national schools till 1924. He went to England at the close of 1924 and had education in journalism at the London School of Economics and the University College of the London University. He returned to India in 1927 and was on the editorial staff of "The Bombay Chronicle" for three years. He has been General Secretary of The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee since 1929 and was sentenced five times in the Civil Disobedience movements. He has been a member of the A. J. C. C. since 1930 and of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1924. *b.* August 14, 1900. *Address*: Congress House, Bombay 4.



PATIL, VITHAL NATHU, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, took both parts of Economics Tripos at Cambridge and was called to the Bar in 1926. He has been practising as a lawyer since 1927 and is now District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor at Jalgaon. He was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1930 and was a member of the Public Accounts Committee; was again elected as a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly in February 1937. He moved the Debt Conciliation Bill and was appointed to the



Sub-Committee of three to visit the Central Provinces and the Punjab to study the Debt Conciliation measures there and to report. He was a member of the District School Board and the Municipal Borough, Jalgaon. He is the Secretary of the Hindu Law Research and Reform Association of E. Khandesh. *b.* January 21st, 1902. *Address*: Jalgaon, E. Khandesh.

PATKAR, SITARAM SUNDERRAO, B.A., LL.B., *b.* 16 May 1873. *m.* Mrs. Shantabai Patkar. *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College. Began practising as a Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side in 1897; Was appointed Government Pleader in 1913 and continued as such till July 1926; Selected in November 1923 Member of the India Bar Committee appointed by Lord Reading, which made its report in Feb. 1924 and resulted in the enactment of the Indian Bar Councils Act of 1926. Appointed Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, in July 1926 and confirmed as permanent Judge, Nov. 1926; appointed to act as officiating Chief Justice in June 1931; retired in 1933; elected Vice-Chancellor of the Indian Women's University in July 1931. Elected Chancellor of the Indian Women's University, July 1932; appointed by the Bombay Government November 1933 to make inquiry on their behalf into the complaint of the Bombay Port Trust against the

Bombay Municipality; appointed January 1935 as the Umpire in the Wage Cut Dispute between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association; appointed March 1935 by the Governor General as President of the Commission to inquire into the election petition relating to the Bombay Central Division Mahomedan Rural Constituency; appointed May 1935 as Arbitrator to decide dispute between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India representing the Poona Cantonment; appointed in December 1935 by the Government of India as Chairman of the Court of Arbitration to decide dispute regarding jurisdiction over Cochin backwaters between the Cochin State and the Government of Madras; appointed March 1936 by the Government of India to decide dispute between the Bombay Municipality and B. B. & C. I. Railway. *Address*: Hughes Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

PATRO, RAO BAHADUR ANNEPU SIR PARASHURAMDASS, Kt. (1924); K. C. E. (1935); High Court. Vakil, Ganjam; landholder; Member of the Madras Legislative Council; connected with the working of Local Self-Government institutions in rural areas for over a quarter of a century. Minister of Education, Public Works and Excise, 1921-27. President, All-Parties Conference, Delhi, 1930; President, South India Liberal Conference, 1927; President and Leader of All-Indian Committee of Justice Party (Non-Brahmin). Delegate to Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931 and 1932; also Delegate to England to co-operate with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms 1933. Delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva, 1931. *Publications*: Rural Economics: A Study of Rural Conditions in the Madras Presidency; Studies in Local Self-Government. *Address*: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras.

PATTERSON, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE DAVID CLARKE, B.A. (Cantab.); Judge, High Court, Calcutta. b. May 5, 1879. m. Marguerite Mather Atkinson. *Educ.*: Oundle and Cambridge. Joined Indian Civil Service 1903; held various Executive and Judicial posts in Bengal. Appointed Judge of the High Court 1931. *Address*: High Court, Calcutta.

PAVRY, DASTURJI SAHEB CURSETJI ERACHJI, First High Priest of the Parsi Sect (Reform Section) of the Parsis in Bombay, elected, 1920; Order of Merit from the Shah of Persia, 1929; elected Honorary Member of the Hungarian Oriental Society, 1930; received Congratulatory Addresses from six of the world's foremost scientific and learned societies, including the Société d'Ethnographie de Paris, 1931-33; presented on 9 April 1934 with a Commemorative Volume, comprising essays and researches on Oriental languages literature, history, philosophy and art by seventy eminent scholars from seventeen different countries, and published in England by the Oxford University Press; dedication of a learned monograph on a newly discovered Pahlavi Inscription by eminent American savant, Professor M. Sprengling, 1937; b. 9

April 1859; sons, three; daughters, three. Owns large estates both in the British territory and in the Baroda State. *Education*: Public and private schools. Navsari. Ordained into Zoroastrian priesthood, 1871; first Principal of the Zend-Pahlavi Madressa (Zoroastrian Theological Seminary) at Navsari, appointed, 1889; High Priest of the Parsis at Louava, elected, 1912. Founder and trustee of the Dazud Jashan-e Ruz-e Hormazd (Society for the Propagation of Zoroastrian Knowledge), also trustee of the Mullan Anjuman Behetari Fund (Foundation for the Betterment of the Zoroastrian Community). Presented with a Complimentary Address by the Parsees of Navsari, 1920. *Publication*: Rabe Zarthoshti (a Zoroastrian Catechism), Bombay, 1901, second edition 1931; Tarikate Zarthoshti (Zoroastrian Ceremonials), Bombay, 1902, second edition 1932; Yazde Khurshed (Lectures and Sermons on Zoroastrian Subjects), Bombay, 1904; Resalle Khurshed (Essays and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects, Parts 2, 3 and 6, Bombay, 1917, 1921, 1937; Zarthoshti Shitiya Abhyas (Zoroastrian Studies), Parts 1, 2, Bombay, 1922, 1928; Iranian Studies, Bombay, 1927; many articles on Zoroastrian subjects in Gujarati newspapers and journals. *Address*: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, FAREEDUN DASTUR CURSETJI, retired Chief Engineer, North Western Railway (retired). Created C.I.E., 1930. Eldest son of Dasturji Sahab Cursetji Erachji Pavry. *Education*: Elphinstone College and the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill; Associate and Fellow of Cooper's Hill. Appointed Assistant Engineer, North Western Railway, 1900; Executive Engineer, 1908; Superintending Engineer, 1924.

PAVRY, JAL DASTUR C., M.A., Ph.D., Orientalist and Author. b. 27 November 1899. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, 1910-18; St. Xavier's College, 1918-20; B.A. with Honours, Bombay University, 1920; Fellow of St. Xavier's College and of Mullia Firoz Madressa, 1920-21; M.A. and Ph.D. with Distinction, Columbia University, 1922 and 1925, respectively; Fellow of Columbia University, 1924-25; Travelled extensively in Europe and America. Presented to His Majesty at the Levée, (1928). Received by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, the Shah of Persia and the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937) by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug.-Sept. 1937). Guest of King Izid in Iraq and of Emir Abdullah in Transjordan (1937). One of the founders of the University Corps of the Bombay Battalion, 1917. Chairman of the Religion Section, Inter-Collegiate Club (International House), New York (1921-25). Hon. Treasurer, Hindustan Association of America (a nation-wide organization), New York (1921-25). Editor of the "Hindustan Student", New York (1921-25). Member of

Council of the Foreign Universities Information Bureau, University of Bombay (1926-29), of the Mulia Firoz Madressa (since 1926), of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (since 1928), of the Society for Promoting the Study of Religions (London, since 1930), of Columbia University Club of London (since 1930), and of Cama Oriental Institute (since 1931). Member of the Book Committee, Parsi Punchayet (since 1931). Member of the International Committee of the All-Inclusive Spiritual Centre at Geneva (since 1928), of the Association des Messages (Paris, since 1933), and of the Institute for Hyperphysical research (New York, since 1933). Delegate to the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (Geneva, 1928), to the Seventeenth International Congress of Orientalists (Oxford, 1928), to the Fifth International Congress for the History of Religion (London, 1929) to the First Historical Congress (Bombay, 1931) and to the Second Empire Congress of Religions (London, 1937); President of Columbia University Club of Bombay (since 1931). Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, of the American Oriental Society, and various other learned Societies. *Publications*: The Zoroastrian Doctrine of Future Life (New York, 1926); The Teaching of Zarathushtra (Bombay, 1926); Yashte Vadardegan, or the Zoroastrian Sacraments and Ordinances (Bombay, 1927); edited the volume of "Oriental Studies in honour of Cursetji Erachji Pavy," being the work of seventy eminent scholars from seventeen different countries (London, 1934); The Life and Teachings of Zoroaster (London, 1934); Spiritual Unity of Mankind (Paris, 1934); Parsee Religion and World Peace (New York, 1934); and numerous articles on Oriental subjects and World Peace in popular and Scientific Journals. *Address*: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, MERWANJI ERACHJI, J.P. (Bombay); L.R.C.P. (London); L.M. & S. (Bombay); L.M. (Dublin); Captain (I.M.S.) of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion, Hon. Presidency Magte.; medical practitioner, Bombay. *b.* 14 October 1866. *m.* 1876. *Educ.*: Sir C. Jehangir Navsari Zarthosti Madressa High School; Grant Medical College of Bombay; Rotunda Hospital of Dublin, and London Hospital. *Cricket Career*: The first Parsi cricketer to play for the Middlesex County XI in 1895. Was one of the members of the Second Parsi Team that toured England in 1888 and was the principal bowler. Played for twenty-nine years for the representative Parsi Team of Bombay, celebrating the Jubilee in 1910, and captained the Parsi team for twenty-four years 1889-1913. Divisional Surgeon and Examiner, St. John's Ambulance Division. Has been the Chairman of the Parsi Selection Committee since 1911; President of the Baronet Cricket Club and the John Bright Cricket Club of Bombay since 1892 and 1894. *Public Life*: Chairman of the Executive Committee and Vice-President of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League and the Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Gymnasium in Bombay. Hon. Treasurer of the Advisory Committee of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion; Hon. Treasurer

of *Jame* Centenary Fund; Member of the Managing Committee of the Parsi Co-operative Housing Society; President of M.O.C. of 51st Bombay Scout Troop; Vice-President of the Bombay Scout Association and Chairman of the Scout Committee; Joint Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Olympic Associations Superintendent of the Plague Camp at Santa Cruz in 1897; A Trustee of Dr. Gini Trust Fund for Technical Education and of the Navasari High School; A Trustee of the Petit Gymnasium; Life Member of Mazdayasni Mandal, Bulsara Class, Y.M. P.A., and Khorshed Mandal; Chairman of Parsi Scout Federation and President of the Parsi League; Vice-President of 61 Zo. Anjuman Committee, and Zoroastrian Band Executive Committees. President of the "Zoroastrian Orchestra"; Joint Hon. Secy.. "Parsi Bekari Fund." Vice-President of the B.P.A. Boxing Federation, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the B. P. Olympic Association; Chairman, Parsi Gymkhana Tennis Tourney & Athletic Sports Executive Committees. *Publications*: Parsi Cricket; Physical Culture; The Team Spirit in Cricket; Radio Talks on Boxing among the Parsis, "Scouting," "Health" and "100 First-Aid Douts" Radio Talk on "Wrestling". *Clubs*: Parsi Gymkhana, Willington Sports Club, and Ripon Club. *Address*: Colaba Castle, Colaba, Bombay.

PAVRY, MISS BARSY, M.A., Author and Litterateur, *b.* 25th December 1906. *Educ.* Queen Mary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay; M.A. with Distinction, Columbia University, New York.

Visited England every year, since 1924. Presented at Their Majesties' Court, 1928; received by President Coolidge (1924), by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, by the Shah of Persia, and by the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and the crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937), by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug.-Sept. 1937). Guest of King Gazi in Irak and of Emir Abdullah in Transjordan (1937). Member of Committee of various Charity Balls, held in London in 1928-34, in the presence of members of the Royal Family, in aid of the League of Mercy, St. George's Hospital, Mount Vernon Cancer Hospital, Lord Mayor and Viceroy's Indian Earthquake Fund, Royal Northern Hospital, Dockland Settlement, University College Hospital, Victoria Hospital for Children, Princess Beatrice Hospital, Disabled Officers' Garden Homes, Plaistow Maternity Hospital, National Society of Day Nurseries, and Institute of Medical Psychology. Delegate to the Geneva Conference for Peace through Religion, 1928. Member of the Primrose League of Great Britain, British League of Mercy, British Federation of University



Women, British Indian Union, International Theatre Society of London, also of the Bombay Work Guild, and of several other Associations and Societies. *Publications*: The Heroines of Ancient Persia, Stories Retold from the Shahnama of Firdausi (Cambridge), 1930; and many articles on Iranian subjects in popular and scientific journals. *Address*: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PERIER, MOST REV. FERDINAND, S.J., Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924. *b.* Antwerp, 22 Sept. 1875. Joined Society of Jesus, 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913. Consecrated Co-adjutor Bishop, Dec. 1921. Grand Cross, Order of the Crown; Grand Cross Order of Leopold. *Address*: 32, Park Street, Calcutta.

PETIGARA, KHAN BAHADUR KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI, C.I.E., *b.* 24 Nov. 1877. *m.* Avanbai, *d.* of Mr. Johangirshaw Ardeshir Talayarkhan. *Educ.*: Surat and Bombay. Started career as Sub-Inspector of Police in Bombay City C.I.D. and gradually went through all grades of the City C.I.D. Was promoted to Indian Police Service in 1928, and has since been Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge Special Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. Received medal of the Royal Victorian Order from H. L. M. the King-Emperor, 1912; created Khan Sahib, 1912; Khan Bahadur, 1916; Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, First Class, 1923; appointed Justice of the Peace, 1924; appointed Companion of the Imperial Service Order, 1926; appointed Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, 1931; C.I.E., 1933. Retired November 1936. Now Estate Manager of His Highness the Aga Khan and Prince Aly Khan. *Address*: Dhun Villa, 21 Pali Hill, Bandra.

PETIT, JEHANGIR BOMANJEE, Merchant, and until recently Mill-owner and agent for the Petit group of mills. *b.* 21st August 1879. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's and Fort High Institution; Hon. Presidency Magistrate (1904-15), Member, Bombay Legislative Council (1921-34), Bombay Municipal Corporation (1901-30), Bombay Improvement Board (1920-30), Bombay Development Board (1920-34), Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute (1913-33), Board of the old Bombay Cotton Exchange (1900-17), Mill-Owners' Panel of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. (1920-21), the old Indian National Congress and its provincial executive (1898-1918), the Surat Congress Convention (1905), the Indian Home Rule League and its executive (1915-20), the National Liberal Federation and its executive (1918-20), the Indigenous Industries Committee (1915-17), the Bombay Presidency Industrial Committee (1918-25), the Industrial Disputes' Committee (1921), the Rent-Control Committee (1916-20), the Excise Committee (1921-24), the University Reforms Committee (1924-25), the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee (1931), the Governor's Hospital Committee (1926-30), the Committees of Management of all the Petit Charities and Institutions, and of other public Institutions, too numerous to mention; Fellow of the Bombay University (1928-34); Trustee, Parsee Panchayat of Bombay (1916-34);

Delegate, Parsi Chlef Matrimonial Court, Bombay (1900-20); President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (1919-20), of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association—twice—(1915-16 and 1928-29), of the Indian Industrial Conference (1918), of the Bombay Co-operative Conference (1921), of the Bombay Textile Association (1910-30) of the S.P.C.A. and the Lady Sakarbai Petit Hospital for Animals (since 1933), of the B. D. Petit, Malabeswar Library (since 1915) and of the Gayan Uttejaj Mandli (1910-20), Founder and President of the Indian Progressive Federation and the Bombay Progressive Association (since 1920); of the B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital (since 1912), of the Bombay Rate Payers' Association (1901-08), of the Two-Arma Famine Relief Fund (1900-01), of the New High School for Girls, Bombay (since 1921), of the Punjab Relief Fund (1919-21), of the J. B. Petit Free Library and Public Hall, Billimora (since 1910), of the B. D. Petit Public Library, Mandvi, Surat District (since 1916), of the Indian Economic Society (1915-30), of the Indian Currency and Tariff Reform League (1920-24), of the Bombay Symphony and Chamber Orchestra (1921-28), and of the 'Indian Daily Mail' (1923-31); and of the Sangit Sardha Mandal (1915-24); Founder and Managing Trustee of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind (since 1903), of the South African and Transvaal Indian Funds (1907-15), of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association (1915-32), of the "Bombay Chronicle" (1913-17), of the Zoroastrian Association (1904-10), of the Zoroastrian Building Society (1902-15), and of the Society for the promotion of Religious Education amongst Zoroastrians (1902-34); is a Progressive Radical in politics, a close student of public questions, and has at different times given evidence before various Royal Commissions and Public Committees. *Address*: Petit Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PETMAN, CHARLES EARLE BEVAN, C.I.E. *b.* 9 September 1866. *m.* 1926. Amy, widow of John William Hensley, deceased, late Director of Indian Govt. Telegraphs and *d.* of Rev. Edwin Pope deceased, formerly Vicar of Paddock Wood, Kent and Rector of Latchingdon, Essex. *Educ.*: Privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge; Advocate, Calcutta H. Court, 1892, and of Chief Court, Punjab, 1893; Government Advocate, Punjab, 1909; Judge of the High Court, Lahore, from April to Aug. 1920 and from Oct. 1920 to Feb. 1921. Founder and First Master of the Lahore Hunt, 1903. *Publications*: "Report on Frauds and Bribery in the Commissariat Department"; "P. W. D. Contract Manual" (Revised Edition). *Address*: Lahore.

PILLAY, The Hon. Mr. Vellore Iyaswamy Muniswamy, Minister of Agriculture, Government of Madras. *b.* 23 Feb. 1887; *m.* Miss N. Parimalakanthi Ammal. *Educ.*: Government College, Coimbatore. Office Head under Messrs. Barber and Pascoe, Planting Agents; Building and General Contractor; member, Madras Legis. Council, 1926-37; served on all local bodies in Nilgiris. *Address*: Sullivan's Gardens, Mylapore, Madras; Sath Villas, Ootacamund.

PIRZADA : SAYED MOHAMED GULAMALI alias
HADA SAHEB. *b.* in the year 1909. He is one
 of the foremost and pro-
 minent Amirs of the Juna-
 gadh State and has also
 got a Jagir in Gondal
 State. He belongs to the
 dynasty of Kadri Sayeds
 direct in the line of Sayed
 Abdulkadir Jilani of Bag-
 dad. His great grand-
 father Shah Sayed Rizkullah
 Shah I came to India from
 Hanna for preaching Islam
 and settled in Kodmar.
Address : Junagadh, Kathiawar.



PITIKATHLY, SIR JAMES STOTT, Kt.,
C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. Chief
 Controller of Stores. *b.* 10 Nov. 1882. Joined
 the service 1909 as electric inspector,
 electrical engineer, 1911; C.V.O., 1911; on
 military service, 1916-1919; Deputy Director
 of Works, Electrical and Mechanical Sections,
 Mesopotamia, 1916; C.I.E., 1920; Chief Control-
 ler of Stores, Indian Stores Department, 1922;
 on foreign service under Ceylon Government,
 1928; C.M.G., 1930; Knighthood, 1933.
Address : The Indian Stores Department,
 Government of India, Simla and Delhi.

PODAR, ANANDILAL, a towering personality
 in the cotton market, the senior partner of
 Messrs. Anandilal Podar & Company, Member
 of the Liverpool and New
 York Cotton Exchanges, and
 a partner in Toyo Podar
 Cotton Mills Limited, the
 first Indo-Japanese joint
 enterprise; *born* at Nawal-
 garh (Jaipur State) 1874.
 Naturally endowed with a
 keen business sense and
 forethought, soon rose to
 the front rank in the cotton
 trade, and established
 in a surprisingly short
 period unassailable credit in the market.



Was one of the very few Indian Directors
 in the Bombay Cotton Trade Association.
 Director of the Bombay Cotton Exchange,
 took a leading part in obtaining a proper
 share for India in the cotton trade; the
 formation of the East India Cotton Association
 owes much to his efforts; the Marwadi
 Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Brokers
 Association, and the Grain and Seeds Brokers
 Association came into existence largely through
 his initiative. Director of Cotton Contracts
 Board, 1919-1922; East India Cotton Associa-
 tion, 1921-1932; Vice-President, Marwadi
 Chamber of Commerce, 1925-1926; President,
 Cotton Brokers' Association, 1925-1930; Presi-
 dent, the Grains and Seeds Brokers' Associa-
 tion, 1920-1921. Is a great social worker with
 advanced views. He is self-made, generous-
 minded and philanthropic, takes great interest
 in the spread of education and has spent over
 a million of Rupees for its promotion and
 for other charitable purposes. *Address :*
 Bhuleswar, Bombay.

POPE, MAJOR-GENERAL SYDNEY BUXTON,
D.S.O. (1916); C.B. (1930); Legion d'
Honneur (France), 1917; D. A. & Q. M. G.

Southern Command, Poona. b. 9th February
 1879. *m.* Dorothy Ashby Daniel, 1925. *Educ :*
 St. Paul's School and Christ's College, Cam-
 bridge. Joined 18th Royal Irish, 1901;
 58th Rifles F. F. (I.A.), 1904; N. W. Frontier
 of India, 1908 (operations against Mohmands);
 Staff College, 1914; Great War, France, 1914
 to Dec. 1917; Palestine, 1918 to 1919. Brevet
 of Lt.-Colonel, 1919; Brevet of Col., 1921;
 Commandant, 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment,
 1924; Commandant Bannu Brigade, 1926;
 Commander, Razmak Brigade, 1929; Major-
 General, 1930; Commander, Waziristan
 District 1931; D. A. & Q. M. G., S. Command,
 1934; Colonel, 5/13th Frontier Force Rifles
 and 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment, 1934;
 Naval and Military. *Address :* Poona.

POSA, MAUNG, I.S.O. (1911), K.S.M. 1893.
b. Toungoo, 13 May 1862. *Educ :* St. Paul's
 R.C.M. Sch., Toungoo. Asstt. to Civil Officer,
 Ningyai Column II, B. Expeditionary Field
 Force, 1885-87; Burma Medal with clasps,
 1885-87. Senior Member, Burma Provincial
 Judicial Scr. since 1911. Interpreter to Prince
 of Wales during visit to Burma, Jan. 1906.
 Also to three Viceroys 1898, 1901, 1908;
 Dist. Judge, 1916; Offg. Divisional Sessions
 Judge, 1918; Retired, June 1918; Asstt. Dir.
 Recruiting, July to Dec. 1918. Mentioned in
 despatches. *Address :* Thetoon.

PRADHAN SIR GOVIND BALWANT, Kt., B.A.,
L.L.B., Advocate (O.S.). b. May 1874. m.
 Ramabai d. of Mr. P. B. Pradhan, retired
 Assistant Engineer. *Educ :* B.J. High School,
 Thana, Elphinstone College; and Govt. Law
 School, Bombay. Practised at Thana;
 became Public Prosecutor of Kolaba, 1907;
 resigned in 1920; for 20 years a member of
 Thana Municipality; for several years its Vice-
 President and for 7 years its elected President;
 Member of District Local Board, Thana, for
 3 years; was one of the Directors of Thana
 Dt. Co-operative Credit Bank; President,
 Thana Dist. Boy Scouts Movement; is one of
 the Vice-Presidents of the Chandrasen
 Kayastha Prabhu community; elected at the
 Indore Parishad; elected to the Bombay
 Council in 1924; re-elected in 1926 by the
 Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts
 Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency; Minis-
 ter of Forest and Excise, 1927-28; Finance
 Member of Bombay Government, 1928-1932.
 Created Knight in June 1931 (Birthday
 Honour List). Chairman, Reception Com-
 mittee, All Faiths, Conference, 1932; and
 Maha Sabha Conference, Bombay, 1933;
 conferred title of "The Promoter of Faith"
 by Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya in 1934;
 and Chairman of the Reception Committee of
 All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference,
 Bombay in 1934. Chairman of the
 Board of Directors of the Provincial Land
 Mortgage Bank, Bombay; nominated as a
 substitute Delegate for India by the Secretary
 of State for India in consultation with H.E.
 The Viceroy for the Assembly of the League
 of Nations, 1937. *Address :* Balwant Bag,
 Thana; Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay

PRAG NARAIN, RAI BAHADUR, M.L.A., U.P. Is the premier Tahsildar of Mauawan and pays Rs. 40,000 annually as land revenue. He devotes his time and money to the welfare of



the Kedar Nath Diamond Judicial High School, Mauawan, founded by the late Lala Kedar Nath Sahab. Besides the High School, he maintains a Sanskrit Pathashala and an Ayurvedic Dispensary and annually awards Rs. 1,500 as scholarships to poor students. He is a member of the Lucknow University Court and has

contributed large sums of money to many philanthropic works and institutions in the province. As a special Hon. Magistrate, member of the District Board and the Advisory Committee of the Court of Wards, etc., he is a conspicuous and popular figure in the district. He was also a member of the U.P. Legislative Council from 1928 to 1930 and 1935 to 1936. *Born* : 1897. *Address* : Mauawan, U.P.

PRAMATHANATH, BANERJEE, Professor, Dr. M.A. (Cal.), D. Sc. Econ. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law; Member, Legislative Assembly; Muto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1920-35; President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta University, 1931-33; *b.* November 1879. *Educ.* : at Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Economics, England. Professor in the Bishop's, City, Ripon and Scottish Church Colleges, Calcutta, 1905-1913; Delegate to the Congress of Universities; Oxford, 1921; Member, Bengal Legis. Council, 1923-30; Fellow, Calcutta University; Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University since 1923; Dean Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1929-30; President, Bengal Economic Society, since 1927; Member Bengal Unemployment Enquiry Committee, 1923; President, Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society, 1930-37; President, Indian Economic Conference, 1930. *Vice-President*, Congress Nationalist Party, Bengal; Member Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry. *Publications* : A study of Indian Economics, First Edition, (1911); Public Administration in Ancient India; Fiscal Policy in India; a History of Indian Taxation; Indian Finance in the Days of the Company; and Provincial Finance in India. Indian Budgets; Military Expenditure in India; (in preparation). *Address* : 4A, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta.

PRASAD, HON'BLE KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH, K.C.S.I. (1937), Kt. (1935), C.S.I. (1931), C.I.E. (1923), O.B.E. (1919); M.A. (Oxon.), Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, *b.* Jan. 17, 1890. *Educ.* : Allahabad University, Lincoln College, Oxford. Assistant and Joint Magistrate; Magistrate and Collector, 1903-21; Provincial Reforms Officer, 1920; Secretary to Government, U.P. 1921-27; Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1927-1931. Resigned Indian Civil Service, April 1933. Home Member to U.P. Government, 1933; Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1st April 1935. *Address* : Delhi and Simla.

PRASAD, RAJENDRA, M.A., M.L., b. 3 Dec. 1884. Educ. : Presidency College, Calcutta. *Vakil*. High Court, till 1920. Professor, Univ. Law College, Calcutta, 1914-18; Member, Senate of Patna University since its foundation; resigned in pursuance of non-co-operation resolution; Secretary and President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years; President, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1920 and 1929; Vice-Chancellor. "Bihar Vidyapith," founded Patna Law Weekly; General Secretary, Reception Committee, Gaya Congress, 1922; President, 48th Session, Indian National Congress, held in Bombay, October 1934; President, Bihar Central Relief Committee; President, Quetta Central Relief Committee, Karachi, 1935; Secretary, All-India Parliamentary Committee, 1936; Member, Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee. The honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Allahabad in 1937. *Address* : Patna.

PRITAM KUNWAR RANI is the grand-daughter of Sir Baba Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E., of Montgomery. She was married the late

Raja Jugat Kumar of Sahaspur Bhari Estate, who died in a motor accident on 7th March 1934 at the age of 23. He left only a daughter, Rajkumari Diamond Jugat Preminder Mohil, who is about six years now. Pritam Kunwar is a well educated and liberal minded young lady. Educated in Queen Mary College, Lahore. She takes a keen interest in women's education and reforms and is a good speaker. She is doing publicity work for the emancipation of women and is a frequent contributor to the press. *Recreations* : Music and Tennis. *Address* : Sahaspur Palace, Dist. Moradabad.



PUDUKKOTTAL, HIS HIGHNESS SRI BRIHAD-AMBA DAS RAJA RAJAGOPALA TONDAMAN BAHADUR, RAJA OF b. 1922. Installed 19th November 1928. Minor. The State has an area of 1,179 sq. miles and population of 400,694 and has been ruled by the Tondaman dynasty for centuries. Salute 11 guns. *Address* : New Palace, Pudukkottal.

PUDUMJEE, NOWROJEE, 1st Class Sardar of Deccan, Bombay, C.I.E. *b.* 1841. *Educ.* : Poona Coll. under Sir Edwin Arnold, war mem. of Bombay Leg. Council; Promoter and Chairman of several Industrial and Banking Companies. *Address* : Pudumjee House, Poona.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Sir, Kt. (1923), C.I.E. (1919), M.B.E. Cotton Merchant. *b.* 30th May 1879. *Educ.* : Elph. Coll. Bombay. Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee; Director, Reserve Bank of India; Member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926). Delegate to Round Table Conference (1930-33). President, East India Cotton Association. *Address* : "Sunseta", Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

QURAIISHI, GHULAM JILANI, KHAN BAHADUR, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Madras. He had a distinguished career in the Judicial service



being a Judge of the Presidency Court of Small Causes, Madras, District and Sessions Judge at Secunderabad and several Districts of the Madras Presidency, has been the President of the Waki Committee appointed by Madras Government, is a Nationalist Muslim with liberal views and a leader of the Muslims in Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts.

b. December 10, 1880. *Address:* Pnthur Maridau, Trichinopoly, S. I.

RADHAKRISHNAN, Sri S., Kt. (1931), M.A. D. Litt. (Hon.); Professor of Comparative Religion, Oxford University 1936. Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair. King George V, Professor of Philosophy and President, Post Graduate Council in Arts, Calcutta University, Member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. *b.* 5th Sept. 1888. *Educ:* at the Madras Christian College; For some time Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras, Mysore University, Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester College, Oxford, Hibbert Lecturer, 1929-1930. *Publications:* *Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore*; *The Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy*; *Indian Philosophy in the Library of Philosophy*; *Philosophy of the Upanishads*; *The Hindu View of Life*; *The Religion we need*; *Kalki, or the Future of Civilisation*; *"East and West in Religion on an Idealist View of Life"*; *article*; *Indian Philosophy in Encyclopedia Britannica*, and several others on Philosophy and Religion in *Mind*, *International Journal of Ethics*, *Hibbert Journal*, etc. *Address:* University, Waltair

RAFIUDDIN AHMAD MAULVI, Sri, Kt. (1932); Bar-at-Law, J.P. *Educ:* Deccan College, Poona and University College, London. Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1892; Practised for some years at the Privy Council. As a journalist was a regular contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*; *The Times*, and *The Pall Mall Gazette*; holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal. First elected to Bombay Council 1909; appointed Minister, Bombay Government in June 1928 and re-appointed Minister, Bombay Government in Nov. 1930, resigned in 1932. *Address:* Poona.

RAGHAVENDRA RAO, E., Barrister-at-Law. *Educ:* Bilaspur and England. Practised as lawyer in Bilaspur. President, Provincial Congress Committee. Elected Member, C. I. Council since 1924; Leader Swarajya Party, twice Minister, C.P. Government; appointed Home Member in 1930; Ag. Governor 1936; Elected Member, C.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937; Chief Minister, C.P. Govt., April to July, 1937. *Address:* Bilaspur, C.P.

AHM, THE HON. SRI ABDUR, M.A., LL.D. (1919). K.C.S.I. (1924) President, Legislative Assembly. *b.* September, 1867. *m.* Nisar

Fatima Begum. Educ: Government High School, Midnapore, Presidency College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1890; practised as Advocate, Calcutta; Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900-03; Appointed Judge, Madras High Court; Fellow, Madras University since 1908. Member of the R. Commission on Public Services, 1913-15; officiated as Chief Justice, Madras, July to October 1910 and July to October 1919. *Publication:* "Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence." Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal, 1920-25; Member, Bengal Legis. Council, 1925-29; Leader of the Bengal Muslim Party; Member, Legislative Assembly 1931; Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly from 1931; leader of the "Opposition" in the Assembly, 1931-34; Member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England, President of the Indian Legislative Assembly since January 1935; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1935. *Address:* 217, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

RAHIMTOOLA, FAZAL IBRAHIM, B.A., J.P., Member, Indian Tariff Board, Merchant. *b.* 21st October 1895. *m.* Jaiabab, d. of Ali-mahomed Fazalbhoy. *Educ:* St. Xavier's High School and College, Bombay, passed

First LL.B. examination, studied upto 2nd LL.B. Poona Law College; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-1930; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust, 1921-1930; Member, Advisory Committee, Bombay Development Department, 1922; Member, Advisory Committee —appointed to advise Government about Liquor shops in Bombay City, 1922; was appointed by the Government of India on Government Securities Committee for considering the proposition with regard to the establishment of 3 and 3½ per cent. Government Papers; Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1921-1930; Member of Executive Council of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts Association; representative of the Corporation on B. B. & C. I. Railway Advisory Council; Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association; Member, Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Railway Board; Member, Haj Inquiry Committee, 1929; Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference; President, Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers' Conference; Director, Sultanika Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Director, Tata Construction Co., Ltd., represented Bombay Government on the Committee of Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute to advise Government of U. P., Secretary and Promoter of All-India Muslim Conference; Secretary, All-India Minorities Conference; Member, Central Broadcasting Advisory Council; Director, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., Automobile Acceptance Corporation; Member, Standing Committee for Haj and East India Association



London; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1920-1930, appointed Member of the Indian Tariff Board, 1930. Appointed Ag. President of the Indian Tariff Board, Nov., 1932. President, Indian Tariff Board, 1935; Member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937; recipient of Coronation and Silver Jubilee Medals; conducted the following inquiries as Member and President of the Indian Tariff Board from 1930 to 1937:—Indian Sugar Industry, 1930 and 1937 (1937 Special Sugar Board); Indian Paper Industry, 1931 and 1936 (1936 as President); Wire and Wire Nails Industry; Electric Wire and Cables; Glass Industry; Indian Cotton Textile Industry, 1932 and 1935 (1935 Special Tariff Board); Sericulture Industry (as President); Indian Woollen Industry. Address: "Ismail Building", Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAHIMTOOLA, SIR IBRAHIM, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., G.B.E. (1935). b. May 1862; joined his elder brother Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rahimtoola in 1880; entered Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1892; President of Corporation 1899. Member of the Bombay City Improvement Trust for 20 years from, 1898; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1899-1916; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1912; President, Fiscal Commission, 1921; Member of Bombay Executive Council in charge of Education and Local Self-Government, 1918-1923; President, Legislative Council, 1923-1926; Member of the Royal Commission on Labour; President, Legislative Assembly (1931); resigned in 1933. Address: Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

RAJ KANWAR, LALA, M.A., P.C.S. (retired). Chief Minister, Patna State, since Oct. 1936. b. March 31, 1882. Educ.: Forman Christian and Law Colleges, Lahore; Arnold Gold Medalist and Gulab Singh-Denzil Ibbetson Diamond Jubilee Purseman (Punjab University, 1902); was for short periods on the professorial staff of the Central Training College and Forman Christian College, Lahore, 1903. Held appointments in the Judicial and Revenue Departments and as Munsiff in the Punjab, 1903-12. Deputed to Gwalior State as Personal Assistant to Settlement Commissioner, 1913; Under-Secretary, Political Department, 1915; Officiating Deputy Secretary, Political Department, 1916; Officiating Member, Bench Appeal Mal (Revenue), 1917; Deputy Commissioner, Customs and Excise, 1918; Officer on Special Duty, Political Department, 1918. Promoted to Punjab Civil Service, 1919. Political Secretary, Gwalior State 1920; Manager, Gwalior State Trust, 1923; Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1925; Foreign and Political Minister, 1925; Reverted to Punjab Civil Service, 1927; Officer on Special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, 1927-28; Under-Secretary to Government Punjab in the Local Self-Government and Revenue Departments, 1929-31; Secretary, Punjab Sources of Revenue Committee, 1931; Sub-Divisional Officer, Additional District Magistrate, etc., 1932-36. Publications: (1) Miscellany—A Collection of Political Odds and Ends chiefly relating to Gwalior and (2) Note on Gwalior Treaties. Address: Balangir, Patna State, Orissa.

RAIKUT, THE HON. MR. PRASANNA DEV, M.L.A., Minister for Excise and Forest, Govt. of Bengal; Sole proprietor of the Baikunthapur Raj Estate in the district of Jalpaiguri. b. 1893; m. in the Lakhimpur family in Assam; Educ.: Rajkumar College, Raipur (C.P.). Devoted best part of his life in promoting industries and banking in the Province; a member of the Bengal Leg. Council for the last 15 years. Address: 21, Mulien Street, Calcutta.

RAI, PANDIT C., B.A., BAR-AT-LAW, M.L.A. (Punjab). He is a leading criminal lawyer in the Punjab and Kashmir



State and a big landlord of Sialkot district. He has been a member of the Sialkot Municipality for the last seven years. He is the President of Ifindu Sabha, Sialkot, of the Old Boys' Association, Murray College, Vice-President of the Boy Scouts' Association, Sialkot, and a member and office-holder of several other public institutions. b. January 12, 1884. Address: "Anand Villas," Sialkot, Punjab.

RAIS, KHAN BAHADUR SARDAR IL AMIR SAHIB M., M.L.A., Bombay. Merchant and Hon. second class Magistrate of Palghar in Thana Dist. b. 1882. Entered public life in 1905 and was a member of the Taluka Local Board for 20 years, District Local Board for 24 years and Dist. School Board for 10 years. He is the Chairman of the Fund Committee of the Konkani Muslim Education Society. He had been to Haj in 1924. Has built up a great reputation and good fortune in the Thana Dist. Besides owing large estates at Manor and Palghar, he is in possession of 3,000 acres of agricultural lands; deals in rice, timber, salt and charcoal on a very large scale; is the owner of two Inam villages covering land of over 3,000 acres and of salt pans paying duty to the extent of three to four lakhs of rupees to Government yearly; is the richest man in the Thana District. Among his various donations to charitable institutions those given to the Amer Hostel at Dordi and to the two Mosques at Manor and Palghar deserve special mention. Address: Manor, via Palghar, Thana District.



RAJA, TRIBHOVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Porbandar State, *b.* 6th November 1893. *m.* Miss Taralaxmi R. Khandedia. *Educ.*: Bahadurkhanji High



School, Junagad, Bahadur College, Junagad; Wilson College, Bombay and Government Law School, Bombay. Lecturer in History in Wilson College (1914-16); Naib Dewan and Sarnayadhlsh, Wankaner State (1917-20); Deputy Revenue Commissioner, Junagad State (1920-21); Huzar Personal Assistant and Revenue

Minister, Lulabli State (1921-1930); appointed Dewan, Lunawada State (1930); appointed Foreign and Political and Finance Minister, Bikaner, January (1933); reverted to Lunawada, July (1933); appointed Dewan, Porbandar State, August (1934); created a Tazul Sirdar (Dowli) of the Porbandar State, July 1936. *Address*: Porbandar (Kathilawar).

RAJAH, M. G. RAO RAHADUR, M.L.A. Madras. After a brilliant educational career in the Madras Christian College he started life as a school master in 1905. In 1917, he led a deputation on behalf of the Depressed Classes

before the late Rt. Hon. E. S. Montague. He gave evidence before the Public Services Commission and the Indian Franchise Committee; was nominated to the Madras Council in 1919 and continued as a member till 1926. In 1927 he was nominated to the Central Legislative Assembly and was a member of that body till 1937. He was a member of the Indian Central Committee of the Simon Commission and visited England in connection with the new reforms. He has been the elected President of the All-India Depressed Classes Association since 1926; presided over the All-India Depressed Classes Conference in Nagpur, Delhi, Gurgaum, Simla and Bombay and took a prominent part in the Poona Pact. For a short period in 1937 he was Minister for development, Madras. *b.* June 17, 1883. *Address*: "Lallegro," St. Thomas Mt., Madras.



RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, THE HON. MR. C., B.A., B.L., Premier, Government of Madras in charge of Home and Finance portfolios; *b.* 1879 in a village near Hosur, Salem District; *Educ.*: Central College, Bangalore, Presidency College and Law College, Madras; joined Bar in 1900; had a lucrative practice at Salem. Joined Rowlatt Act Satyagraha campaign, 1919 and the Non-co-operation movement in 1920; Edited Mr. Gandhi's paper *Young India* during the latter's imprisonment. General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, 1921 to 1922 and Member, Working Committee of the Congress throughout the Non-co-operation campaign; Member of the Council of the All-India Spinners

Association from the beginning up to 1935; Secretary, Prohibition League of India; Member-in-charge, Anti-drink campaign of the Indian National Congress. For many years Director of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha; conducts a village Ashram for reviving hand-spinning and abolition of untouchability. Took charge of the Presidency of the Indian National Congress after the conviction of Dr. Kitchlew but handed over the Presidency to Balu Rajendra Prasad in view of developments arising out of Mr. Gandhi's fast on untouchability-revival issue. Member, All-India Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, and President, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee till 1935. Elected to the Madras Leg. Assembly from the University constituency. Unanimously elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature. *Publications*: Some Tamil short stories and books on Socrates, Marcus Aurelius, Bhagavad-Gita and Upanishads and 'Chats Behind Bars'; also written a 'Prohibition Manual' containing all about the drink and drug problem in India. *Address*: Fazlillah Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras; Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengodu, S, India.

RAJAN, P. T., B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., b. 1892. *Educ.*: Ley's School, Cambridge, Jesus College, Oxford, called to the Bar in 1917 (Inner Temple). Went to England in 1909 and returned to India in 1919 and commenced practice in Madras. Is a member of the Uttamapalayam Mudallar family. Elected to the first, second and third Madras Legislative Councils by Madras (General-Rural) constituency when on all the three occasions he topped the polls; fourth time he was elected to the Council unopposed; Member of S.I.L.F.: a commissioned officer of the Indian Territorial Force. *Address*: "Palayam House," Tallakulam, Madras.

RAJAN, THE HON. DR. T. S. SOUNDHARA, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), 1911. Minister, Public Health and Religious Endowments, Government of Madras. *b.* August 1880, *Educ.*: St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Medical College and Medical School, Madras, Middlesex Hospital, London. Government service in Burma for three months in 1905; Practitioner in Rangoon till 1914; Practitioner at Srirangam, Trichinopoly (1914-1920); suspended practice for 2 years doing Congress work; built Rajan Clinic—a private General Hospital with X-ray and medical and surgical units. *Publications*: A number of medical and surgical papers and some small treatises on religion and nationalism. *Address*: Minister, Government of Madras Rajan Clinic, Trichinopoly.

RAJWADE, MAJOR-GENERAL SARDAR RAJA GANPAT RAO RAGHUNATH, C.B.E., Shaikat Jung, Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Army Minister, Gwalior Government. *b.* January 1885, *e.* at Victoria College, Lashkar. Commissioned Captain by His Highness Maharaja Scindia in 1903 in the third Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, appointed honorary A.D.C. to His Highness 1906, and Adjutant-General, Gwalior Army, 1909; Colonel in 1910; Commanded composite Gwalior Imperial Service



Regiment at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, receiving the Coronation Medal. In 1912 was honoured with the privilege of driving under the Palace portico, and awarded the Gwalior Medal, as well as the privilege of a seat on the Ghushia in Durbar. On 23rd May 1913 he was appointed Inspector-General, Gwalior Army, and a member of His Highness' Council. In recognition of War Services, the title of Shaikat Jung was conferred on him, and on 18th January 1917 he was appointed honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Viceroy. He was twice mentioned in despatches during the War and in 1918 His Majesty the late King Emperor was graciously pleased to confer on him the rank of Captain in the British Army, C.B.E. (Military Division) 1919. Succeeded to the estate and hereditary titles of his father, Nov. 1920. He is a first-class Sardar of the Deccan and holds Second Seat in the U. P. Durbar. Major-General, Gwalior Army, 1921. In 1930, Lt.-Colonel in 19th K. G. O. Lanciers Indian Army. Member, Indian Military College Committee, permanent member Standing Army Experts Committee appointed by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. A Donat of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. Promoted Associate Commander of the same order by His Majesty the King on 19th November 1937. Awarded Coronation Medal, 1937.

RAJPUT, JAMNADAS M., F.R. Econ. S. (Lond.), J. P., Government Contractor



and Managing Proprietor of Allied Advertising Association of India, Landlord, a keen social worker, member of the local Ward Municipal Schools Committee, a member of various leading Sports and social Clubs. *b.* in November 1904; *Educ.* at Bombay. *Address:* 231, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAM, THE HON. SIR SITA, M.A., LL.B., D.Lit., Rai Sahib (1939), Rai Bahadur (1923), Knight Bachelor (1931), President of the U. P. Leg. Council. *b.* 12th Jan. 1885; *m.* Srimati Dasdevi, sister of Lal Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore; *Educ.* Meerut, Allahabad. Member, Municipal Board (1910-20), Chairman, Education Com., and Vice-Chairman; Hon. Secretary, Meerut College (1923-34) and Trustee for life since 1907; Hon. Sec., Devanagiri High School (1913-37); Hon. Sec., Lyall Library,

Town Hall, Meerut, since 1911; elected member U. P. Leg. Council (1921-36); President, U. P. Leg. Council (1925-36); member, Executive Council, Allahabad University, for several years; member, Executive Council, Hindu University; founder of Depressed Class schools and Sevak Mandal at Meerut; member, Indian National Congress (1905-19). *Address:* Meerut, Lucknow.

RAMDAS PASTLU, V., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras. *b.* Oct. 1873. *Educ.* Madras Christian College, Member, Council of State since 1925. Leader of the Swarajist Party in the Council of State since 1926. President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and President South India Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Member of Senate, Madras University; President, Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association and All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association; Member, Central Committee, International Co-operative Alliance, London; Delegate to the 14th International Co-operative Congress held in September 1934 in London; Member, Central Banking Inquiry Committee; Member of the Governing body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Member, All-India Congress Committee and President, Madras Andhra District Congress Committee. *Publications:* Commentaries on the Madras Estate Land Act (Land Tenures). *Address:* Farhatbagh, Mysapore, Madras.

RAMAIA, A., M.A., Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London), Advocate, Madras; Adviser, Madras-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce, Director, Bureau of Economic Research. *b.* 1864, *m.* Kamalabai, *d.* S. Krishna Iyer of Tiruvartur. *Educ.* Madras Christian College, and Madras Law College. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924-25) and the Currency Commission (1925-26); Secretary, Madras District People's Association, 1925 to 1927. Frequently contributes to the British Press articles on Indian subjects especially economic and financial. *Publications:* "A National System of Taxation," "Monetary Reform in India"; "Law of Sale of Goods in India," "Commentary on the Reserve Bank of India Act," "Reserve Bank and Agricultural Credits." *Address:* Lakshmi Vilasam, Sandaipet Street, Madras, S. India.

RAMAKRISHNA REDDI, THAMIRALLAPALLE NALLARA REDDI, B.A., LL.M., M.L.A., Vakil. *b.* Aug. 1890, *m.* Syamalamma. *Educ.* Christian College, Madras, and Law College, Madras. Vice-President, Taluka Board, Chittoor; Member, District Board, Municipal Board, Chittoor; Hon. Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chittoor; Secretary, Dist. Co-operative Federation, Chittoor; President, Temple Committee, Chittoor; President, Taluka Board, Madanapalle; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1930-1934 Nov. Secretary, Democratic Party, Legislative Assembly President, District Board, Chittoor. Elected to the Madras Leg. Assembly, 1937. *Address:* Madanapalle, Madras Presidency.

RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATA. Kt., M.A., Hon. Ph.D. (Friburg), Hon. LL.D., (Glasgow and (Bombay): Hon. D.Sc. (Calcutta), (Bonn), (Dacca), (Madras) and (Paris), F.R.S. Awarded Nobel Prize for Physics (1930) Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. b. 7th November 1880. m. Lokasundarammal. Educ.: A.V.N. College, Vizagapatnam and Presidency College, Madras. Enrolled Officer, Indian Finance Dept., 1907-17; Palit Prof., Calcutta Univ., 1917-33; Hon. Secy., Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 1919-33; British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924; President, Indian Science Congress, 1928; Matteucci Medallist, Rome, 1929; Hughes Medallist of the Royal Society (1930), Fellow of the Institute of Physics, Asiatic Society of Bengal Hon. Mem. Ind. Math. Soc., Indian Chemical Society, and Patna Med. Assoc., Hon. Fellow, Zurich Phys. Soc. and Royal Phil. Soc., Glasgow. Publications: Experimental Investigations on Vibrations; Theory of Bowd Instruments; Molecular Diffraction of Light; Music. Instruments; X-ray Studies; and numerous scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Physics which was established by him and in British and American journals; President, Indian Academy of Sciences, 1934. Address: Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

RAMASWAMI AIYAR, The Hon. Sir C. P., K.C.I.E., cr. 1925; C.I.E. 1923; Dewar of Travancore since 1936; Fellow of Madras University; b. 12 Nov. 1870, o. s. of late C. R. Pattabhi Ramayyar,



Vakil, High Court and afterwards a Judge, Madras City Court; m. Sitammal, g. d. of C. V. R. Sastri, the first Indian Judge in Madras; three s. Educ.: Wesleyan High School, Presidency College, and Law College, Madras. Joined the Madras Bar, 1903, and led the original side soon afterwards; enrolled specially as

an Advocate, 1923; Fellow of University, 1912 Member of Madras Corporation, 1911, served on many committees; Member of the Indian National Congress and was its All-India Secretary, 1917-18; Madras Delegate to Delhi War Conference; Trustee Pachayappa's College Trusts, 1914-19; gave evidence before the Southborough Commission on Indian Reforms and the Weston Committee on Finance also before Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford; gave evidence in London before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1919; University Member of Legislative Council, Madras, 1919; Member of Committee to frame Rules under Reforms Act 1919; Member of Legislative Council under Reformed Constitution for Madras, 1920; Advocate-General for the Presidency, 1920; engaged from 1910 in almost all heavy trials in Madras; one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926 and 1927; Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee

on Public Health, 1927; Law Member of Madras Government, 1923-28; Vice-President Executive Council, 1924; resigned membership of Madras Government March 1928, and rejoined the Bar, April 1928; delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at Mysore, 1928; represented the State of Cochin before the Butler Enquiry Committee, 1928; member of the Sub-committee to draft constitution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Federation, 1930; Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee of the R.T.C., 1931, Acting Law Member, Government of India, 1931; Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Travancore; Member of the Consultative Committee of the R.T.C.; delivered the Convocation Address of the Delhi University, 1932; Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932; Acting Commerce Member of the Government of India, 1932; Chairman of the Committee appointed by Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; Delegate to World Economic Conference, 1933; drafted a new constitution for Kashmir, 1934; member of the Government of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure, 1935. Dewan of Travancore, 1936; Conferred the title of "Sachivthama" by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness 1936; Chief Commissioner, Travancore Boy Scouts Association, 1937; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937. Publications: Contributions to various periodicals on political, financial and literary topics; interested in French literature, Recreations: lawn-tennis, riding and walking. Address: Trivandrum, Travancore, India; The Grove, Mylapore, Madras; Delisle, Ootacamund, India. Clubs: National Liberal, Royal Automobile, Madras Cosmopolitan.

RAMANATHAN, THE HON. MR. S., M.A., B.L., Minister of Public Information, Government of Madras. b. 30th December 1895; Educ.: Pachaiyappa's College, Christian College, Law College, Madras, Address: Lloyds Road, Cathedral P. O., Madras.

RAMESAM, SIR VEPA, B.A., B.L., retired Judge, High Court, Madras. b. 27 July 1875. m. Lakshminarasamma. Educ.: Hindu Coll., Vizagapatnam; Presidency Coll., Madras, and Law Coll., Madras. Practised as High Court Vakil at Vizagapatnam from 1896 to 1900; at Madras, 1900-1920; Govt. Pleader, 1910-20; appointed Judge, 1920. Address: Gopal Vihar, Mylapore, Madras.

RAMPUL, CAPT. HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZAND-I-DILPIZIR-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULAH, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMRA NAWAB, SIR SAYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BARADUR, K.C.S.I., LL.D., MUSTAID JUNG. b. 17th Nov. 1906. Succeeded 20th June 1930. State has area of 892.54 square miles and population 464,919. Permanent Salute 15 Guns. Address: Rampur State, U.P.

RAMUNNI MENON, SIR KONKOTH, Kt., cr. 1933; Dewan Bahadur 1927; M.A. (Cantab.); LL.D. (Hon. Madras). *b.* Trichur, 14 Sept. 1872; *m.* V. K. Kalliani Amma, of Trichur; two sons and one *d.* *Educ.*: Maharaja's College, Ernakulam; Presidency College, Madras; Christ's College (scholar), Cambridge. Entered the Madras Educ. Department, 1898; Prof. of Zoology, 1910; retired 1927. Connected with the Madras University since 1912; Vice-Chancellor, 1928-34; Life Member of the Senate, nominated Member of the Madras Legislative Council on two occasions; represented the Madras University at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire at Edinburgh, 1931; Chairman, Inter-University Board 1932-33; Member, Council of State, 1934-36. *Address*: Vepery, Madras; Konkoth House, Trichur, Cochin State, South India.

RANA, TRIBHUVANRAI D., RAO BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bombay High Court, ex. Dewan Junagadh and Radhanpur. b. 1870.



Educ.: Bahdurkhanji High School, Junagadh, Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Appointed Asst. Durbar Agent, Alienation Settlement Office, Junagadh 1897; Durbar Agent 1899; granted by Junagadh State hereditary annuity of Rs. 360 in 1899; Legal Reformer, Junagadh State, 1900-1919; Political

Secretary, 1920; Dewan, 1921-23; Shifted to Rajkot for practice as pleader 1924; Nominated Member, Civil Station Committee, Rajkot, 1927; Member of Waterworks Committee; Vice-Chairman, Bench of Hon. Magistrates, 1927-1936; Chairman, 1936. Dewan, Radhanpur State, 1936-1937; President, Kathiawar Orphanage, 1937; created Rao Sahib, 1931; Rao Bahadur, 1935. *Address*: Rajkot, C.S.

RANCHHODLAL, SIR CHINUBHAI MADHOWLAL, Second Baronet, cr. 1913. *b.* 18 April 1906. *s.* of 1st Baronet and Sitochhanna, *d.* of Chunilal Khushalral. *s.* father, 1916. *m.* 30th November 1924 with Tanumati, *d.* of Jhaverilal Dulakidram Melita of Ahmedabad. (Father was first member of Hindu community to receive a Baronetcy). *Heirs*: Sons, (1) Udayan, *b.* 25 July 1929. (2) Kirildev, *b.* 15 March 1932. *A dau.* *b.* 1926. *d.* 1927. *Address*: "Shantikunj", Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

RANGACHARIAN, DEWAN BAHADUR TIRUVENKATA, B.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1925), since 1920, Vakil, High Court, Madras. b. 1865, *m.* Ponnammal, *d.* of S. Rajagopala Aiyengar of Srirangam. *Educ.*: S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly; Law College, Madras. Schoolmaster for 3 years; enrolled as Vakil, High Court, Madras, 1891; Professor, Law Coll., 1898-1900; Member, Madras Corps, since 1908; Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1916-1919; Elected Member, Leg. Assembly till 1935. Member, Indian Bar Committee; Mercantile Marine Committee; Escher Committee, Elected Dy. President, Leg. Assembly; Member, Indian Colonies Committee on

deputation at London with the Colonial Office; President, Telegraph Committee, 1921; Member, Frontier Committee; Chairman, Madras Publicity Board. Represented India at the opening by H. K. H. the Duke of York of the Federal Parliament at Canberra, Australia, 1927; Chairman, Indian Cinematograph Committee, 1928. Vice-Chairman, Madras Bar Council; Chairman, Army Retchment Committee, 1931. *Publications*: A book on Village Panchayats. *Address*: Ritherdon House, Vepery, Madras.

RANGANATHAM, ARCOT, B.A., B.L., b. 29 June 1879. *Educ.*: Christian and Law Colleges, Madras. Entered Government Service in 1901; resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915; entered Legislative Council in 1920 for Bellary District, re-elected in 1923, 1926 and 1930. Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924. Minister for Development, Madras, December 1926 to March 1928; Hon. Secretary, Young Men's Indian Association, Madras, from 1916; Hon. Organising Secretary and Treasurer, Reconstruction League, 1928, Joint General Secretary, Theosophical Society, Indian Section, 1931-34. Member, General Council, Theosophical Society, 1934. Director, India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet. Commissioner for Tirupati Tirumalai Devasathanams. *Publications*: Editor, (1923-32) "Prabandhu," a Telugu Magazine devoted to the education of the Electorate; Author of "Indian Village—as it is," "The World in Distress," "India, from a Theosophists Point of View." *Address*: Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras, S.; Tirupati, S.

RANGNEKAR, SAJRA SHANKAR, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, b. 20th December 1878; Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1924; Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1926-1927 and again in 1928; confirmed, April 1929. *Address*: High Court, Bombay.

RAO, THE HON. DR. U. RAMA, President, Madras Leg. Council, b. 17th September 1874; *Educ.*: Madras Christian College and Madras Medical College. Medical Practitioner, Madras; Councillor, Corporation of Madras; member, Madras Leg. Council; member, Council of State; resigned membership of Council of State in 1930. Was member, Madras Medical Council and its Vice-President; was Honorary Presidency Magistrate; was a member of the Senate of the Madras University; was President of the Indian Medical Association; Editor of "The Antiseptic" and "Health". District Superintendent, St. John's Ambulance Association, Madras; Organiser, Madras Ambulance Corps; Director, United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; organised Congress Hospital in Madras during the C. D. Movement in 1930. *Publication*: "First Aid in Accidents", "First Aid in Child Birth" and "Health Tracts" (in English, Tamil, Telugu and Canarese). *Address*: "Hawarden", Lauder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.

RAO, VINAYAK GANPAT, B.A. (Bom.), 1908, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1913; called to the Bar, 1914. Professor of French at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. b. 24 September

1888. *m.* Miss B. K. Kothare, *d.* of Mr. R. N. Kothare, Solicitor. *Educ.*: Elphinstone Middle School; Elphinstone High School; Elphinstone College; St. John's College, Cambridge; Grenoble University (France). Hon. Professor of French at the Elphinstone College, 1914-1917. Hon. Professor of French at the Wilson College, 1914-1917, 1921-1923. Officer d'Academie. Prof. of Law at the Government Law College, Bombay, 1923-1924 (June); Asst. Law Reporter, India Law Reports, Bombay Series for some time; joined the Educational Service; Prof. of French at the Elphinstone College from June 1924. Justice of Peace, 1927; Nominated member of the Bombay Corporation; Ex-Chairman of the Schools' Committee, Bombay Municipality; District Commissioner, Municipal Boy Scouts' Association; Member, Executive Council of the "Safety First" Association; Chairman, Junior Red Cross Society; A Trustee of the Prince of Wales Museum; Fellow of the Bombay University; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Bombay University; Lieutenant in the University Training Corps. *Address*: 347, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay (2).

RASHID, MOULVI KAZI ABDUR, KHAN BAHADUR, B.A., M.L.C., Bengal, graduated from the Dacca College in 1915. From 1915 to 1919 Headmaster of a Government-aided



High Madrasah at Dacca. In 1919 started a book-selling and publishing business at Dacca under the name of "The Provincial Library." In 1925, started a printing business known as the Provincial Machine Press. A zemindar and a leading publisher of Bengali, he is the sole owner and founder of Kazi Abdul Hamid Free Primary School at Narindia,

handed over to the Dacca Municipality; Secretary and benefactor of Mohajampur H. E. School and the Rampal K. A. Rashid H. E. School both in Dacca District; a member of the Dacca District School Board and Dacca University Court, Director and Treasurer of the Dacca Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., and the Dhakeshwari Cotton Mills Ltd., Bengal, a Life-Member and donor of Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage, Dacca; a Member of the Managing Committee of the Priyanath H. E. School; a member of the Governing Body of Sir Salimullah Intermediate College, Dacca, and Chairman of the Jalangir Nagar Traders' Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Dacca. *b.* 1892. *Address*: Canal View, Narindia Road, Dacca, Bengal.

RASUL, BERGAM AIZAZ, Deputy President, U. P. Leg. Council m. Syed Almaz Rasul, Taluqdar, Jalalpur, Oudh, and member U. P. Leg. Assembly. *Educ.*: Queen Mary's College, Lahore. Sole elected woman member of the U. P. Legislative Council; member of the Saudila Municipal Board; Standing Com. member of the All-India Women's Conference; Hon. Secretary, Oudh Ladies' Club; member of the Lady Haig Needlework Guild and U. P. Girl Guides' Association. *Address*: Saudila, Hardoi Dist., Oudh.

RAU, SIR RAGHAVENDRA, M.A. (Madras Univ.), Created Knight Bachelor in Feb. 1937. *b.* 24 May, 1889. *m.* Satyabhama Rau. *Educ.*: Kundapur High School, Mangalore Govt. College and Madras Christian College. Entered the Indian Audit and Accounts Service in 1912 as the result of a competitive examination. After serving in various accounts offices, entered the Government of India Secretariat Finance Department in 1921. After 5 years during which he was Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary in that Department and was attached to the Lee Commission as an Assistant Secretary on the financial side, joined the Railway Department in 1926. Became Director of Finance in 1928, and officiated as Financial Commissioner of Railways for the first time in 1929 and was appointed substantively to that post in 1932. On completion of the prescribed tenure of 5 years in that post appointed Accountant General, Bombay, in 1937. *Address*: Accountant General, Bombay.

RAZA ALI, SYED SIR, B.C.E. (Kt. 1935) *Ex-B.A., L.L.B.* (Allahabad Univ.) *Address*: Abulhas Lane, Bankpur, Patna. *b.* 29 April 1882. *Educ.*: Government High School, Moradabad and Mahomedan College, Aligarh. Started practice at Moradabad in 1908 and was a radical in politics; returned to U.P. Legis. Council 1912; took prominent part in Cawnpore Mosque agitation; elected Trustee of Aligarh College; gave evidence before Islington Commission and Southborough Committee; returned unopposed to U.P. Council in 1916 and 1920; was one of those responsible for introducing separate Moslem representation in Municipal Boards in U.P.; took active part in negotiating the Congress League Compact in 1916; same year settled at Allahabad; identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differing from non-co-operation programme; became independent in politics 1920, member of Council of State 1921-1926, elected member of Delhi University Court; was member of North West Inquiry Committee and signed majority report; headed two deputations of Moslem members of Indian Legislature to Viceroy in 1922 and 1923 in connection with Turkish question; gave non-party evidence before Reforms Inquiry Committee in 1924; President, All-India Moslem League, Bombay Session, Decr. 1924. Member, Govt. of India's Deputation to South Africa (1925-1926). Substituted Delegate Government of India's Delegation to Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1929. Agent of the Government of India, 1935-38. *Publications*: Essays on Moslem Questions (1912); "My Impressions of Soviet Russia," (1930). *Address*: Moradabad.

RAY, SIR PROFULLA CHANDRA, KT., C.I.E., D.Sc. (Edin.), Ph. D. (Cal.), Palit Prof. of Chemistry, Univ. Coll. of Sc., Calcutta. *b.* Bengal, 1861. *Educ.*: Calcutta; Edinburgh Univ. Graduated at Edinburgh, D.Sc., 1887; Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta Univ., 1908; Hon. D.Sc., Durham Univ., 1912. President, National Council of Education, Indian Chemical Society; Founder and Director, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd. *Address*: College of Science, Calcutta.

READYMONEY, SIR JEHANGIR COWASJI
JEHANGIR; see JEHANGIR.

REDDI, SIR VENKATA KURMA. (See under VENKATA KURMA REDDI.)

REED, SIR STANLEY, KT., K.B.E., LL.D.
(Glasgow). M.P. Aylesbury Division
1938. Editor, *The Times of India*,
Bombay, 1907-1929. b. Bristol, 1872. m.
1901, Lillian, d. of John Humphrey of Bom-
bay. Joined staff, *Times of India*, 1897;
Sp. Correspondent, *Times of India* and *Daily*
Chronicle through famine districts of India,
1900; tour of Prince and Princess of Wales
in India, 1905-06; Amir's visit to India,
1907, and Persian Gulf, 1907; Jt. Hon. Sec.,
Bombay Pres., King Edward and Lord
Hardinge Memorials; Ex. Lt.-Col. Commandg.
Bombay L. H. Represented Western India
at Imp. Press Conf., 1909. Address:
The Times of India, Salisbury Square House,
Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4.

REID, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ROBERT NEIL, M.A.
(Oxon.). K.C.S.I., K.G.I.E. Kalsur-I-Hind
Gold Medal, 1924. Governor of Assam.
b. 15 July 1883. m. Amy Helen Disney,
1909. Educ.: Malvern and



Brasenose Coll., Oxford;
I.C.S. 1900; arrived in India
1907, Asst. Magte., Bengal;
Under-Secretary, 1911-14;
I.A.R.O., 1916-19; Magte.
and Collector 1920-27.
Secretary, Agriculture and
Industries Department,
1927-28; Commissioner,
Rajshahi Division, 1930;
Offg. Chief Secretary,
1930-31; Member of Execu-
tive Council, Bengal, from Jan. 1934. Address:
Government House, Shillong; The Warren,
Thorpness, Suffolk.

REILLY, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR BERNARD DRAWDON,
K.C.M.G. (1934); C.I.E. (1926); O.B.E. (1918);
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Aden,
since April 1937. b. 25th March 1882. Educ.:
Bedford School. Joined Indian Army, 1902,
entered Indian Political Department, 1908;
served in India and Aden in various appoint-
ments. Officialled as Political Resident,
Aden, 1925 and 1926, and Resident and
Commander-in-Chief, Aden, in 1930 and 1931.
Appointed Resident and Commander-in-
Chief in March 1931, and Chief Com-
missioner, Aden, in April 1932. Appointed
His Majesty's Commissioner and Plenip-
otentiary to His Majesty the King of the
Yemen in December 1933 and concluded a
treaty with the Yemen in February 1934.
Address: The Residency, Aden.

REILLY, HENRY D'ARCY CORNELIUS,
Chief Justice of the High Court of
Mysore, 1934. b. 15th January 1876.
m. to Margaret Florence Wilkinson
(1903). Educ.: Merchant Taylors' School
and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Indian
Civil Service (Madras), arrived November
1899; Registrar of the High Court
of Judicature at Madras, 1910-1913; District
and Sessions Judge, 1916. Ag. Judge, High
Court of Judicature, Madras, 1924, 1925

and 1926; Temp. Addl. Judge, 1927; Per-
manent Judge, 1928. Address: Hillside,
Palace Road, Bangalore.

REMEDIOS, MONSIGNOR JAMES DOS, B.A.,
J.P. (Oct. 1918); Dean, Vicariate of Bombay
(1929); Chaplain, St. Teresa's Chapel and
Principal, St. Teresa's High School since
1904. Diocesan Inspector of School, 1920.
b. 9th August 1875. Educ.: at St. Xavier's
College and at the Papal Seminary, Kandy,
Ceylon. Address: St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum,
Bombay.

RESHIMWALE, KESHAVARAO GOVIND, B.A.
(Allahabad); b. April 1879. Educ.: St. Xavier's
High School, Bombay and Muir Central College,
Allahabad. Revenue Training in Central
Provinces; worked in Settlement Depart-
ment as Assistant Settlement Officer in 1907-
08; then as Inspecting Settlement Officer in
1910; then in Revenue Department as Amin
(Tehsildar), Subha (Collector), Director,
Land Records; then as Settlement Officer.
Was awarded the title of Musahib-i-Khas
Bahadur at the Birthday Durbar of H. H.
The Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar II
in 1930. Revenue Minister, Holkar State,
Retired, January 1933. Address: Nandlalpur
Indore City.

RICHMOND, SIR (ROBERT) DANIEL, KT. (June
1936), C.I.E. (June 1932); Chief Conservator
of Forests, Madras. b. 29 Oct. 1878. m.
Monica, only d. of Sir James Davy, K.C.B.
Educ.: Royal Indian Engineering College,
Coopers Hill. Joined Indian Forest Service,
Nov. 1901, served in various capacities includ-
ing Principal, Madras Forest College; Asst.
Inspector-General of Forests to Government
of India, 1919-1922; Conservator of Forests,
1923; Chief Conservator of Forests, 1927.
Retired, 1932; appointed Member, Madras
Services Commission; Chairman, 1934.
Address: Madras Club, Madras.

RIVETT-CARNAC, JOHN THURLOW, retired Dy.
Insp.-General of Police, Eastern Bengal and
Assam, 2nd s. of late Charles Forbes Rivett-
Carnac, Bengal Civil Service, and gr. s. of
Sir James Rivett-Carnac, Bart., Governor of
Bombay, 1838-41. b. 1856. m. 1887, Edith
Emily, d. of late H. H. Brownlow and has
four sons and one daughter. Entered
Indian Police, 1877, retired 1911, served in
Burma campaign 1886-7 (medal), and in Chin
Lushai Expedition, 1889-90 (clasp). Address:
Shillong, Assam.

RIZVI, SYED WAKIL AHMAD, B.A., LL.B.,
C.B.E. (1934), Minister, Interim Ministry;
President, C. P. Legislative Council. b.
Nov. 1885. Educ.: Government College,
Jubbulpore, M. C. C. Allahabad and Morris
College, Nagpur. Started practice at
Raipur as a High Court Pleader and rose to
the top; a staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim
unity; a nationalist in politics; entered Legis.
Council, 1927; elected President, Legis.
Council, 1931. Address: Raipur, C.P.

RIZVI, SYED AHMAD HUSAIN, KHAN BAHADUR, M.B.E., M.L.C., U. P., is a leading zemindar, businessman and is a honorary special first class Magistrate. He is a former Chairman of the Lucknow Improvement Trust and ex-senior Vice-Chairman of the Lucknow Municipal Board, is the proprietor of Messrs. Ahmad Husain Dildar Husain, Betel-Tobacco Manufacturers, Lucknow. He was appointed as a member of the Benares Municipal Inquiry Committee in 1931; is a Director



of the Campierganj Sugar Mills, Ltd., the Phraich Sugar Mills, Ltd., and the Sitapur Electric Supply Co., Ltd. He is also a member of the Northern India Local Board of Indian National Airways Ltd., Delhi, the Advisory Local Board of the Central Bank of India Ltd., Lucknow, the Committee of Oriental Studies in Lucknow University, and the Lucknow Improvement Trust; is a partner in many Mills and is a member or patron of many public institutions. *b.* 1883. *Address:* Abdul Aziz Road, Lucknow, U.P.

ROBERTSON, MAJOR-GENERAL DONALD ELPHINSTONE, C.B., D.S.O., Commander, Waziristan District. *b.* 22nd Dec. 1879. *m.* Eveline Catharine, *d.* of Sir John Mills. *Educ.:* Radley and Sandhurst. Joined Probyn's Horse in 1900; Chief Instructor, Cavalry School, 1921; A.A.G., Northern Command, 1924; Commander, Jhansi Brigade, 1928; Director, Personal Services, 1932. *Address:* Flagstaff House, D.I.K., N.W.F. Province.

ROERICH, PROFESSOR NICHOLAS K., Commander, Order of Imperial Russians of St. Stanislaus, St. Anne and St. Vladimir; Commander, First Class of Swedish Order of the Northern Star; French Legion of Honour Yugoslavian St. Sava I Cl. Grand Cross; Hon. President, Roerich Museum, New York, Hon. President, Union Internationale Pour le Pacte Roerich, Bruges, Hon. President, Permanent Peace Banner Committee, New York. (First World Conference of Roerich Pact Union held Bruges, Sept. 1931; Second Conference Bruges, Aug. 1932, Third International Peace Banner Convention, Washington, Nov. 1933); Roerich Pact was signed at White House, Washington by United States and 20 other American Republics on April 15, 1935; Hon. Member of Yugoslavian Academy of Art and Science, Vice-President of Archaeological Institute of America, Member of Academy of Rhoelms, Societaire of Salon d'Automne, Paris; Hon. Protector and President of 70 Roerich Societies in the world. *b.* St. Petersburg, 10th Oct. 1874; *s.* of Konstantin Roerich and Marie V. Kalasimikoff. *m.* 1901, Helena Ivanovna Shaposhnikoff, St. Petersburg; two sons. *Educ.:* School of Law, University of St. Petersburg; Studied drawing and painting under Michail O. Mikesline, also under Kulndy at Academy of Fine Arts, St. Petersburg and under Cormon and Puvis de Chavannes in Paris. Professor of Imperial

Archaeological Institute, St. Petersburg; and Assistant Editor of Art, 1898-1900; Director of School of Encouragement of Fine Arts in Russia, and President, Museum of Russian Art, 1906-1916; Archaeological excavations of Kremlin of Novgorod; exhibition and lecture tours in Sweden, Finland, Denmark and England, 1916-1919; came to United States, 1920; headed five years Art Expedition in Central Asia, making 500 paintings and collecting data on Asiatic Culture and Philosophy, 1923-1928; Roerich Museum established in his honour in New York City, 1923, now containing over 1,000 of his paintings; Roerich Halls established in Riga, Paris, Belgrad, Riga, Benares, Bruges, Naggar, Kyoto, Zagreb, Allahabad, Buenos-Aires; Praha, and Trinidad; 2,000 others of his paintings are in the Louvre, Luxembourg, Victoria Albert Museum, Stockholm, Helsinki, Chicago Art Institute, Detroit Museum, Kansas City Museum, Omaha Museum, Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow; Tripoli Museum, Buenos-Aires, National Museum, Vatican, etc., 1923-1929; headed American Central Asiatic Roerich Expedition, President, Founder of Urusvat Himalayan Research Institute, Naggar, Punjab, India; excavated prehistoric burial, Pondicherry, French India, 1930; Theatrical productions; Moscow Art Theatre; Covent Garden, Dhiaghileff Ballet, Chicago Opera, Composers League (Sacred Printemps with Stravinski); 1934-35 headed U. S. Expedition in search for drought resisting plants to Central Asia. *Publications:* Complete works 1914, Adamant 1924 (also in Russian and Japanese), The Messenger 1925 (Adyar-Madras) Paths of Blessing 1925, Himalaya 1926, Joya of Sikkim 1928, Altai-Himalaya 1929, Heart of Asia 1930 (also in Russian and Spanish), Flame in Chalice 1930, Shambhala 1930, Realm of Light 1931, Fiery Stronghold (1933); Monographs on Roerich by: Rostislavov, Gidoni, Serge Makovsky (Tolson d'Or), Jubilee Monograph 1916 Alex. Benois, Baltrushaitis, Remisoff, Himalaya Monograph, Corona Mundi Monograph, Vrais et Beau, New York, Monograph 1932-1935, Tandan, Tamy and Mongolian Monograph. Life Member of Bengal Asiatic Society; Life Member of Indian Society of Oriental Art; Hon. Member, Maha Bodhi Society, Calcutta; Hon. Member, Bose Institute, Calcutta. Paintings in India in Bharat Kala Bhawan, Benares, Allahabad Museum, Bose Institute, State gallery, Travancore Adyar Museum; Madras, Tagore, Shantiniketan, Urusvati Institute; Naggar, etc. *Address:* Estate in Naggar, Kulu, Punjab, British India.

ROUGHTON, NOEL JAMES, B.A. (Oxon.), 1908, C.I.E. (1932), I.C.S., Govt. of Central Provinces, *b.* 25 Dec. 1885. *m.* Muriel Edith Ross. *Educ.:* Winchester and New College, Oxford; Joined I.C.S. 1909 Central Provinces Commission; Under Secretary 1918; Dy. Commissioner 1919; Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations 1920; Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Credit, 1923; Dy. Secretary, Government of India Department of Commerce, 1925; Finance Secretary, C.P. Government 1928; Commissioner 1933; Chief Secretary 1933; Temporary

Member of Council, Revenue and Finance, 1934. Temporary Member of Council, Home, 1936; Chairman, Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee, 1936-37; Officiating Financial Commissioner, 1937. Address: Nagpur, Central Provinces.

ROWJEE: MAHOMEDHIOY IBRAHIMHIOY, J. P., Sheriff of Bombay, Vazir to H. H. The Aga Khan. *Born*: 1900. He is a leading member of the Ismaili Khoja Community and comes from a family wellknown for its charities. He became a member of the Ismaili Khoja Council in 1921 and was chosen as Secretary of the Ismaili Khoja Council a few years later, was Vice-President and President of the Ismaili Khoja Council; elected member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the last five years and is at present a member of the Standing Committee. He recently built a sanatorium at Matheran for the use of the Ismaili Khoja Community. Address: 185-187, Samuel Street, Bombay.



ROWLANDS, WILLIAM SHAW, B.A. (Oxon.), Hon. Mod. and Lit. Hum., Principal, Robertson College, Jubbulpore. *b.* Mar. 1, 1888. *m.* Gwladys Irene Scotland. Education: Beaumaris Llandoverly College and G.C.C. Oxon., Professor of Philosophy, Robertson College, 1912-1926; Head of the Department of Philosophy, Nagpur University, since 1924; 2nd Lieut., I.A.R.O., attached to 1st Vith Jat Light Infantry, 1918-1919. Publications: A Guide to General English (with N. R. Navlekar); Commentaries on Newman's "Idea of a University" and Walker's "Selected Short Stories." Address: Robertson College, Jubbulpore.

ROY, Rt. Rev. Augustin, Bishop of Coimbatore 1904-1931. *b.* France, 1863. Address: Catholic Cathedral, Coimbatore.

ROY, Sir Ganendra Prosad, Kt. (1926), Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers; *b.* 6 Feb. 1872. *m.* Merthias Goodeve Chuckerbutty. Educ.: Cooper's Hill. Appointed Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs on 1st Oct. 1894; Superintendent of Telegraphs on 4th Nov. 1907; Director of Telegraphs on 1st Oct. 1916 and Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, on 1st Feb. 1920; was Postmaster-General, Burma, from 14th Dec. 1921 to 13th April 1922; Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, from 1st December 1922 to 25th April 1923; Dy. Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, from 24th Dec. 1923 to 29th Feb. 1924; Ch. Engineer, Telegraphs, from 1st March 1924 to 7th Aug. 1925; Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, 1925-27. Address: Simla.

ROY, RAI BAHADUR SUKHAJ, Zemindar and Banker, Member of Legislative Assembly. *b.* 28th Sept. 1878. Educ.: Bhagalpur. Had been Municipal Commissioner for 15 years of Bhagalpur Municipality; an Hon. Magistrate for about 30 years; Member, Legis. Council, Bihar and Orissa; a member of Council of State and at present member of the Legislative Assembly; served as member, Advisory Board of E. I. Railway, Calcutta. Donated Rs. 30,000 to Bhagalpur Municipality and Rs. 25,000 to the Patna University. Address: Roynibas, Bhagalpur (Bihar and Orissa).

ROY, SURENDRA NATH, SASTRA VACHASPATI B.A., B.L. (Calcutta Univ.); Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, and Landholder. *b.* April 1862. Educ.: St. Xavier's College; Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Enrolled as Vakil of the High Court, 1883; enrolled Advocate, 1924; elected Vice-Chairman of the Garden Reach Municipality (first Mill Municipality in Bengal) in 1897; has been elected Chairman, South Suburban Municipality since 1900; Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, from 1895-1900; Member, Dist. Board of 24 Parganas from 1916-1922 elected Member, Bengal Legis. Council in January 1913 and elected to Council at subsequent elections; elected by the Members of the Bengal Legis. Council as President of High Prices Committee; elected first Deputy President of the Reformed Council in Feb. 1921; acted as Presidt. from May 1921 to Nov. 1922; introduced the Bengal Primary Education Bill in the Bengal Legis. Council and got it passed by the Council in 1919; elected Member of Bengal Legislative Council from 1913-1929; was first member of Sanitary Board, Bengal, for nine years; was elected representative of the Bengal Legislative Council to the Indian Institute of Science; nominated by Bengal Government to the High Court Retrenchment Committee presided over by Sir Alexander Muddiman; served as Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council; is Secretary of Bengal Landholders' Association; member of the Indian Association; was Chairman of the All-Bengal Ministerial Officers' Conference held at Burdwan. Publications: (1) "A History of the Native States of India", a Local Self-Government in Bengal; Financial Condition of Bengal; "Suggestions for the solution of the present Economic problem," etc. Address: Behala, Calcutta.

RUSHBROOK-WILLIAMS, LAURENCE FREDERIC, M.A., B. Litt. (Oxon.), 1920, O.B.E., 1920. C.B.E. (1923) Personal Asst. to H. H. Maharaja Jam Sahib, formerly Foreign Member, Patiala Cabinet, Joint Director of Indian Princes Special Organisation. Membre Associe of the International Diplomatic Academy of France. *b.* 10 July 1891. *m.* 1923, Freda *e. d.* of Frederick Chance; two s. one *d.* Educ.: University College, Oxford; Private study in Paris, Venice, Rome; Lecturer at Trinity College, Oxford, 1912; travelled Canada and U.S.A.; 1913; Fellow of All Souls, 1912; attached General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, 1916. Professor of Modern Indian History.

Aljababad University, 1915-1919: on special duty with the Government of India 1918-1921 in India, England and America; Official Historian of the Indian Tour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1921-22: Secretary to the Indian Delegation at the Imperial Conference, 1923: Director of Public Information, Government of India, to end of 1925. Political Secretary to Representative of the Indian Princes at the League of Nations 1925 and Substitute Delegate to the Assembly. Adviser to Indian States Delegation, Round Table Conference. *Publications*: History of the Abbey of S. Albans; Four Lectures on the Handling of Historical Material; Students Supplement to the *Ain-i-Akbari*: A Sixteenth Century Empire Builder: India under Company and Crown: India in 1917-18; India in 1919: India in 1920: India in 1921-22: India in 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25; General Editor, "India of Today" and India's Parliament, Volumes 1, 2, 3, *seq.* *Address*: The Palace, Jammu, Kathiawar

RUSSELL, COL. ALEXANDER JAMES HUTCHISON, C.B.E., K.H.S., M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M., Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India. b. 30th August, 1882. m. Jessie Waddell Muir. *Educ.*: Dollar Academy, St. Andrew's University, Cambridge University, School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, Military Service, 1907-12. Prof. of Hygiene, Medical College, Madras, 1912-17; Director of Public Health, Madras, 1921-28; Royal Commission on Labour, Medical Assessor, 1920-31; Public Health Commissioner with Government of India. *Publications*: McNally's Sanitary Handbook for India, 5th and 6th Editions 1917 and 1923; Various publications on Cholera. *Address*: New Delhi and Simla.

RUSSELL, SIR GUTHRIE, K.C.I.E. (1937) Kt. (1932), Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1937), B.Sc., A.M. Inst. C.E., M. Inst. E. (India), J.P., Chief Commissioner of Railways, Hon. Col., N. W. Rly. Regiment, Member of the Council of State. s. of the Rev. John and Mrs. Russell, Lochnaw, Scotland. b. 19th Jan. 1887. m. Florence Hoggie, d. of the late Rev. Peter and Mrs. Anton, Kilysyth, Scotland. *Educ.*: at Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University; graduated B.Sc., in 1907. Served Engineering Apprenticeship with Messrs. Niven and Haddin, Civil Engineers, Glasgow, in 1907-1910; and then joined the staff of the North British Railway. Appointed Asst. Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway 1913; Resident Engineer 1919; Asst. Secretary to the Agent 1920; Deputy Agent Junior 1922; Controller of Stores 1923; services lent to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway 1925; Deputy Agent Senior 1925; appointed off. Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1926; confirmed as Agent 1927; appointed Member Engineering, Railway Board 1928; Chief Commissioner of Railways, 1929. President of the Institution of Engineers (India) 1933-34. *Address*: Government of India, Simla and Delhi.

RUTNAGUR, SORABJI MUNOHERJI, J.P. M.R.S.A. (Lond.), Journalist and Technical Adviser. b. 21 January 1865. m. 7th Jan. 1893, Dhunbai M. Banaji. *Educ.*: Fort High School, Bombay and received practical training as mill manager in local cotton mills. Founder and Editor of the *Indian Textile Journal* since 1890. *Publications*: "Electricity in India" (1912). "Bombay Industries: The Cotton Mills" (1927) with an Introduction by H.E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay; "Men and Women of India" (1908), published under the patronage of Their Excellencies the Viceroy of India and the Governors of Bombay and Madras, Joint Editor, *Indian Municipal Journal and Sanitary Record* (1900 to 1903). Member of the first Managing Committee of the "Bombay Sanitary Association" inaugurated by H.E. the Governor in 1903. Nominated on the Board of Bandra Municipality by Government for 1917-1920 and Chairman of the War Publicity Committee for the Bandra Mahal in 1918. Author of several patented inventions and Director of the Patents Department of M. C. Rutnagar & Co. since 1890. *Address*: Perry Cross Road, Bandra, Bombay.

SABNIS, RAO BAHADUR SIR RAGHUNATHRAO V., Kt. (1925), B.A., C.I.E. b. 1 April 1857. *Educ.*: Rajaram H.S., Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Ent. *Educ.* Dpt.; held offices of Huzur Chitnis and Ch. Rev. Officer Kolhapur; Diwan, Kolhapur State, 1898, 1925, retired (1926). Hon. Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Kolhapur, 1931; Fellow of Royal Society of Arts, Asiatic Society, Bombay Br.; President of the Halkia Panclayat (District Local Board), Kolhapur; Chairman of the Board of Director, of the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd. *Address*: Kolhapur, Shahupuri.

SACHSE, SIR FREDERIC ALEXANDER, B.A. (Cantab.), Knighted (1888): C.S.I. (1895); C.I.E. (1930); Member, Board of Revenues, Bengal. d. 27 Feb. 1878. m. Hilda Margaret, Gatey, d. of Joseph Gatey, K.C. *Educ.*: Liverpool College and Caius College, Cambridge. Settlement Officer, Myseningsh and Director, Land Records, and Rev. Secretary. *Publications*: "Myseningsh District Gazetteer." *Address*: c/o Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

SADIQ, HASAN, S., B.A., Bar-at-Law, Member, Legis. Assembly 1923-26; 1930-34. President of Messrs. K. D. Shalkh Gulam Hussain & Co., Carpet Manufacturers. b. 1888. *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore and Gray's Inn, London; President, Anjuman Islamiya, Amritsar; President, Literary Club, Amritsar; President, Tazim Orphanage, Amritsar; takes active interest in Moslem education and political movements; President, Punjab and N. W. F. Province Post Office and R. M. S. Association, 1924-25; Presided over All-India Moslem Kashmiri Conference, 1923. For several years Chairman, Health and Education Committees of Amritsar Municipality. *Address*: Amritsar.

SAGRADA, RT. REV. EMMANUEL; Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Burma and Titular Bishop of Trina since 1909. *b.* Lodi, 1860. *Address*: Toungoo, Burma.

SAH, MOHAN LAL, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., U.P. *Born*: 31 May, 1895. He has been a member of U.P. Banking Enquiry Committee (1929-30); of the U.P. Rural Debts Enquiry Committee (1932) and of its Technical Committee (1932)



of the U. P. Industrial Finance Committee (1934-35) and of the U. P. Electricity Enquiry Committee (1938). Nominated member U.P. Legislative Council 1934 to represent Banking Interests during consideration of debt bills. Member Naiin Tal Municipal Board 1921-24 and Senior Vice-Chairman since 1933. Officiated as its Chairman (1935-36).

Address: Bank Building, Raikhet.

SAHA, MEGHNAD, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.A.S.B., Head of Physics Dept., Allahabad Univ. *b.* 1893 at Seroratal in Dacca Dist. *Educ.* Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta. Lecturer in Physics and Applied Mathematics, Calcutta Univ. 1916; Premchand Roychand Scholar, 1918; worked at the Imperial College of Science, London, 1921-22 and in Berlin: Khaira Prof. of Physics, Calcutta Univ. 1921-23; Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ. 1923; Life Member of Astronomical Society of France; was Foundation Fellow of Inst. of Physics; Fellow of Roy. Soc. (1927); Indian Representative at Volta Centenary, Como, 1927; Fellow, Asiatic Soc. of Bengal, 1930; founded U.P. Academy of Sciences and elected First President, 1931; Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad Univ., (1931-1934). Member, Quinquennial Reviewing Committee, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (1930); Member of Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association (1930-1933); Member of Council, Indian Institute of Science (1931-1934). President, Indian Science Congress, 1934. President, National Institute of Sciences, India, 1937; Director, Sitapur Sugar Works Ltd., Bihar. (Caruogic Travelling Fellow, 1936. Founder of a School of Research in Physics at Allahabad. *Publications*: On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity, 1918; On Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation, 1918; Selective Radiation Pressure, 1918; Theory of Thermal Ionisation and Physical Theory of Thermal Spectra, 1921-22; Explanation of Complex Spectra of Compounds, 1927; New X-rays, 1932; Author of a pamphlet "On the Need of a Hydraulic Research Laboratory in Bengal" and numerous Scientific papers, English, Continental and American. Author of a treatise on the Theory of Relativity; Author of a Treatise on Modern Physics; a Treatise on Heat; a Junior Text Book of Heat. *Address*: Department of Physics, Allahabad University, Allahabad.

SAHNI, RAI BAHADUR DAYA RAM, M.A. (1903); C.I.E. (1935); *b.* 1 Dec. 1879. *Educ.*: Punjab University, Lahore. Lecturer in Punjab University 1903-4; appointed Govt. of India scholar for training in Archaeology 1904; Asst. Superintendent, Archaeological Survey 1910; Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow, 1912; Superintendent of Archaeology in Kashmir (on deputation) 1913-17; Supdt. Archaeological Survey of India 1917-1925; Deputy Director-General of Archaeology 1925-1930; Director-General of Archaeology in India, 1931-35; now Director of Archaeology, Jaipur State. *Publications*: (1) Catalogue of Museum of Archaeology at Sarnath; (2) Guide to the Buddhist Ruins of Sarnath; (3) Contributed two chapters to Sir John Marshall's Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilisation; (4) Annual Report, Archaeological Survey of India for 1929-30, and annual reports of Circle Offices; (5) Archaeological Remains and Excavations at Bairat; (6) Contributed many articles to publications of the Department and other learned journals; (7) Excavated many ancient sites in India, including first systematic exploration of Harappa in the Punjab before Mohenjodaro was discovered. *Address*: Residency Road, Jaipur, Rajputana.

SAILANA, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SAHIB BHARAT DHARMA NIDHI DILEEP SINGH BAHADUR OF b. 18 March 1891. Succeeded the Gadi, 14 July 1919. *m.* first to the *d.* of A.H. the Maharawat of Partabgarh and after her death to the *d.* of the Rawat of Mejan Udaipur. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer. Salute 11 guns. President of Bharat Dharna Mahamandal, Benares and the Kurukshetra Restoration Society. *Address*: Sailana, C. I.

SAIYID ABDUR RAHMAN, KHAN BAHADUR, M.L.C., Retired Dy. Commissioner, Akola (Berar). *b.* 1861. *Educ.*: St. Francis de Sales's, Nagpur. Supdt., Commissioner's Office, Hoshangabad; Extra Asst. Commissioner; Dy. Commissioner, Akola (Berar), 1919-1921; Dy. Commissioner, Yeotmal; Per. Asst. to Commissioner of Berar in C. P. Commission; Official Receiver, Berar; President of many Municipalities and District Boards; Berar Mahomedan representative in C. P. Council. *Address*: Akola.

SAKLATVALA, SORABJI DORABJI, M.L.A., B.A., J.P., Director, Tata Sons Ltd. *b.* March 1879, *m.* Meherbai, *d.* of late Major Divercha, I.M.S.; *Educ.*: at St. Xavier's College; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1924; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1929-30 and 1930-31; Elected Member, Bombay Legislative Council, representing Millowners' Association, Bombay (Aug. 1934). Now Legislative Assembly. *Publications*: History of Millowners' Association, Bombay. *Address*: Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.



SAKLATVALA, SIR NOWROJI BAPUJI, K.B.E. (1937). *Ed.* (1933). *C.I.E.* (1923). *J.P.* Chairman, Tata Sons, Ltd. *b.* 10 Sept. 1875. *m.* Goolbal, *d.* of Mr. Hornasji S. Batilvala. *Ed.*: at St. Xavier's College, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1916; Employers' Delegate from India to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1921; Member, Legislative Assembly; representing Bombay Millowners' Association, 1925. *Address*: Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

SAKSENA, MOHAN LAL, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate *b.* 24th October 1896; *Ed.*: Church Mission High School, Lucknow, Canning College, Lucknow, University School of Law, Allahabad, Joided N.C.O. in 1920; member, Municipal Commission, 1923-35; member, U. P. Legislative Council and Chief Whip, Swaraj Party, 1924-26; General Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1928-35; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935. *Address*: Aminuddaula Park, Lucknow.

SALTER, MALCOLM GURNEY, B.A., Oxon. 1910; M.A., 1933, I.E.S., Principal, Daly College, Indore. *b.* 10 May 1887. *Ed.*: Cheltenham College and Hertford College, Oxford, Master at Winchester College, 1911. In Indian Educational Service since 1913. Great War Lieut. (T. Capt.), 12th Bengal Cavalry; Mesopotamia 1917-19; Assistant Master at Aitchison College, Lahore, 1920-23. *Address*: Daly College, Indore, Central India.

SAMBAMURTI, THE HON. MR. B., B.A., B.L., Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly. Prominent Congressman; gave up law practice to join N.C.O. Movement, (1921); General Secretary, Congress, (1925); organised Volunteer training camps as President of the Hindustan Seva Dal; President, Bengal Volunteer Conference; Member, Congress Working Committee, (1929); elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly, (1937). *Address*: Coconada; Legislative Assembly Hall, Madras.

SAMUULLAH KHAN, M., B.A., LL.B., Advocate. Vice-President, Government Press Employers' Union, (1920-1930). *b.* 1889. *m.* Miss Irasunissa A. Jalli. *Ed.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Worked on many war committees during the war; Secy., Prov. Khilafat Committee, C.P. 1920-24; Secy., Anjuman High School, Nagpur (1923); end 1931-32 and its General Secretary 1932-33. Vice-President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-23; one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start; was Member, All-India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921-23; non-co-operated from practice from 1921-23; a member of Swaraj party, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-26; Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman High School Institute since 1915. Hon. Secretary, District Bar Association, Nagpur 1927-32, President, Railway Mail Service Association (Branch) Nagpur, (1926). President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, since 1932. *Address*: Sadar Bazar, Nagpur, C. P.

SAMPURNANAND, THE HON. MR., B. Sc. (ALLD.), L.T. (ALLD.), Minister of Education of the U. P. Government. *b.* 1 Jan. 1891; *m.* Savitri Devi; *Ed.*: Queen's College, Benares; Training College, Allahabad. After graduating worked as a teacher in the Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban and the Harishchandra High School, Benares; worked at the Daly (Rajkumar) College, Indore, 1915-18; Headmaster, Dugar College, Bikaner, 1918-21; Professor Kashi Vidyapith since 1922; member A. I. C. C. since 1922 with one break; 4 times Secy., U.P. Provincial Congress Committee; President, second All-India Socialist Conference, Bombay. *Publications*: Nine books in Hindi on political and historical subjects. *Address*: Secretariat, Lucknow; Jadpa Devi, Benares.

SAMTHAR, H.H. MAHARAJA SIR BIR SINGH DBO, MAHARAJA OF, K.C.I.E. *b.* 8 Nov. 1865, S. 1896. *Address*: Samthar, Bundelkhand.

SANA'ULLAH AL-HAJJ MOULANA, DR., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Bengal. He belongs to an aristocratic family of Madras in Chittagong and is the only son of Haji Anwar Ali, who is domiciled at Buthkdaung, Akyab, Burma, where he is a Special Power Headman, Hon. Magistrate, Zonahdar and Merchant. His mother the late Begum Ruffa Khatun belonged to a famous Syed family. He is fully trained in the old Scheme Madrasah and obtained the highest Award in Mouvi Fudli in 1925. He was educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta and graduated with first class Hons. in 1931. He was called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn in 1934 and obtained the Ph.D. degree of London University in 1935. He travelled extensively through Islamic countries. He is connected with many organisations and institutions and is Secretary of the Assembly Ulama Group, Lecturer, Calcutta University and is a practising Advocate of Calcutta High Court. *Publication*: "Decline of the Safavid Empire" (Calcutta University Press). *b.* 1910. *Address*: Wadhullah Lane, Calcutta.



SANGLI, HIR HIGNESS SHRIMANT SOMBHAYAWATI SARASWATHI PATWARDHAN, RANI SAHEB OF, b. 1891. She is the daughter of Sir M. V. Joshi, K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., of Amroli, Ex-Hon. Member of the Government of Central Provinces. Married 1910. Was awarded in 1929 by His Majesty the King Emperor the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal of the First Class in recognition of her public services in the cause of the womanhood of India. Accompanied His Highness to England and the Continent on the occasion of the First Round Table Conference in the year 1930; and again accompanied him in 1937 to the Continent. Has been President of the Seva Sadan Society, Poona from 1924. Has been



working as President, Girl Guides Association of Sangli. Was President of the Women's Education Managing Board of Sangli from 1920 to 1933. Is President of the Sangli State Constituency Conference of the A.I.W.C. Takes keen interest in social, moral and educational uplift of women. Carried on the administration of the State during His Highness' absence in England for the Round Table Conference in 1931 and still continues to assist His Highness in the administration as Regent.

SANT SINGH, SARDAR, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Indian Legislative Assembly. He started life as a junior teacher but qualified for senior teachership in 1903 and graduated in 1905, was dismissed from service for writing a



brochure on swadeshi in 1905, was employed as a teacher in the Jammu High School but was expelled from the state in 1906 for advanced political views. He qualified for law in 1908 and has since practised law, becoming the leader of the Lyallpur Bar, Elected President in 1938, was arrested in 1919 during the Martial Law days and was convicted for four years, but was acquitted on appeal, was also prosecuted for sedition. He founded the Sikh League in 1920 and was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1931 and re-elected in 1934 Fought for the Privileges of the House. He presided over many political conferences and is the President of the All-India Telegraph Union. b. September 2, 1884. Address: White House, Lyallpur, Punjab.

SAPRU, THE RIGHT HON'BLE, SIR TEJ BAHADUR, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I. (1923), P.C. (1934) b. 8 Dec. 1875. Educ.: Agra College, Agra. Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, 1896-1920; Member, U.P. Leg. Council, 1913-16; Member, Imperial Leg. Council, 1916-20; Member, Lord Southborough's Pensions Committee, 1918-1919; Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness before Lord Selborne's Committee in London, 1919; Member, All-India Congress Committee (1900-1917); Presdt., U.P. Political Conf., 1914; Presdt., U.P. Social Conf. (1913); Presdt., U.P. Liberal League, 1918-20; Fellow, Allahabad Univ., 1910-1920; Member, Benares Hindu University Council and Senate and Syndicate; Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, retired (1922). Member of the Imperial Conference in London (1923); presided over the All-India Liberal Federation, Poona (1923); Member of the Reforms, Enquiry Committee, 1924; Member of the Round Table Conferences (1930-1932) and the Joint Parliamentary Committee (1933); President, United Provinces Unemployment Committee (1934-35) and author of a monumental report on the problem of unemployment. Publications: has contributed frequently to the press on political, social and legal topics; edited the *Allahabad Law Journal*, 1904-1917. Address: 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.

SARDAR ALI KHAN, AGHA, KHAN SAHIB, Senior Sub-Judge, Bannu, son of late Khan Bahadur Sardar Khan Baba Khan, District Judge. b. 1888. Joined P.C.S. 1916. Jagir-



dar and Provincial Darbari Head of Kazibashi Family and Shia Community of N.W.F.P. Presided thrice over the Provincial Shia Conference. As E.A.C., he capably acquitted himself in Political, Executive and Judicial lines of Provincial Service. An Officer of note on the Frontier. There is not a hillside in Chitral, Buner, Black Mountain, Khyber and Kurram in N.W.F.P. which he has not visited and administered as Political Officer. A successful Indian Assistant Commissioner in the Anglo-Afghan Commission in Kurram.

SARDAR MOHAMMEDALI SHAH, KHAN BAHADUR HASSANALI SHAH SYED. b. 1908. A descendant of a noble family of Sayeds, well known since the reign of TIMUR, when one of the ancestors was raised to Governorship.



During the Talpur reign in Sind, his great-grandfather Sayed Jhanda Shah distinguished himself as the most capable Prime Minister and left an ineffaceable mark in history for qualities of head and heart in the administration of his portfolios. His illustrious father, Khan Bahadur Hassanali

Shah, apart from his being an esteemed citizen was Special Magistrate. Sardar Mohammadali Shah is an educated young Zemindar of active habits. He owns an extensive agricultural estate, where revenue assessment bordering upon a Lakh of rupees is annually charged. A fresh entrant in the field of politics, an acknowledged "Sardar" of his Raj, he follows in the footsteps of his forefathers in public service. Address: P.O. Matlari, Hyderabad (Sind.)

SARDAR GHOUS BAKSH KHAN RAISANI, SIR, K.C.I.E., premier Chief of Sarawaks. Baluchistan.

SARKAR, SIR JADUNATH, Kt., C.I.E., M.L.C. (Bengal, 1929-32), M.A., (English Gold Medal), Premchand Roychand Scholar (Mouat Gold Medal), D.Litt.; Hon. Member of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain (1923); Member of the Indian Hist. Record Comm., Corr. Member, Italian Institute of Mid. and Extr. East (Rome), Corr. Member, K. Hist. S. (London); Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bom. Br. R.A.S.) Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1923-28; Indian Educational Service (ret.) b. 10 December 1870. m. Kadambari Chaudhuri. Educ. Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Some time Univ. Professor of Modern Indian History, Hindu University of Benares (1917-19). Sir W. Meyer Lecturer, Madras University (1928).

Reader in Indian History, Patna University (1920-1922 and 1932). *Publications*: India of Aurangzeb—Statistics, Topography and Roads (1901); History of Aurangzeb, 5 Vols.; Shivaji and His Times; Mughal Administration; Studies in Mughal India; Anecdotes of Aurangzeb; Chaitanya: His Life and Teachings; Economics of British India; India Through the Ages; Fall of the Mughal Empire, 3 Vols. Edited and continued W. Irvins *Later Mughals* 2 Vols., Editor, Poona Residency Records. *Address*: Auckland Road, Darjeeling.

SARKER: (THE HON'BLE) NALINI BANJAN. M.L.A., Bengal. Finance Minister, Government of Bengal, General Manager (on leave) of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Calcutta. He was the President of the Bengal National



Chamber of Commerce, Commissioner of Calcutta Port Trust, Mayor of Calcutta, Councillor of Calcutta Corporation; Fellow of Calcutta University. President of the Indian Life Offices' Association, and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, member of the Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal; member of the Central

Jute Committee; Ex-M.L.C. of Bengal; formerly Chief Whip of the Swaraj Party, member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly; Ex-Member of the Board of Industries, Bengal; Ex-Member of the Central Cotton Committee, member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; member of the Executive Committee of the Employers' Federation of India, Ex-President of the Indian Insurance Institute; President of the Indian Economic Institute, Ex-Member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee and Railway Rebrethment Committee, member of the Consultative Committee of the Government of India for the revision of Company Law, 1935; Member of the Board of Income Tax References, Bengal and one of the non-official Indian Delegates to the Indo-Japanese Trade Conference. *b.* 1888; *Address*: "Ranjani," 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

SARMA, S. K., B.A., B.L., Vakil. *b.* 4 April 1880. *Educ.*: S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly. Founded the *Wednesday Review* in 1905 and Asst. Editor till 1917. Asst. Editor and leader-writer, *Indu Prakash*, Bombay, 1906-07; Leader-writer to the *Madras Standard* in 1911-12; Witness, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1919) and Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924), and Special Public Prosecutor to the Pudukotah Darbar in-charge of the Conspiracy case in 1931 and 1932. *Publications*: "Monetary Problems," "A Note on the Rise of Prices in India," "The Exchange Crisis," "Towards Swaraj," "Economic Nationalism" and "Papers on Currency and the Reserve Bank for India." *Address*: Teppakulam, P.O. Trichinopoly.

SARMAH, KRISHNA NATH, B.Sc., B.L., M.L.A., Assam, is a lawyer by profession. He joined the non-co-operation movement in 1921 and suffered imprisonment for a year. He was the Provincial Secretary of the Khadi Board from 1924-27 and a member of the Congress Opium Enquiry Committee. He is an ex-member of the A.I. C. C., was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Second Political Provincial Conference. He is the General Secretary of the Assam Ryot Sava and President of the Congress Ryot Inquiry Committee of 1936. He is the Secretary of the Hindi Prochar Samiti and the author of the Hindi Assamiya Sikkok, is a great supporter of the temple entry movement. *b.* February 26, 1888. *Address*: Vill: Sarbajandha, P. O. Jorhat, Assam.



SASTRI, THE RT. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA, P.C. 1921; C.H. (1930). *b.* Sept. 22, 1869. *Educ.*: at Kumbhakonam. Started life as a School-master; joined the Servants of India Society in 1907; succeeded the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in its Presidency in 1915; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1913-16; elected from Madras Presidency to Imperial Legislative Council, 1916-20. Closely associated with Mr. Montagu during his tour in India in 1918; Member, Southborough Committee; gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reform Bill, 1919; served on Indian Railway Committee; represented India at Imperial Conf., 1921, and at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva and the Washington Conf., on the reduction of naval armament during the same year. Appointed Privy Councillor and received the freedom of the City of London, 1921; undertook a tour in the Dominions as the representative of Government of India, 1922; elected Member, Council of State, 1921, delivered the Kamala Lectures to the Calcutta University on the "Rights and Duties of Indian Citizenship" since published in book form. High Commissioner for India in South Africa 1927-29; Member, Royal Commission on Labour 1929. *Address*: Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, S. India.

SATYAMURTHI, S., B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Advocate, High Court, Madras. *b.* 19th August 1887; *m.* Sri. Balasubrahmaniam. *Educ.*: Maharajah's College, Pudukotah; Christian College and Law College, Madras. Member, Madras Leg. Council (1923-30); Member, Indian Leg. Assembly since 1935; Member, All-India Congress Committee. *Publications*: "Rights of Citizens." *Address*: "Sundra", Tyagarayanagar, Madras.

SAUNDERS, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JOHN GODFREY, M.A., Bishop of Lucknow. *b.* 15th Feb. 1888. *m.* Mildred Robinson Hebbethwaite; one s. and two daughters. *Educ.*: Merchant Taylors' School, London; Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, Cuddesdon College, Oxon. Deacon 1910; Priest 1911, Diocese of Lucknow; S.P.G. Mission, Cawnpore, 1911-16; Indian Ecclesiastical Establish-

ment, Chaplain, 1917, at Roorkee, 17, Cawnpore, 1918; Chakrata, 1921; Staff Chaplain, Army Headquarters, India 1921-24; Metropolitan's Chaplain, Calcutta, 1925-1928; Bishop of Lucknow 1928. *Address*: Bishop's Lodge, Allahabad.

SAUNDERS, MAJOR-GENERAL, MACAN, C.B., D.S.O., Dy. Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters. b. 9 Nov. 1884. m. Marjory. d. of Francis Bacon. Educ.: Malvern College; R.M.A., Woolwich. **Lieut., Royal Field Artillery, 1903; Lieut., Indian Army, 1907; Capt., 1912; Major, 1918; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1919; Col. 1923, in India till 1914, except for a year in Russia; Staff Capt., 2nd Royal Naval Brigade, 1914, operations in Belgium and siege of Antwerp; Operations in Gallipoli 1915, from 1st landing to evacuation; G.S.O. 3 in Egypt to March 1916; Brig-Major, Eastern Persian Field Force to April 1917; Operations in Mesopotamia, 1917-18; G.S.O. 2 and Intelligence Officer with Major-Gen. Dunsterville's Mission through N. W. Persia to the Caucasus, 1918; G.S.O. 1, Caucasus Section, G.H.Q. British Salonika Force, 1919 (wounded, despatches five times, D.S.O. Bt.-Lt.-Col.); P.S.C. Camberley, 1920; Military Attache, Teheran, Persia, 1921-24. D.D.M.I., Army Headquarters 1924-29. D.M.O., 1930; Comdr. Wana Bde., 1931-34; Comdr. Delhi Independent Bde., 1934-36; A. D. C. to H.M. the King, 1932-35. *Address*: Army Headquarters, India.**

SAVASINHIJI, CAPTAIN RAJKUMAR SHRI SAVASINHIJI DRIVISINHIJI OF JAMNAGAR. Nephew of His late Highness Jam Saheb Shri Ranjitsinhji of Nawanganar. *b. 6th October 1889. Educ.*



Girassia College, Gondal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot and Military School, Dehra Dun. Got Viceroy's Commission in November 1913 and was attached to 13th Rajputs. Married to Ba Shri Vasantkunverba Saheb of Wankaner in May 1914. Served in Great World War from 1914 to 1917, was wounded and mentioned in despatches. Was given King's Commission for distinguished Services in 1917 and posted to 4th Rajputs. Appointed Hon. A. D. C. to the Governor of Bombay from 1920 to 1924. *Address*: Jamnagar.

SAYED MOHAMAD, SAMIZADA SIR, MRHR SHAH NAWAB; Member, Council of State. Elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Council at the age of 25; elected twice as member of the Council of State; A delegate to the Round Table Conference. Address: Jalal, Fur Sharif, Jhelum District, Punjab.

SAYIDUR RAHAMAN, KHAN BAHADUR, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., (Assam). After a brilliant academic career he started practice as a



pleader in the Judge's Court, Dibrugarh, in 1920, became Vice-Chairman of Dibrugarh Municipal Board in 1921. In 1927 was nominated to the Assam Legislative Council, was a member of the permanent board of selection for all Provincial Services in 1929, was enrolled as an advocate of the Calcutta High Court in 1931 and in 1933 the title of Khan Saheb was conferred on him. He defeated the president of the Assam Legislative Council at the last election, Khan Bahadur 1938. *b. November 1, 1895. Address*: Advocate, Dibrugarh, Assam.

SCHOFFIELD, ALFRED, B.Sc. (Econ.). His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Calcutta. *b. 1889. m. Gladys Eleanor, d. of A. B. Hawkes, Burton-on-Trent. Educ.*: Manchester School of Commerce, and University of London. In business in Manchester, 1909-12; Lecturer in Economics, London County Council, 1912-14; served with British Expeditionary Force, 1915-18; Lecturer in Economics, etc. to Bankers' Institute, 1919-20; appointed to Inland Revenue Department, London, 1921-23 and Department of Overseas Trade, 1923-1930. *Publications*: "Routine of Commerce" and "Commercial Practice". *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

SCOBELL, MAJOR-GENERAL SANFORD JOHN PALAIRET, C.B. 1935, C.M.G. (1919), D.S.O. (1916), Commanding Bombay District since 1935. *b. Sept. 26th 1879. m. 1910 Cecily Maude, d. of the late C. C. Hopkinson. Educ.*: Winchester, Sandhurst. Joined 1st Bn. Norfolk Regiment in India, 1899; saw active Service in Somaliland 1903-4; on the outbreak of European War was employed on embarkation duties at Southampton, subsequently becoming Brigade Major 35th Infantry Brigade on the formation of the new Armies, G.S.O. 2 at Corps Headquarters and G.S.O.1, 49th; G.S.O.1 Mission to Baltic States 1919, 28th Div. in Turkey, 1920-23, Commander, 2nd Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment, 1926-28; A.A.G. War Office, 1928-30; Commander Senior Officers' School, Belgium, 1930-32; Brigade Commander, India, 1932-34. *Address*: Headquarters, Bombay District.

SCOTT, JOHN GORDON CAMERON, M.A. (Cantab.), Mediaeval and Modern Languages Tripos (1911); Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. *b. 14 March 1888. m. to Audrey, youngest d. of Colonel J. Scully. Educ.*: Marlborough College, and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Appointed to the Chief's College Branch of the Indian Educational Service in 1912; Assistant Master, Daly College, Indore, 1912; Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, October 1921. *Address*: Prince of Wales's R.I.M. College, Dehra Dun, U.P.

SEAL, SIR BRAJENDRANATH, Kt., M.A., Ph. D., D.Sc., Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, 1920-30; Prof. of Mental and Moral Science, Calcutta Univ., 1914-1920;

Extra Member of Council, Mysore Government 1925-26. b. 3 Sept. 1864. *Educ.*: Gen. Assembly's Institution, Calcutta University: Del. Orientalist Congress, Rome, 1899; opened discussion at 1st Univ. Races Congress, London, 1911; Mem., Simla Committee for drawing up Calcutta Univ. Reg., 1905; Chairman, Mysore Constitutional Reforms Committee, 1923-23: Author of New Essays in Criticism, Memoir on Co-efficients of Numbers: Comparative Studies in Vaishnavism and Christianity; Race Origins, The Quest Eternal, etc. *Address*: 98, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

SEN, JITHENDRANATH, M.A.; Calcutta Univ. Sen. Prof. of Phy. Sc., City Coll. since 1903 b. 1876. m. 1899. *Educ.*: Hindu Sch.; Presidency Coll.; City Coll. and Sc. Assoc., Calcutta *Publications*: Elementary Wave Theory of Light and other small books. *Address*: City College, 102/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

SEN, JULIE ASHAFATA, MRS., b. 7th March 1893, daughter of late H. Mitra, Barrister, Khandwa, C.P. e. at The Close Brighton, and at Institute Martineau,



Paris. m. Mr. R. C. Sen, Barrister, Calcutta in 1912. Member St. John Ambulance Brigade, Won Cup in the All-India competition in Home Nursing and also in Bandaging and First Aid. Voluntary nursing for three years in the outdoor dispensary of the Sambhu Nath Hospital in Calcutta. Member of the Bengal Provincial Council, Bengal

Provincial Central Executive Committee, Calcutta Local Centre Executive Committee of the St. John's Ambulance Association. Keenly interested in Girl Guiding. Represented India in the World Conference of Girl Guides in Poland in 1933 and received Order of Merit. Acted as Divisional Commissioner of Calcutta in 1936 and then officiated as Provincial Commissioner in 1937. Elected Provincial Commissioner of Bengal in March 1938. She is the first Indian Provincial Commissioner in India. Chairwoman of the National Indian Association in 1937. Member of various Committees of Social Welfare institutions. Lady Hon. Magistrate of Juvenile Courts in Calcutta. *Address*: 29, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

SEN, SIRDAR D. K., M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), LL.B. (Dublin), Bar-at-Law, b. 25th of July 1897 at Shillong (Assam). Son of Mr. B. N.

Sen, late Finance Minister and Chief Secretary, Nabha State. m. Diane, dr. of Late Arthur Gidion, Member of the London Stock Exchange. e. at the Forman Christian College, Lahore; Oriel College, Oxford; University of London, and Gray's Inn, London.

M.A. in English, and Economics University of the Punjab. Stood First in the M.A. Examination in English with First



Class. Denzil-Ibbetson Prizeman, Punjab University, 1921. The first Indian to obtain First Class Honours in Law at Oxford. Senior Professor of English, D. A. V. College, Lahore. Special Education Officer, Nabha State, 1921. Legal Adviser, His Highness's Government, Patiala, 1926. Legal Adviser to the Delegation of the Chamber of Princes in England, 1927. On deputation to the Special Organization, Chamber of Princes, Delhi, 1927-28. Legal Remembrancer and Secretary, Law Department, Patiala State, 1928. Foreign Minister, Patiala, 1929-32. Chief Minister, Mandi State, 1933. Special Representative of the Chamber of Princes in England, 1934. Adviser to the Chamber of Princes in England, 1935, 1936 and 1937. Author of "The Indian States": Their Status, Rights and Obligations" (Sweet and Maxwell, London). *Address*: Mandi State.

SEN, NALINI KUMAR, B.A., B.L., RAI SAHIB, M.L.C., Bihar, comes of the well-known Baidya family of Senhati. He was the President of the Bar Association, Chhabasa and first non-official chairman of Chhabasa Municipality for four consecutive terms, was the first chairman of the Chhabasa Central Co-operative Bank, member of the Singhbhum District Board, Vice-Chairman of the District Boys' Scouts Association, President of Harijan Vidyalaya and Vice-President of the Managing Committee of the Sardar Hospital, Chhabasa. b. November, 1882. *Address*: "Senhati House," Chhabasa, Bihar.



SETALVAD, SIR CHIMANLAL HARILAL, C.I.E., (1924) LL.D., Advocate, High Court, Bombay. b. July 1866. m. Krishnagavri, d. of Nurbheram Rughnathdas, Govt. Pleader, Ahmedabad. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. Pleader, High Court, Bombay; Admitted as Advocate, High Court; Member, Southborough Reforms Committee, 1918; Member, Hunter Committee, 1919; Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, 1920; Member, Executive Council of Governor of Bombay, Jan. 1921 to June 1923; and Vice-Chancellor Bombay University, 1917-1929. *Address*: Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SETALVAD, RAO RAHADUR CHUNILAL HARILAL, C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, formerly Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *Address*: Bombay.

SETH, RAJA BISHESHWAR DAYAL, RAI RAHADUR B.Sc., M.L.C., F.C.S., (London), M.B.A.S. (London), Taluqdar of Mulzaddinpur. *Educ.*: at Canning College, Lucknow. Member of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education U. P.; Member of the Court of Lucknow University; President of the Board of Trustees of Seth Jai Dayal High School Biswan; Member of the managing body of Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow; Trustee of Raja Raghunath Dayal High School, Sitapur; Member of the Board of Agriculture, U. P. Member of U. P. Cattle-breeding Committee;

Member of U. P. Agricultural Research Committee; Member of the Court of Wards Advisory Committee, Sitapur; Member of the Executive Committee of British Indian Association of Oudh; Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council as one of the representatives of British Indian Association of Oudh; Member of U. P. Finance Committee, 1928-29; Member of U. P. Simon Committee, Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London; President of the All-India Kshattaiya Conference at Lahore; Hony. Special Magistrate. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1925. Address: Kotra, Biswan District Sitapur, Oudh.

SETHNA, THE HON. SIR PHIROZE CURSETJEE, Kt., B.A., J.P., O.B.E. (1918); Member, Council of State. b. 8 Oct. 1860. Manager for India, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada; Chairman, Central Bank of India, Ltd.; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Past President, Bombay Municipal Corporation and Indian Merchants' Chamber. Address: Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHADI LAL, Rt. Hon. Sir, M.A. (Punjab), 1895, B.A. Honours (Oxford) 1898; B.O.L. Hon. (Oxford) 1899; Hon. LL.D. (Punjab); Boden Sanskrit Scholar (Oxford) 1896; Arden Law Scholar (Gray's Inn) 1899; Honoursman of Council of Legal Education, 1899; Special Prizeman in Constitutional Law, 1899; appointed Member of the Privy Council, 1934, b. May 1874. Educ.: at Govt. Coll., Lahore, Balliol Coll., Oxford. Practised at the Bar 1899-1913. Offg. Judge, Punjab Chief Court, 1913 and 1914; Permanent Judge, 1917; Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1919; First Indian to be appointed permanent Chief Justice, May, 1920-1934. Elected by Punjab University to the Leg. Council in 1910 and 1913. Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University; Dean, Law Faculty; Bench of the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn. Publications: Lectures on Private International Law. Commentaries on the Punjab Alienation of Land Act and Punjab Pre-emption Act, etc. Address: Clubs.—Athenaeum, National Liberal Club, London; Privy Council, Downing St., S.W.

SHAH, ABDUR RAUF SYED, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., C.P., is the President of the Pandharkawada Municipality and member of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board.



He is a Patron of the Khauangou Anjuman High School and President, C.P. and Berar Muslim League Parliamentary Board; was publicly dedicated by his father to national service. A leading Mohammedan Lawyer in the Province, he is popular both among Mohammedans and Hindus. He is a staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity and Khaddar movement. Owing to differences about the Communal Award he sought election to the Assembly on Muslim League ticket. Among the Muslims his party is the strongest. Some Hindus also belong to his party. b. 1885. Address: Jardar, Pandharkawada, District Yeotmal, Berar.

SHAH MUHAMMAD, SULAIMAN, THE HON'BLE SIR, Kt. (1929); M.A. (Cantab.); LL.D. (Dublin and Aligarh), D. Sc. (Allahabad), Barrister-at-Law. b. 3 Feb. 1886, m. Magbool Fatimah Begum. Educ.: Mir Central College, Allahabad; Christ's College, Cambridge; Trinity College, Dublin. Bar from Middle Temple. Formerly Chief Justice, High Court, Allahabad 1932-37; Judge, Federal Court; Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University Aligarh, in 1929 and 1930. Address: New Delhi and Naulah.

SHAHAB-UD-DIN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR, SIR CHAUDHRI, Kt. (1930), B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court. President, Punjab Legislative Council; founder and Proprietor, "India Cases," and "Criminal Law Journal"; Member, Legislative Assembly for 3 years; President, Municipal Committee, Lahore, for 4 years and elected President, Punjab Legislative Council; re-elected President, Punjab Legislative Council in January 1927. Educ.: Government Coll. and Law Coll., Lahore. Started Criminal Law Journal of India in 1904 and Indian Cases in 1909. Was first elected member, Lahore Municipal Committee in 1913; President of the Corporation in 1922. Elected member, Punjab Leg. Council; re-elected President, Lahore Municipal Committee, 1924. Publications: The Criminal Law Journal of India; Indian Case and two Punjabi poems. Address: "A Munitaz", 3, Durand Road, Lahore.

SHAH PURA, RAJA DHIRAJ UMAD SINGHJI, RAJA SAHEB of, b. 7th March 1876. Succeeded to gadi in 1932. Permanent salute 9 guns. Address: Shalipura, (Rajputana).

SHAIKH, MAHMOOD HASAN KHAN HAJI, KHAN BAHADUR, Landlord, Magistrate, Barh, Dist. Patna, Bihar and Orissa, b. 1895, m. Musammat Bibi Mariam-un-Nisan d. of the late Mr. Ahmad Hussain, Barrister-at-Law and Subordinate Judge, Bihar and Orissa. Educ.: at M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P. Was Chairman of the Barh Municipality for three years and Chairman of the Local Board for three years, Secy. of the Central Co-operative Bank, Barh; Director of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bihar and Orissa; Member of the Patna District Board; Hony. Organiser on behalf of the Government for the Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa. Family enjoys the hereditary title of "Khan" from the time of Shah Alam II, Moghul Emperor, and has been granted considerable landed properties with 10,000 cavalry and infantry. The late Alunad Ali Khan, his great-grandfather was the Commander-in-Chief to the Mogul Emperor. Was made a Khan Sahib in 1924 and Khan Bahadur in 1931. Address: Mahmood Garden, Barh, District Patna, Bihar and Orissa.

SHAKESPEAR, ALEXANDER BLAKE, C.I.E., Merchant; Beggs Sutherland & Co., Cawnpore, b. 1873. Educ.: Chamber of Commerce, Sec. Upper India Chamber of Commerce 1905-12. Address: Cawnpore.

SHAMSHER SINGH, SIR SARDAR, SARDAR BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., C.I.E.; Ch. Min., Jind State. b. 1860. Educ.: Jullundur and Hoshiarpur H.S. and Govt. Coll., Lahore. Served during Afghan War, 1879-80, with march from Kabul to Kandahar; Ch. Jud. of State High Court, 1899-1903. Address: Sangur, Jind State.

SHANKAR RAU, HATTANGADI, B.A., C.I.E., (1931); Offg. Controller of the Currency, *b.* 29 September 1887. *m.* Uma Bai. *Educ.*: Government College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras. Superintendent, Government of India, Finance Department, 1922-24; Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1924; Assist. Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1924; Under-Secretary, Government of India Finance Department, 1925; Deputy Secretary, Government of India Finance Department, 1926; Budget Officer, Government of India, Finance Department, 1926-31; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1927, 1930 and 1931; Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, 1931; Controller of the Currency, 1935; Secretary, Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Bombay, 1915-19; President, Kanara Saraswat Association, Bombay, 1931-32; President, Mahasabha of Chitrapur Saraswats, 1932. *Publications*: Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson; Tales from Society; The Chitrapur Saraswat Directory, 1935. *Address*: 3, Hastings House, Alipore, Calcutta; 2, Laburnum Road, Bombay.

SHANKARSHASTRI, NARASINHSHASTRI **PANDIT JOTIRMARTAND,** "Daivgna Muktalankar"; President, Sanatan Maha Mandal, (May 1934) Astronomer, Astrologer and Landlord, *b.* 10 Dec. 1884. *m.* Anna Purnabai, *d.* of Vedamurti Chendramadixit of Laxmishwar Mira Senior. *Educ.*: Hosaritti, Taluka-Haveri, Dharwar. Compiler of the Annual Indian Calendar known as "Hosaritti Panchang"; Publisher of the annual general predictions. *Publications*: Annual Indian Calendar; Bhamini-Dipika in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology); Kalahandrika in Sanskrit, Sanhita Tajak-Sara (a treatise on Astrology) with Commentary in Marathi; Dadyanjan Ratnakar in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology); Griha Ratna Mala in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astronomy), and booklets regarding the administrations of H. E. Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, and Lives of Pant Bale-Kundri Maharaj of Belgaum, and Shroemurti Paramahansa Vasudevanand Saraswati (Tembe Maharaj) The History of Canopus (Agasty) in English. History of Urs Major (Saptarashi-Malik); Author of booklets "Vizayanagar Kingdom," author of "Kusumata and "Udakargal." *Address*: Haveri, Taluka Haveri, Dharwar Dist.

SHARMA, H. C., M.P.F. (Lond.), Member B.F.M.P. and "PATRA" (London), Cert. Press Technology (London), Superintendent, Stationery and Printing Department, Holkar Govt., Indore. *s.* of late Pandit Shambhulal Sharma, Prof., Duly College, Indore, *b.* 1901, *e.* at the Ajmer High School & P. M. V. College, Brindaban. *m.* Sh. Saraswati Devi. 1921. Entered in life as Store-keeper and specialised in the art of printing, Superintendent, "The Indian Daily Telegraph," 1921-1924, Manager, "The Independence



and the Indian Prince," 1923-24, Superintendent, Stationery & Printing Department,

Indore since 1924, Ex-officio Superintendent, "The Government Central Book Depot" since 1930, Secretary, "The All-India Ahiyotsava Committee" since 1925, Municipal Councillor, Indore City since 1937. Awarded title of Sahitya Manishi, 1937. Also associated with various public institutions and Societies, *Address*: Indore, C.I.

SHARMA, PANDIT PYARE LAL, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., ex-Minister for Education, U.P. *b.* Feb. 1873. *Educ.*: Meerut Schools, Agra College and Meerut College. Took M.A. degree as a private candidate while serving as Reader to the Sessions Judge of Meerut in 1898. Joined the Meerut Bar in 1910 and took LL.B. degree soon after. Non-co-operated in 1920; rejoined the profession in 1925-26; has been associated with Congress activities since 1905; worked as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee for a number of years during N.C.O. Movement; was elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, U.P., 1937. Resigned Ministership in March 1938. *Address*: Meerut.

SHASTRI, PRAHNU DUTT, Ph.D. (Kiel), B.Sc. Litt. Hum. (Oxon), M.A. B.T. Hon. M.O.L. (Punjab) (Vidyasagar (Calcutta); Shastri-Vachaspati (Nandia); I.E.S.; Principal, Rajshahi College to 1933-37; Sen. Prof. of Mental and Moral Phil. in Presidency Coll. Calcutta, since 1912; Principal, Hooghly Govt. College, 1927. *b.* 20 June, 1885. *Educ.*: Universities of Lahore, Oxford, Kiel Bonn and Paris. Del. to and Sectional Pres. at 4th Int. Congress of Philosophy held at Bologna, 1911. Head of Dept. of Philosophy since 1912; Calcutta Univ. Lect. in Phil. and Sanskrit, 1912-15; invited to lecture in Universities of Geneva, Florence and Rome, 1913-14. Visited the U.S.A. and Canada in 1920-22 and invited to address the Universities of Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins and Toronto. Invited as Sectional President at 5th International Congress of Philosophy, Naples, 1924. Delivered a series of lectures before the University of Geneva by special invitation in January 1935. *Publications*: Several works and articles on philosophical, educational, literary, religious and social subjects. *Address*: Bharati-Bhawan, 3, Multan Road, Lahore, or C/O Presidency College, Calcutta.

SHEIKH, MAHAMAD BHAI, C.I.E. (1931) MADARU-MAHAM AMIR, *b.* 18th October 1901. First Class Amir of the Junagadh State, holding a hereditary Jagir. *Educ.*: at the Mayo College, Ajmer; visited England in 1913-14 with His Highness the Nawab Sahib. Entered Junagadh State Service in 1920 as Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Sahib and subsequently was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness, and then Junar Secretary, Dewan, Junagadh State, 1923-1932. Retired from Junagadh State Service in February 1932. *Address*: Agatral, via Keshod, Junagadh State.

SHEPPARD, SAMUEL TOWNSEND, London Correspondent of *The Times of India*, *b.* Bath, Jan. 1880. *Educ.*: Bradfield and Trinity Coll., Oxford. *m.* 1921, Anne, *d.* of the late J. H. Carpenter (died 1934). Joined the

staff of *The Times* (London) as Secretary to the Editor in 1902. Assistant Editor, *The Times of India*, 1907-1923; Editor, 1923-1932; Temporary Capt. in the Army, 1917-18; employed on the staff of Bombay Brigade, Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission. *Publications*: Contributed to *The Times* History of the War in South Africa. "The Byeulla Club: a history," "Bombay Place-names and Street-names," "A History of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles" and "Bombay." *Address*: *The Times of India*, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

SHIB SHEKHARSWAR RAY, KUMAR, B.A., M.L.A., b. 4th December 1887. m. to Annapurna Devi, d. of Rai S. N. Majumdar Bahadur of Bhagulpur. *Educ*: Central Hindu College, Benares and graduated from the University of Allahabad. Is the eldest s. of Raja Sasi Shekharaswar Ray Bahadur of Tahirpur, Bengal, elected member of Rajshahi District Board (1915); elected member, Bengal Legis. Council 1916 by the Landholders of Rajshahi Division; re-elected to Council by the same body in 1920, 1923 and 1929. Elected to the Assembly, 1936. Appointed senior Chairman of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1924 and became its first elected President in 1925. Has served on numerous official Committee, and has been vice-President of the British Indian Association, and President, Bengal Hindu Conference. Appointed Minister, Government, of Bengal 1929. *Address*: P. O. Tahirpur, District Rajshahi.

SHILLIDY, GEORGE ALEXANDER, C.I.E. (1931), King's Police Medal (1922); Inspector-General of Police Bombay Presidency, Poona, b. 7th March 1886. m. to Mabel Catherine, d. of Robert Steven, J.P., Burnhill, Dundee. *Educ*: Cambell College, Belfast, Ireland. Joined Indian Police in 1900 as Asst. Superintendent of Police, promoted District Superintendent of Police 1916, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in 1922, and Inspector General of Police, 1935. *Address*: Poona.

SHIRRAS, GEORGE FINDLAY, M.A., Principal, Gujarat College, b. Aberdeen, 16 July 1885. m. 1911, Amy Zara, e.d. of late George McWatters, Madras Civil Service; two s. *Educ*: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen; University of Aberdeen; University Prizeman in Economics; Professor of Dacca College, 1909, on special duty under Government of India, Finance Department, 1910-13; Member, Govt. of India Prices Inquiry Committee; on special duty in office of D.P.I., Bengal, 1913-14; Reader in Currency and Finance in Calcutta University, 1914; Member, Government of Bengal Statistics Committee, and of Board of Agriculture, India, 1918; on deputation Imperial Statistical Conf., London, on behalf of Govt. of India, Dec. 1919-Feb. 1920; on special duty India Office in connection with League of Nations work, March 1920; attached International Labour Office and Economic and Financial Section, League of Nations, Geneva, 1924 and Ministry of Labour, Industrial Court, and Home Office,

London, Labour Departments, Washington, Boston and New 1925; Hon. Fellow, York, Royal Statistical Society, 1920; Major, 4th Gordon Highlanders, (1920 despatches); T.A. Reserve Regimental List, 1921; Director, Labour Office, Government of Bombay, 1921-25; formerly Director of Statistics with the Government of India; Member, Bombay Legislative Council; Fellow of the University of Calcutta; Fellow of the Univ. of Bombay. *Publications*: Some Aspects of Indian Commerce and Industry; Indian Finance and Banking, 3rd Impression, 1920; Some Effects of the War on Gold and Silver, 1920; The Science of Public Finance in two Volumes (Macmillan, 3rd Edition 1936), Taxable Capacity and the Burden of Taxation and Public Debt (1925); Various articles in the Economic Journal and the American Geographical Review. Poverty and Kindred Economic Problems in India" Calcutta Government of India Central Publication Branch (3rd Edition 1935); The Absorption of Gold: A Study in Monetary Policy in "The Lessons of Monetary Experience, New York—Farrar & Rinehart. Gold and French Monetary Policy; articles on Finance and Indian Trade, etc. *Address*: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

SHROFF, RAO SAHEB CHUNILAL MOTILAL, B.A. Late Dewan, Rajkot State. Born on 22nd November 1871, he was educated at Surat, Bombay, Nadiad, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar. Passed Matric 1887, B.A., 1891. He started life as a teacher in Wadhwan High School, 1892 and served for 15 years. He was then appointed Educational Superintendent, Dhrangadhra State, 1907. Head Master of Alfred High School, Rajkot and Educational Inspector, Rajkot State in 1911. Appointed General Karbhari, Rajkot State in 1919 and Chief Karbhari, Rajkot State, 1921. Accompanied the late Thakor Sahab of Rajkot to England in 1924 and had the honour of being presented to H. M. the King Emperor on the occasion of a levee at St. James' palace. Retired from Rajkot State service, 1931. The Western India States Agency conferred upon him the powers of a Bench Magistrate (1st Class) in Rajkot Civil Station. Created Raosaheb 1931. Appointed Dewan, Partabgarh State, Rajputana, on 20th March 1934. Resigned Dewanship of Partabgarh on 21st August 1937. Appointed Dewan, Ratlam State, Central Indian on 28th September 1937. *Permanent Address*: Civil Station, Rajkot, Kathiwar. *Present Address*: Ratlam, Central India.



SHUJAUDDIN, DR. KHALIFA, M.A. (Punjab), B.A., LL.B. (Cambridge), LL.D. (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), b. 27 Sept., 1887. *Educ*: Central Model School, Lahore, Islamia and Government Colleges, Lahore, Jesus College and Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin. Hon. Prof. of English Literature, Islamia Coll., Lahore, 1906-1908; Lecturer, University Law Coll.,

Lahore, 1917-1919; Member, Punjab Text Book Committee, 1919-1925; Fellow, Punjab Univ. since 1917; Member of the Syndicate of the Univ. since 1921; Member, Academic Council, since 1923; Hon. Secretary, Islamia College, Lahore, 1921-35; Founder and Hon. Secy., Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, Lahore, since 1922; Hon. Secretary, Punjab Muslim League, 1919-36; Member of Council All-India Muslim League; Member, Executive Board, All-India Muslim Conference; Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1927-1930, Member, N.W. Ry. Advisory Committee, 1929-30; President, N. W. Railway Muslim Employees' Association; President, Punjab Postal Union; Member, Bar Council, High Court, Lahore; Member of the Court of Muslim Univ., Aligarh. President, District Muslim Educational Conference, 1932; Chairman, Reception Committee, of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1933; appeared before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London on behalf of the All-India Muslim Conference 1933. Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Posts and Telegraphs Union (4th Session, Lahore) 1934; Member of the Enquiry Committee appointed by Punjab Govt. into Shahidgunj Casualties, 1935; awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935; appeared before Delimitation Committee on behalf of Punjab Muslims, 1935; Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim Railway Employees Association (5th Session, Lahore, 1936); General Secretary, Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, 1936; Member, Council of Law Reporting, High Court, Lahore. *Publications:* Published a Commentary on the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934, Islamic History Readers. *Address:* 3, Begum Road, Lahore.

SHUTTLEWORTH, GRAHAM DENNISON, Senior Partner, Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay, b. 17 June 1889, m. Margaret Ellen Anderson (15 March 1917). *Educ:* St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Commissioned.

SIKANDER HYAT-KHAN, THE HON. MAJOR, SIRDAR SIR, K.B.E., K.B. (1933). M.B.E. (1929) Prime Minister of the Punjab (1937). b. on 5th June, 1892. *Educ:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh, and University College, London. During War was Recruiting Officer; Commission in 2-67th Punjab (now 1/2nd Punjab); served on N.W.F. and in the 3rd Afghan War. Appointed to Brigade Headquarters Staff; was the first Indian to command a company on active service returned to the Punjab Legislative Council by landholders constituency; non-official Member of Police Enquiry Committee 1926; Personal Assistant to Mela Officer during Prince of Wales' visit; elected by the Punjab Council to the Provincial Simon Committee which elected him as its Chairman; was connected with the Boards of 11 Companies including Messrs. Owen Roberts, the Punjab Portland Cement Co., Wah Stone and Lime Company, North India Constructional Engineers and the Frontier Mining Syndicate; appointed Revenue Member, Punjab Govt., 1929, for 3 months and became permanent Revenue Member in 1930; appointed to

act as Governor, July to October, 1932; was again appointed to act as Governor, 15th February to 9th June 1934; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, from March 1935; Revenue Member, Punjab Government, from October, 1936; Premier, Punjab from 1st April 1937. *Address:* Wah P.O. (District Campbellpur), 1, Zafar Ali Road, Lahore.

SIKKIM, MAHARAJA OF, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR TASHI NAMGYAL, K.C.I.E. (1923), b. 26 Oct. 1893; s. of late Maharaja Sir Thutob Namgyal, K.C.I.E. of Sikkim, m. grand-daughter of Lonchen Sholkhang (Regent of Tibet) Educ.: Mayo Coll., Ajmer; St. Paul's Sch., Darjeeling. Address: The Palace Gangtok, Sikkim.

SIMHA, BHOJAR RAGHUBIR; Zamindar and Jagirdar. *Educ:* Government College, Jubbulpore. Hon. Magte., First Class, sitting singly, has been member of the C.P. Council on behalf of Zamindars for two terms; has been elected Member, Legislative Assembly, on behalf of C.P. Zamindars Title Bhojar recognised by Government—hereditary distinction. Khas Am Darbari of H. E. the Governor, C. P., exempted from Arms Act. Is Chairman of the District Council and Member, Village Uplift Board, C.P. and Berar. Member of Communication Board, C.P. *Publications:* Hindi Shastra Siddhanta Sar. *Address:* Jubbulpore.

SINGH, AJIT: M.A., LL.B., SIRDAR M.L.A., N.W.F.P. Belongs to a premier Sikh family of the Frontier Province and is a lawyer by profession. He graduated from the Foreman Christian College, Lahore, and is closely associated with the educational activities in the Frontier Province. He takes an active part in the political and civic life of the district, and is the President of Singh Sabha, Vice-President of the Hindu-Sikh Association and Secretary of the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh Association. He is the Secretary of the Hindu-Sikh Nationalist party in the Assembly. b. May 19, 1906. *Address:* Khazanchian Street, Kohat, N. W. F. Province.



SINGH, LT.-COL. BAWA JIWAN, C.I.E. (1918) I.M.S. (retd.) b. May 6 1863. Educ: Government and Medical Colleges, Lahore and St. Thomas' Hospital Medical Schools, London, Joined I.M.S., 1891. Served in Military Department to 1896; Civil Surgeon, Melktila, 1896; Secretary, I.G. Prisons, with Civil Medical Administration, Burma, 1897-1899; Supdt.; Central Jail, Insuh, Burma, from 1899 to 1909. Inspector-Genl. of Prisons, E. Bengal and Assam, 1910-1912; Inspector-Genl. of Prisons, Bihar and Orissa, from 1912-1920; Director, Medical and Sanitation Department, H.E.H. The Nizam's Govt., 1920-23; and Director, Medical, Sanitation and Jail Depts., H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt., 1923-24. *Address:* Ranchi, B. N. Ry.

SINGH, CHANDRSHWAR PRASAD NARAIN, M.A., C.I.E., M.L.A. (Bihar), was the Chairman of the Muzaffarpur District Board, for 12 years and was the President of the Provincial Franchise Committee. Is now the Leader of the Opposition in the Bihar Legislative Assembly. Declined to form Cabinet when the Congress Ministry went out temporarily, Feb. 1938. Fellow of the Patna University. He is the son of Mr. Krishna



Kishore Prasad Narayan Singh and Srimati Gena Kuar. *Educ.*: at G.B. B. College, Muzaffarpur and at Calcutta University. Married in 1919 Savitri Devi of the Sheohar Raj family and has two sons. He was returned to the Provincial Legislature as the representative of the landholders in 1926 was a member of the Provincial Simon Committee. He was the Hon. Secretary of the Tirhut Cane Marketing Board, 1934; was created a C.I.E. in 1935. b. April 18, 1901. *Address*: Muzaffarpur, Bihar: T. Muzaffarpur 47.

SINGH, DURGA NARAYAN, MAJOR, RAJA. Educated at Mayo College and entered public life in 1915; presided over the Joint Conference of the Taluqdars and Zemindars of the U.P. 1922, the U.P. Social Conference

In 1923, the U.P. Kshatriya Sabha, etc., was President of the U.P. Hindu Sabha, 1933-36 and the A.I. Suddhi Sabha. He was Chairman of the District Board, Farrukhabad, from 1923-27, member of the U.P. Legislative Council from 1924-27, member of the Court of Wards, U. P.



1924-27 and 1934-37, and member of the U. P. Delimitation Committee. He is connected with the U.P. College, Benares, the U.P. Liberal League, B.R. College, Agra, Padma High School, Kshatriya High School, Hardoi and President and founder, A.K.K. High School, Tirwa. He is the General Secretary of the N. A. Party in the Agra Province, the Chairman of the Indian Insurance Co., and Director of the A.I. United Assurance Co. He visited Europe in 1928. He got a commission in the regular army in 1919 and was promoted to Captain in 1924 and Major in 1936. He is an enlightened, progressive and public-spirited landlord. He was a member of the U.P. Interim Cabinet, b. 1896. *Address*: Tirwa, Dt. Farrukhabad.

SINGH: DURGA PRASAD, M.L.C., U.P., is a great-grandson of the late Maharaja Sir Dregbijaya Singh of Balrampur and son of the late R. B. Bhailya Ganga Bakhshi Singh, O.B.E. He is a special Magistrate, Hon. Munsiff, member of the British Indian Association of Oudh, member of the U.P. Legislative Council, Director, Sugar Mill, Balrampur, President, Agriculturist Party, Gonda,



member, District Board, Gonda, and was also its senior Vice-Chairman. He built the infectious diseases Hospital known as the Silver Jubilee Hospital, Gonda and also a Town Hall at Gonda. He has given large sums in donation for charitable purposes

Born: 1904. *Address*: Balrampur, Gonda, U.P. **SINGH, MR. GAYA PRASAD, B.A., B.L.,** Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924-1934; Member, Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly; one of the foundation members



of the Aero Club of India and Burma; founder and for many years Hon. Secretary of the Town Hall Library, Muzaffarpur; President of the All-India (including Burma) Postal and R.M.S., Behar and Orissa Provincial Conference, Muzaffarpur, 1933; President, Burma Provincial Kshatriya Nava Yuvak Sangh, Rangoon, April 1933; President, Punjab Provincial Depressed Class Conference, Amritsar, 1933; President, All-India Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Delhi, 1933; President, U.P. Provincial Postal and R.M.S. Conference, Benares, 1934; Member, Governing Body of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad; Member, Governing Body of the G.B.B. College, Muzaffarpur; Member, Managing Committee Prithviraj Kshatriya High English School, Lakhimpur-Kheri; Member, Working Committee, All-India Kshatriya Maha Sabha; Author of Khadder (Name Protection) Act, 1934, passed by the Central Legislature; Author of "Pictorial Kashmir."

Address:—Muzaffarpur (Behar).

SINGH, GORINDA PRASAD, M.L.A., Orissa. His great-grandfather Mr. Jagannath Prasad was the first Oriya Government servant at Balasore and his grandfather Mr. Sibaprasad was the first munsiff and sub-judge amongst the Oriyas. He was the second officer, Daspalla State and rendered valuable services and opened the Daspalla-Band road. He was Dewan and Settlement Officer, Athmalik State. He is the Manager of the Aul-Raj Estate. He was returned to the Orissa Legislative Assembly by defeating a Congress Leader and Tikayat of Kanikal. *Born*: April 15, 1888. *Address*: Manager, Aul-Raj Estate, Rimbaga P.O., Cuttack Dt., Orissa



SINGH, KUNWAR SIR MAHARAJ, M.A. (Oxford), Bar-at-Law, C.I.E., Member, U.P. Legis. Assembly, 1937. *b.* 17 May 1878, *m.* to Gunwati Maya Das, *d.* of the late Rai Bahadur Maya Das of Ferozepur (Punjab). *Educ.*: Harrow and Ball. Coll., Oxford; Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple 1902. *Ent.* U.P. I.C.S. 1904; *Asst. Sec.* to Govt. of India. Dept. of Education 1911; *Mag.* and *Collr.* of Hamirpur, U.P., 1917; *Deputy Commissioner*, Haridol, 1918; *Secy.* to U.P. Govt., 1919; *Dy. Secretary*, Govt. of India Education Dept., 1920-23. *Dy. Commissioner* Bahraich, 1923; *Commissioner*, Allahabad, 1927; *Commissioner*, Benares, 1928; Allahabad, 1929; *Chief Minister*, Jodhpur, 1931; *Agent-General* to the Government of India in South Africa, 1932. *Member Executive Council*, U.P. Govt. 1935. *Publications*: *Annual Report on Co-operative Credit Societies in the U.P.* 1908-1910; *Reports on Indian Emigration to Mauritius and British Guiana and on Mission to East Africa and various contributions to the press.* *Address*: Lucknow.

SINHA, 2nd Baron of Raipur, cr. 1919; AROON SINHA, Barrister-at-Law, b. 22 Aug. 1887; e.s. of 1st Baron; m. 1st, 1916, Pryntana (d. 1920), e.d. of Rai Bahadur Lal Mohan Chatterjee; two d.; 2nd 1920, Nirpuama, jr. d. of Rai Bahadur Lal Mohan Chatterjee; two s. *Heir*: s. Hon. Sudhindro Prosanno Sinha, b. 29th Oct. 1921. *Address*: 1, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. 1; 17, Elysium Row, Calcutta.

SINHA, THE HON. MR. ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L. (Honours in English in B.A. 1912). *Minister*, Bihar Government, in charge of Finance, L.S.G. and P.W.D. *b.* July 1889; *Educ.* Patna College and University Law College (Calcutta). *Professor of history* T.N.J. College, Bhagalpur (1915-16); *enrolled vakil*, Patna High Court and practised till 1921; *non-co-operated* after Nagpur Congress; *worked with Mr. Gandhi* in his famous Champaran agrarian enquiry in 1917; *was elected Asst. Secretary* and then *Genl. Secretary* of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years; *elected Vice-Chairman*, Patna City Municipality, 1924, and *Chairman*, Dt. Board; *elected President*, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1928; *elected Working General Secretary*, Bihar Central Relief Fund, (in connection with Bihar earthquake) 1934; *elected member* of the Council of State (1926-29); *elected member* of the Central Assembly (1935-37); *elected to the Provincial Assembly*, Bihar, 1937. *Address*: Patna.

SINGH, RAM UGRAH, M.A., LL.D., DR. M.L.C., U.P. Dr. Singh is Reader in Law, Lucknow University. He had a brilliant academic career and is an eminent legal scholar. He takes keen interest in social and educational problems and there are many public institutions which are indebted to him for his help and guidance. *Born*: August 3, 1903; *Address*:



Badenah Bagh, Lucknow, U. P.

SINHA, BHUPENDRA NARAYANA, R.A.J.A. BAHADUR (1918), B.A. (Calcutta), of Nashipur and Zemindar, *b.* 16th Nov. 1888 *m.* first Rani Prem Kumari and on demise Rani Surya Kumari. *Educ.*: Presidency College, and University Law College, Calcutta. *Member of the Dist. Board of Murshidabad* for 12 years; *1st. Class Hon. Magte.* *President*, British Indian Association; *Vice-President*, All-India Cow Conference Association, *Trustee of the Indian Museum*; *President of the India Art School*; *elected to the Bengal Council* in 1926; *elected as a co-opted member of the Royal Statutory Commission*; *Member of the Finance Committee*; *Member of the Public Committee*; *Member of the Revenue Committee*; *Member of the E. B. Railway Local Advisory Committee and Minister to the Govt. of Bengal*, re-elected to the Bengal Council in 1929; *Leader of the Landholders' party in the Council.* *Vice-President of The Bengal Olympic Association.* *Calcutta*, of Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School, of the Hindu Mission Bengal and of the Calcutta Orphanage; *Patron of All Bengal Sugar Mills, Limited and of the New Insurance Co. at Behar.* *Vice-Patron of the Saroj Nalini Association, Vice-President All India Academy of Fine Arts, Director of the Aryasthan and Neptune Insurance Co., and also of North-Western Coal Co., Ltd., Kaktas Jharial Coal Co., Ltd., and Kalupahar Coal Co., Ltd.*; *Executive Member of All Bengal Home Industrial Association*; *of the Sanskrit Association of the Automobile Association and of the Bengal Provincial Council of the Boys Scout Association.* *Patron of the Brahmachari movement.* *Elected President of All-India Vaisya Conference at Allahabad in 1933.* *of All-India Agarwala Mahasabha at Allahabad in 1934.* *of Bandiya Varnasam Sarajya Sangha in Calcutta in 1936.* *Address*: 54, Gariahat Road, Ballygunge, P.O., Calcutta. *of Nashipur Rajpathi, Nashipur P.O., Dist. Murshidabad, Bengal.*

SINHA, KUMAR GANGANAND, M.A. (1921); M.L.A. (1924-1930); *elected to the Bihar Legislative Council* from Darbhanga General Constituency (1937); *Hon. Research Scholar of the Calcutta University* (1922-23); *Proprietor, Srimagar Raj.* *b.* 24 Sept. 1898. *Educ.*: Presidency College, (Calcutta) Govt. Sanskrit College, Calcutta; and Post-Graduate Department, Calcutta University. *Elected to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1921*; *Asiatic Society of Bengal* in 1922. *Bihar and Orissa Research Society* in 1924 and to the Fellowship of the Royal Society for the encouragement of arts, manufacture and commerce, etc., in 1923; *one of the founders of the Nationalist Party* is the Legislative Assembly. *Joined the Swarajya Party in the Assembly* (1925). *Elected a Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly*, 1928; *Life Member of the Empire Parliamentary Association*; *Member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Hindu Sabha, 1926-35*; *President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha* for several years; *visited Europe, 1930-31*; *was in England during the first Round Table Conference.* *Elected Deputy Leader of the opposition in the Bihar Legislative Council* (1937); *Member, Bihar*

Sanskrit Council and Bihar Sanskrit Convocation; Dist. Commissioner (for Darbhanga) of Boy Scouts Association (1937). *Publications*: "The Place of Vileha in the Ancient and the Mediaeval India" (read in the second Oriental Conference); "A Note on the Jangala Desa"; and "Discovery of Bengali Dramas in Nepal". and "On some Maithili Dramas of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" (published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal). "Is Dharmat religion Buddhism?" (read in the Third Oriental Conference, Madras, 1924); an Editor of the "Barhut Inscriptions" published by the Calcutta University in 1926, "The Bihar Earthquake and the Darbhanga Raj" (1936). *Address*: "Srinagar Darbar" P.O. Srinagar, Dist. Purnea (Bihar).

SINHA, KUMAR JAGADISH CHANPRA, b. 3rd Dec. 1920; son of late Raja Birendra Chandra Sinha of Kandi and Paikpara; a descendant of the celebrated Dewan Gangagobinda Sinha and Krishna Chandra Sinha (Lalababu); residing at the historic "Belgachia Villa" Calcutta: formerly known as "AUCKLAND VILLA" a favourite resort of Lord Auckland, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning; where an august reception of His Late Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII (when as Prince of Wales, His Late Majesty visited India in 1875) was held. *Educ.* at



Shambazar A.V. School, Calcutta; at present a student of the Presidency College, Bengal; connected with various educational institutions; one of the proprietors of the Kandi Raj H. E. School in the district of Murshidabad; donated a lakh of rupees for founding a College at his ancestral residence, Kandi, in the district of Murshidabad; his main recreations are motoring, tennis and photography. *Address*: Paikpara Raj, Belgachia Villa, Calcutta.

SINHA, SACHCHIDANANDA, Barrister, First elected Dy. President, Indian Leg. Assembly, first Indian Finance Member, Ex-Member Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa Government, 1921-1926; also President of Legislative Council, 1921-22. Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1936. b. 10 Nov. 1871, m. that late Srimati Radhika, d. of this late Mr. Sewa Ram, of Lahore. *Educ.*: Patna College and City College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1893; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1893; Allahabad High Court, 1896; Patna High Court, 1916. Founded and edited *The Hindustan Review*, 1899-1921; Twice Elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council, Elected Legislative Assembly, 1920, also elected its first Deputy President, Feb. 1921. Established and endowed in 1924 the Srimati Radhika Institute in memory of his wife, which building contains, besides the largest public hall in Patna, the Sachchidananda Sinha Library, a splendid collection of classical and current works in English. Visited England in 1927 where he in writings and speeches made notable contributions to the discussion of Indian Reforms as embodied in the system known as Diarchy.

Resumed Editorship of the *Hindustan Review* in 1926. Became Managing Director of the *Indian Nation*, Patna, in 1931. Was especially invited while in England in 1933, to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms and submitted a lengthy memorandum on the White Paper from the standpoint of constitutional nationalists. Convocation Lecturer at the Lucknow University, 1935, and the Nagpur University, 1937. received from Allahabad University degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*, in 1937. *Publications*: "The Partition of Bengal or the Separation of Bihar." Speeches and writings of Sachchidananda Sinha, (1935). *Address*: Patna, Bihar.

SINHA, RAJESHAWAR PRASAD NARAIN, M.L.A., Bihar, graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta, with Honours in English Literature in 1928. He was elected for the first time to the Provincial Legislature soon after. He joined the Congress in 1930. He is the author of a book on Russia proscribed immediately after publication. He has been a regular contributor to Indian Periodicals, and is connected with many public institutions either as secretary or as member. b. 1906. *Address*: P. O. Birsinghpore, Deorhi, District (Darbhanga) Bihar.



SIRCAR, SIR NRIPENDRA NATH, KT., K.C.S.I. (1930), M.A., B.L., Law Member of the Government of India. m. Nabannali Basu, s. d. of Durgadas Basu. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, Lincoln's Inn. Practised at Bhangalore in Bihar as pleader since 1897. Member of Subordinate Judicial Service, 1902-05: First Honours man in Bar Final Michaelmas Term, 1907; Honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry in B.A.; M.A., in Chemistry. Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency College. Appointed Law Member, Government of India, 1934. Advocate-General of Bengal, 1929-34; Delegate to Third Round Table Conference and Joint Select Committee. *Address*: Government of India, Simla and New Delhi.

SIROHI, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ, MAHARAO SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. b. Sept. 27, 1888. s. to the gadi, April 20, 1920. *Address*: Sirohi, Rajputana.

SITAMAU, H. H. SIR RAJA RAM SINGH, RAJA OF K.C.I.E. b. 1830; descended from Rathore House of Kachi Baroda. m. thrice. *Educ.*: Daly Coll., Indore, Hindi and Sanskrit poet, and keen student of science and ancient and modern philosophy, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. s. by selection by Govt. of India in default of direct issue, 1900. *Address*: Rammivas Palace, Sitamau, C. I.

SIVASWAMI, AYYAR, SIR P. S., K.C.S.I., 1915; O.S.I. (1912); C.I.E. (1908); LL.D., Madras University, 1932; LL.D., Benares Hindu University, 1933; Retd. Member, Executive Council, Madras. b. 7 Feb. 1864. *Educ.*: S. P. G. College, Tanjore; Government College, Kumbakonam; Presidency College, Madras; High Court Wkdl,

1885; Asstt. Professor, Law College, Madras, 1893-99; Joint Editor, Madras Law Journal, 1893-1907; first Indian Representative of the University of Madras in the Madras Legislative Council, 1904-07; Advocate-General, 1907; Member of Executive Council, Madras, 1912-17; Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1916-18; Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University, 1918-19; Elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 1920; President of the Second and Ninth Sessions of the National Liberal Federation at Calcutta, 1919; and Akola, 1926. Member of the Indian Delegation at the Third Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922; Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924. *Publications*: Indian Constitutional Problems (1928); Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals (1935). *Address*: Sathharma Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras.

SIKEMP, FRANK WHITTINGHAM, M.A., M.A., B.A., Hist. Honours (1900); Indian Civil Service. Pulse Judge, Lahore High Court. *b.* 13 Dec. 1880. *m.* Dorothy Frazer. *Educ.*: University of Manchester; Peterhouse Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., (Punjab Commission) 1904; Officiating D.C., 1910-1913; Sessions Judge, 1918-1927; Additional Judge, Lahore High Court 1927; Pulse Judge, 1933. *Publications*: *Multan Stories*. *Address*: 24, Racecourse Road, Lahore.

SKELTNE, CLARMENT PERCIVAL, B.A. (Oxon.), O.B.E. (1895), Resident, Madras States, since 1936. *b.* 1888; *m.* Doris Forbes, 2nd *d.* of James Whitelaw of Nungate, North Berwick; *Educ.*: Winchester; New College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1912; Assistant Magistrate Azamgarh, Cawnpore, Gorakhpur (U.P.) 1912-15; Asst. Political Agent, Sibi, Baluchistan, 1915-16; on political service in the South Persian War area, 1916-18; Consul, Kerman, 1918-19. Under-Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, 1919-20; Political Agent, Chaghal, Baluchistan, 1921-22; officiated 6 months as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishu; Consul-General in Chinese Turkestan, Kashgar, 1922-24. Secretary to the A.G.G., Punjab States, 1926-27; Consul in Seistan and Kaim, 1927-29; Political Agent, Kalat and Chaghal, Baluchistan, 1932-35; Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1935-36. Awarded O.B.E. in Quetta Earthquake Honours List 1935; awarded Gili Memorial by Royal Geographical Society, 1928. *Publications*: Chinese Central Asia, 1920; papers on Central Asia, Iran and Baluchistan and the Quetta Earthquake in the Geographical, Central Asian and other journals of learned societies. *Address*: C/o Political Department, New Delhi.

SLOAN, TENNANT, M.A., C.S.I. (1936), C.I.E. (1930); Settlement Commissioner, United Provinces. *b.* 9 November 1884. *m.* Gladys Hope *d.* of R. Hope Robertson, Glasgow. *Educ.*: Glasgow Academy, Glasgow University, and Christ Church, Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1909; served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer. Under-Secretary to Government, Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in United Provinces and also as Under-Secretary,

Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary in Home Department of Government of India. *Address*: Lucknow, U.P.

SMITH-PEARSE, THOMAS LAWRENCE HART, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur. *b.* July 1893. *m.* Miss Katherine Wagborn. *Educ.*: Marlborough College and St. John's College, Oxford. *Addresses*: Rajkumar College, Raipur; C/o Messrs. Lloyds Bank Ltd., Cox's and King's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, and Launceston, Cornwall.

SMITH, SIR THOMAS, Kt. (1921), V. D. (1914), Chevalier of the Order of the Crown (Belgium) (1919); a Dy. Chairman of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Managing Director, Mair Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore, 1915-1935. *b.* 28 Aug. 1875. *m.* Elsie Maud, *d.* of Sir Henry Leigard in 1907; 2 s. 1 *d.* Member of the Hunter Committee on Punjab disorders, 1919. Presid., Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1918-1921; Member, U.P. Leg. Council, 1918-20; Fellow of Allahabad University, 1913-22; Commandant, 16th Cawnpore Rifles, 1913-20. Representative of Employers in India at International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925. *Address*: Westfield, Cawnpore, and Merlewood, Virginia Water, Surrey.

SMITH, WALTER ROBERT GEORGE, C.I.E. (1937) Bar-at-Law; Commissioner of Police, Bombay. *b.* 5th Nov. 1887. *m.* Ellen *d.* of the late John Cochrane. *Educ.*: Grove Park School, Wrexham and Gray's Inn. Joined Police Service, Dec., 1908, as Assistant Superintendent; Superintendent of Police, March 1921; Dy. Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1932; Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, March 1932; Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1933; awarded King's Police Medal, 1933. *Address*: Head Police Office, Bombay.

SOLA; THE REV. MARCIAL, S. J., Ph. D., M.A. Former Principal of the Ateneo de Manila Institution from 1916-1920. Professor of Logic and Philosophy at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *b.* Nov. 7, 1872 in the province of Barcelona, North of Spain. Ordained at St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A. in 1906. *Educ.*: Vich, Spain and at St. Louis University, Mo., U. S. A. Went to the Philippines. On the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments from 1897 to 1903. A Delegate to the World's Fair held in St. Louis, U. S. A., in 1904. Prof. for several years at the Ateneo de Manila, Philippines, and Principal of that Institution from 1916 to 1920. On the Staff of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1922. *Publications*: Author of "The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands," "A Study of Seismic Waves." Contributor to the monthly review "Razon y Fe" edited at Madrid. Author of "A Compendium of the Science of Logic." *Address*: St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOMAN, RAMCHANDRA GANESH, District Pleader, Deputy President, Bombay Leg. Council. *b.* 24th November 1876; *m.* Mrs. Sitabai Soman; *Educ.*: Satara. Started practice at Satara. (1900); edited a Weekly named *Prakash* for 15 years; was member of

Bombay Council for Satara Dist. 1924-26 and 1934-36; was a follower of Lok. Tilak; member of the Congress for more than 30 years; elected in 1937 on Congress ticket to the Bombay Leg. Council. *Address:* Pleader, Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

SONGAONKER, SAYLARAM GUNDAM, M.L.A., Bombay, is a prominent businessman of the Depressed Class community; is the Proprietor of the Eastern Leather Works, Bombay;



a member of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and the Congress. He is the President and founder of the National Harijan Party and the Depressed Class Section of the anti-communal Award Conference. He has travelled very widely in India, Burma and Ceylon. Keenly interested in public activities he carried out a co-operative movement among the different communities of the Depressed Classes. He has subscribed large amounts in charities and for the welfare of his Community. *b.* July 15, 1901. *Address:* c/o Eastern Leather Works, Sandhurst Road, opp. Benham Hall Lane, Bombay 4.

SORABJI, CORNELIA. Kalsar-i-Hind Gold 1st class medal (1909). Bar 1st Class (1921). Legal Adviser to Purnahnishins, Court of Wards, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assam, and Consulting Counsel from 1904 to 1922. *Educ.:* Somerville Coll., Oxford, Lee and Pemberton, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; Bachelor of Civil Law, Oxford, 1892; Bar-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn, 1923. Practising High Court, Calcutta. *Publications:* "Sun Babies" (1904); "Between the Twilights" (1908); "The Purnahnishin" (1916); "Sun-Babies" (2nd Series Illustrated), 1920; "Therefore" (1924); *Gold Mohur Time*, (1930); "Susie Sorabji—Life" (1932); "India Calling" (1935); "India Recalled" (1936); contributions to the *Nineteenth Century Westminster Gazette*, *The Times*, other newspapers and magazines. *Address:* Halewyn Club, 14, Cork Street, London, W. 1.

SOUTER, EDWARD MATHESON, C.I.E., (1925); Managing Director, Ford and Macdonald Ltd., Cawnpore, and Hon. Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust. *b.* 26 January 1891. *m.* Dorothy Mary Andreae. *Educ.:* Inverness Academy, Scotland. Joined Ford and Macdonald Ltd. in 1908; represented Upper Indian Chamber of Commerce on U.P. Legislative Council, 1926-1936; now representative on the Legislative Assembly of the U. P.; Hon. Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, since 1931. *Address:* Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

SPACKMAN, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM COLLIS, I.M.S., M.L.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Ed.), F.C.O.G. (Eng.), F.C.P.S., J.P., Bombay, Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. *b.* 23 Sept. 1880. *m.* Audrey Helen Smith. *Educ.* Trent College, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. War Service 1914-18, Mesopotamia and Turkey (Prisoner of War 1916-18). Wounded; twice mentioned in dispatches. Frontier Medal 1923. Transferred to

Civil Employ, 1924. Bombay Presidency *Publications:* numerous articles of professional subjects in various Journals. *Address:* Rocky Hill, Malabar Hill, Bombay; Kodak House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SRINIVASA IYENGAR, S. b. 11th Sept. 1874, *m.* a daughter of late Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar. *Educ.:* Madura and Presidency College, Madras. Vakil (1898). Advocate and Member, Madras Bar Council. Member of Madras Senate 1912-16; President, Vakils' Association of Madras; President, Madras Social Reform Association, 1916-20; Fellow of the Madras University; Member, All-India Congress Committee; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly; Advocate-General, Madras, 1916-20; President, Indian National Congress, 1926-27. *Publications:* "Law and Law Reform" (1909); *Swaraj Constitution for India*, 1927. *Address:* Mylapore, Madras.

SRINIVASA MURTI, CAPTAIN G., B.A., B.L., M.B., C.M., b. 1887. *m.* Srihanti Srirangammal. *Educ.:* Madras University; awarded 2 State scholarships, the Johnstone and many other medals and prizes. Served as Lecturer, surgeon, and Superintendent, in many civilian and War hospitals throughout India; Secretary, Usman Committee on Indigenous Medicine; one of the founders of the Madras Medical Association; for many years Editor, *Madras Medical Journal*. *Address:* Adyar, Madras.

SRINIVASA RAO RAI BAHADUR PATRIE VENKATA, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Guntur, and Member, Legis. Assembly. *b.* 1877. *m.* to *d.* of Rao Bahadur Baru Ramanaras Pantulu Garu. *Educ.:* Town High School and Noble College, Masulipatam, and Christian Coll. and Law Coll., Madras. Joined Cocanada Bar, 1903, and Guntur Bar in 1906. Vice-President, Guntur Dist. Board, for 6 years; was Municipal Councillor for some years; was member, Kistna Flood Committee; Secretary of the First Dt. Congress Committee. *Address:* Guntur.

SRIVASTAVA, DR. SRI J.P., KT., D.Sc. (Agra), D. Litt. (Lucknow), M.Sc., Tech. (Vict.), A.M.S.T., A.I.C., M.L.A., son of late Munshi Janki Prasad Srivastava, Rais and Landlord, Bansi District, Basti. *b.* 16th August, 1889. *m.* on 2nd February, 1907; Kailash, daughter of the late Munshi Mahadeo Prasad; two sons and five daughters. Educated at Christ Church College, Cawnpore, Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Manchester College of Technology. Large business interest, in Cawnpore. Controls the New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd., and the Indian Turpentine & Rosin Co., Ltd. Director, Allahabad Bank Ltd., Western India Match Co., Ltd., and the "Pioneer" Ltd., Represented Upper India Chamber of Commerce in U.P. Legislative Council, 1926-36. Elected unopposed to the new U.P. Legislative Assembly from same constituency. Chairman, U. P. Simon Committee, 1928. Honorary Chairman, Cawnpore



Improvement Trust, 1928-31. Minister for Education, U. P. Government, 1931-1937. Minister for Finance and Industries, U. P. Government, 1937. Knighted 1934. Awarded honorary D.Sc. (Agra University) and honorary D. Litt. (Lucknow University) 1936. Address: Kailash Kutir, Cawnpore.

SRIVASTAVA, RAM CHANDRA, B.Sc., O.B.E., Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology (Govt. of India), Cawnpore. *b.* 10th Sept. 1891. m. to the late Radha Pyari Srivastava, and again to Nawal Kishori Srivastava. *Educ.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad; Municipal School of Technology, Manchester; Royal Technical College, Glasgow and University College, London; Manager, Cawnpore Sugar Works Distillery; Manager, Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi; and Deputy Director of Industries, U.P. Address: "Nawal Niwas," Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

STEIN, SIR AUREL, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., D. Litt. (Hon. Oxon.), D.Sc. (Hon. Camb.), D.O.L. (Hon. Punjab); Fellow, Brit. Acad., Correspondant de l'Institut de France, Gold Medallist, R. Geogr. Soc., R. Asiatic Society; Society of Antiquaries of London, etc.; Indian Archaeological Survey, Officer on special duty (retired). *b.* Budapest, 26th Nov. 1862. *Educ.*: Budapest and Dresden; studied Oriental Languages and Antiquities at Vienna and Tübingen Universities and in England. Principal, Oriental College and Registrar, Punjab University, 1888-99; app. to I. B. S. as Princ. of Calcutta Madrasa, 1899; Inspector-General of Education, N. W. P. and Baluchistan, 1904. Carried out archaeological explorations for Indian Govt., in Chinese Turkestan, 1900-1, and in C. Asia and W. China, 1906-08; transferred to Archaeological Survey, 1909; carried out geographical and archaeological explorations in C. Asia and Persia, 1913-16; on N. W. Frontier and in Baluchistan, Kharan and Kalat, 1926-28; retired 1929. Explored in Persian Baluchistan, along Persian Gulf Coast and in Southern Persia, 1931-1934; in Fars, Luristan, Kurdistan 1935-1936. *Publications*: Kalhana's *Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir*: Sanskrit text, 1902; trans., with commentary, 2 vols., 1902; *Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan*, 1903-1921; *Ancient Khotan*, 1908 (2 vols.); *Ruins of Desert Cathay*, 1912 (2 vols.); *Serindia*, 1921 (5 vols.); *The Thousand Buddhas*; *Memoir on Maps of Chinese Turkestan and Kansu* (2 vols.); *Innermost Asia*, 1928 (4 vols.); *On Alexander's Track to the Indus* 1929; *On Ancient Central-Asian Tracks* 1933; *Archaeologic Reconnaissances*, 1937 and numerous papers on Indian and Central Asian Archaeology and Geography. Address: Srinagar, Kashmir; E. I. United Service Club, London.

STEPHENS, IAN MELVILLE, C.I.E., M.A., Assistant Editor *The Statesman*, Calcutta. *b.* February 1903. *Educ.*: Winchester and King's College, Cambridge (foundation scholar); Took 1st Class honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos and again in the Historical Tripos; R. J. Smith Research Student, and Supervisor in History, King's College, 1925-26; Private Secretary to Sir Ernest Dohenham, Bart, 1928-30; Deputy Director of Public Information

with the Government of India, 1930-32; Publicity officer to the Indian Franchise Committee, 1932; Director of Public Information 1932-37. Awarded C.I.E. and Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal 1937. Joined Staff of *Statesman* 1937. Address: The "Statesman," Calcutta.

STEWART, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD MRIRIALE, C.B., O.B.E., Director of Supplies and Transport, Indian Army. *b.* 5 Feb. 1881. m. F. M. Syme. *Educ.*: Haileybury College. Served in South African War, 1901-1902; the Great War, France and Mesopotamia; Afghanistan, 1919. Address: Army Headquarters, Delhi.

STEWART, THE HON. SIR THOMAS ALEXANDER, K.C.I.E. (1937), C.S.I. (1935), I.C.S., Member for Communications, Govt. of India. *b.* 26 Feb. 1914. *Elsie, d. of Crandon Gill; one s. two d.* *Educ.*: George Heriot's School, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University. Entered Indian Civil Service 1912 and served as Asstt. Magt. & Coll., U.P. 1912; Asstt. Coll., Imp. Customs Service, 1914; Commissioner of Rice, Rangoon, 1920; Coll. of Customs, Rangoon, 1923; Coll. of Customs, Madras, 1925; Coll. of Customs, Bombay, 1928; Coll. of Salt Revenues, 1932; Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Commerce Dept., 1936; Ag. Governor of Bihar, 1938. Address: Simla and New Delhi.

STONE, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GILBERT, Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court, b. 1886. Educ.: Caius Coll., Cambridge; called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1911. Practised at the Common Bar; did considerable amount of work on the Chancery side and some in Admiralty courts; Secretary, Coal Industry Commission, 1915-20; Legal Adviser to the Imperial Institute; contested various Parliamentary constituencies during the period of the coalition on behalf of it and afterwards on behalf of the National Liberals; member of Mr. Lloyd George's Coal and Power Committee; appointed Puisne Judge, Madras High Court, 1930. *Publications*: 15 volumes on Mining Law in the British Empire; Editor of Porter on Insurance and of the workmen's compensation section of country Courts' Practice, also on Rents Restriction Act, a Case Book on Insurance and several historical books. Address: High Court, Nagpur, C.P.

STOW, VINCENT AUBREY STEWART, M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1934); Literae Humaniores, (1906) (July 1931); Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer. *b.* 27th July 1883. m. Marie Elinor Morley (1912). *Educ.*: Winchester Coll., and Exeter Coll., Oxford. Asst. Master, Marlborough Coll., 1909; appointed to Chiefs' Colleges cadre, I.E.S., 1907; Asst. Master, Daly Coll., Indore, 1907; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur, 1912; I. A. R. O., Active Service, M. E. F., 1918; attached to Civil Administration, Iraq, 1919; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur, 1919; Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, July 1931. *Publications*: Educational Works. Address: Mayo College, Ajmer, Rajputana.

STRETTELL, Major-General CHAUNCEY BATHO DASHWOOD, C. B. (1935); Commander, Peshawar District, India, since 1936.

b. 6th Aug. 1881. *m.* Margery Gilliam de Hane, *d.* of H. H. Brown, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Educ.*: Wellington College and R. M. C. Sandhurst, U. L. Indian Army, Jan. 1900; 13th Rajputs, 1901; Waziristan Blockade, 1901-2 (*medal*); 3rd Punjab Cavalry P. F. F., 1902; A. D. C. to G. O. C., 4th Quetta Div., 1910. Asst. Commndt. Burma Mil. Police, 1912; NMAI H.K.A. Expedition 1911-12; received expression of thanks of Government of India and Government of Burma, King's Police Medal, Jan. 1, 1914. Raised Service Squadron 6th Inniskilling Dragoons 1914-15, Great War Mesopot. Expeditionary Force; Mentioned in despatches 3 times. Brevet of Lt.-Colonel. Brig. Maj. 7th Meerut Cav. Bde, 1917; D.A.Q.M.G. Karachi 1919; G.S.O. 2 Karachi 1919; Brig. Maj. 10th Cav. Bde. Palestine 1920; Commndt. PAVO Cav. F.F. 1924; Col. 1923; A.A.G. Nor-Com. 1928; Commander 3rd Meerut Cav. Bde. 1929; Brig. Gen. Staff South Com., 1932; Deputy Quartermaster General A. H. Q. 1935. Dy. Adjutant-General, 1936. *Publications*: Contributions to magazines Professional and others. *Address*: Flagstaff House, Peshawar, N.W.F.P.

SUBBARAYAN, THE HON. DR. PARAMASIVA, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Dublin), Zemindar of Kumaramangalam, *b.* 11th Sept. 1889. *m.* Radhabai Kudmal. *d.* of Ral Sahib K. Rangarao of Mangalore. Three s. one *d.* *Educ.*: Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford. Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council; has been a member of Madras, Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920. Was a member of All-India Congress Committee, in 1920. Was Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1928-30. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly unopposed for Tiruchengodu rural; Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1937; Minister, Education and Legal, Madras. President, Madras Olympic Association, Indian Cricket Federation, Madras, and Madras Hockey Association and Madras Cricket Association. *Address*: "Tiruchengodu" Salem District; "Fairlawns," Egmore, Madras.

SUBEDAR, MANU, B.A. (Bombay), Dakshin Fellow of the Elphinstone College, B.Sc. (Eco.), London, First Class honours in Public Finance, Banking and Currency, Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn, 1912; Managing Director, Acme-Bala Trading Co., Ltd. *Educ.*: New High School, Bombay, First in Matric from the School, Elphinstone College, Bombay; James Taylor Scholar & Prizeman, London School of Economics, London University, South Kensington, Gray's Inn. Returned to India in 1914. Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University. Professor of Economics, Calcutta University. Examiner for M.A., Bombay and Calcutta. Secretary, Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd. (1917); Secretary, Morari Goeladas Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.; Managing Director, Western India Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (1919); Partner,

Lalji Naranji & Co., Managing Agents of Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.; Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Port Trust; sent to England by the Government of India to give evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Babington-Smith Committee; Managing Agent of the Pioneer Rubber Co. (1920); Director of the Peninsular Locomotive Co., Ltd. (1924); Managing Director, Acme-Bala Trading Co., Ltd. (1925); Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Advisory Board of the Development Department. Wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme. Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Improvement Trust Committee; appointed member of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee. Official adviser in various matters of technical finance to the States of Mysore, Junagadh, Jodhpur, and Cutch; Nominated by Government of Bombay to the Municipal Corporation (1930). Wrote separate Minority Report on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee 1931; Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932 and 1934; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1935; Financial Adviser to the Chamber of Princes, 1936; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937. *Address*: Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUBRAHMANYAM, RAO BAHADUR CALAGA SUNDARAYYA, B.A., B.L., Landowner. *b.* Nov. 1862. *Educ.*: Kumbakonam and Madras Presidency Colleges, m. Balambamma *d.* of C. Munakshaya, Bar-at-Law and Judge in Mysore. Practised as Vakil at Bellary; Chairman, Bellary Municipality, 1904-10; Vice-President, District Board, Bellary, 1911-1918; Member, Liberal League, Madras; has taken interest in co-operative work and social and political movements; elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1920. Apptd. President of Bench of Hon. Magistrates, Mayavaram Town, in 1923. *Publications*: Pamphlets on Bubonic Plague and Irrigation Problems of the Ceded Districts. Chairman, Board of Directors, Indo-Commercial Bank, Limited, Mayavaram. *Address*: Mayavaram, S. India.

SUHRAWARDY, SIR, HASSAN, KT. (1932): Lt.-Colonel, I.T.F., O.B.E. (1927), Kaiser-i-Hind Medal 1st Class (1930), L.M.S. M.D., F.R.C.S. I., D. P. H., Hon. LL.D. (Lond.), D.S.C. (Cal.), L.M. Rotunda Vicaroy's Hon. Surgeon Member, Public Service Commission, Bengal. Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1930-34. Chief Medical Officer, (Indian State Ry's. 1928-37 E. B. R. Adminstrn.) *b.* Dacca, 17-11-1884 *s.* of Moulaana Obaidullah el Obaidy Suhrwardy, Pioneer of Anglo-Islamic Studies and Female Education in Bengal *m.* Shahar Banu Begum, daughter of Hon. Nawab Syed Mohamed of Dacca. *d. one.* *Educ.*: Dacca Madrasah, Dacca College, Calcutta Med. College. Post-graduate—Dublin, Edinburgh and London. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1921-24; Deputy President, 1922; Member, Beng. Industrial Unrest Committee, 1921; Member, Court of Muslim Univ.,

Aligarh. Member, Court & Execv. Council, Dacca Univ. Leader, Indian Delegation, British Empire Univ. Congress, Edinburgh, 1931. President, Board of Studies, Arabic & Persian; President, Board of Studies, Medicine (C. U.) Commanding Officer, Calcutta University Corps Associate Commander of the Order of St. John. President, Bengal I. T. F. Committee, 1922-25. Organising Member, Indian Field Ambulance Bays water, London, 1914 (Founded by Mahatma Gandhi). Bengal Field Ambulance, 44th Bengal Regiment. Founder, Servants of Humanity Society, Social Hygn. and Uplift work, Bengal Govt. Delegate, British Empire Social Hygn. Congress, London, 1927. First Class Hony. Presidency Magistrate. *Publications*: Mother & Infant Welfare for India; Calcutta and Environs; Manual of Post Operative Treatment; Manual of First Aid for India; The Economic Effects of Venereal Diseases on Industries in India; Establishment of more Medical Schools in Bengal; Revival and Development of the Indigenous Tibbi System of Medicine. Several pamphlets on Public Health and Social Hygiene. propaganda. Address: 2, Belvedere Park, Alipore, Calcutta, India.

SUHRAWARDY, Sir ZAHADUR RAHIM ZAHID, M.A., B.L., Kt., Bar-at-Law, President, Railway Rates Advisory Committee, Government of India; late Judge, Calcutta High Court. b. 1870. Educ.: Dacca and Calcutta. Address: 3, Wellesley 1st Lane, Calcutta.

SUKTHANKAR, VISHNU SITARAM, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Berlin), Kaisar-i-Hind Medallist; Corresponding Member, Oriental Institute in Prague Czechoslovakia; Fellow, Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona. Lecturer in the Post-graduate Department of the Bombay University. Editor-in-chief of the Critical Edition of *The Mahabharata*. b. 4th May 1887. m. Eleanora Bowring (died 6th Aug., 1926) Educ.: Maratha High School and S. Xavier's College, Bombay; St. John's College, Cambridge (England); Edinburgh University and Berlin University. Formerly Asstt. Superintendent, Archeological Survey, Western Circle; Secretary, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. *Publications*: Die Grammatik Sakatayanas, Leipzig, 1921; Vasavadatta, Oxford Univ. Press, 1923; First Critical Edition of the *Mahabharata*, 1933; Studies in Bhāṣa; Epic Studies. Contributor to Journal, American Or. Soc.; Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute; Epigraphia Indica; Journal, Bombay Branch, Royal As. Soc.; Journal, German Or. Soc. etc.; Editor-in-Chief, Journal of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society. Address: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

SUNADRA RAJ, DEWAN BAHADUR DR. B. M. A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Liverpool); Director of Fisheries, Madras. b. 1888. Educ.: Madras and Liverpool. Assistant to the Piscicultural Expert, 1915; Asst. Director of Fisheries, (Madras), 1920. m. Phyllis Seymour Darling, M.R.S.T., F.R.G.S. *Publications*: The

occurrence of the Bank Myna, (*Acridotheres gimdinianus*) near Madras, Bombay Natural History Society Journal, XXIII; Note on Trygon kuhlii, Mull and Henle, Records of the Indian Mus. Vol. X; Note on the Breeding of *Chiloscyllium griseum* Mull and Henle, Records of Indian Museum Vol. XII; Remarks on the Madras Species of *Haplocheilichthys*, read before the Indian Science Congress, 1915; Notes on the Fresh Water Fishes of Madras. Records of Indian Museum. Vol. XII; On the habits of Hilsa (*Clupea hilsa*) and their artificial propagation in the Coleroon. Asiatic Society Journal, Vol. XIII, 1917; The value of fish as natural enemies of mosquitoes in combating malaria, Leaflet issued by Fisheries Department. A new genus of Lernaean fish parasite from Madras, read before the Science Congress, Nagpore, 1920; A new Copepod parasite from the gills of Wallago attu, (Fisheries Bulletin 17); General Editor of the Madras Fisheries Bulletins since 1923; Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gulf of Mannar, (Madras Government Museum Bull). New Series, Natural History Section, Vol. I, No. 1, 1927. Reports on Hydrozoa, (Siphonophora) Cirripedia, Amphipoda, (Caprellidæ) Decapod (Paguridæ) Pycnogonida and Appendix I. The Vertebrate Fauna of Krusadai Island, Fish Statistics for 1925-26 (Fisheries Bulletin, No. 22) for 1926-27 and 1927-28; Presidential Address—15th Indian Science Congress—Zoological Section, 1928; Systematic Survey of Deep Sea Fishing grounds by S. T. 'Lady Goschen' 1927-28. Report III of Fisheries Bulletin, No. 23 and Article "Pisciculture" in Allahabad Farmer, November 1933. Fisheries and the Problems of Food Supply in India" and "Ecological research with particular reference to Indian Fishes." Read before the Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress at Calcutta, 1938. Address: "The Anchorage," Adyar, Madras.

SUNDARAM CHETTI, KRISHNAMA CHETTIYAR DIWAN BAHADUR, B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge, High Court, Madras. b. 18 Nov. 1875. Joined the service as offg. district munsiff, 1902; sub-judge 1919; sessions judge, 1916; district and sessions judge, 1929; offg. judge, high court, Madras, 1926, 1929 and again in 1930; confirmed July 1930. Address: High Court, Madras.

SURINDER SINGH BEDI: Tikka, is a direct descendant of Guru Nanak, founder of the Sikh Religion and is much loved by disciples in the Punjab, N.W.F.P. and Afghanistan. b. 22nd February 1897 at Kallar, District Rawalpindi, Son of Raja Sir Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, K.B.E., Kt., C.I.E., Hon. E.A.C., Hon. Magistrate from 1924; Hon. Civil Judge a few years later; Hon. Lieut. from 1923-29, now Lieut. A.I. E.O. in recruiting staff. He is a keen sportsman, is fond of music and public service. Address: Pila Vih, Murree Road, Rawalpindi.



SURAJ SINGH, CAPTAIN BAHADUR, O.B.I., I.O. M. Marshal of the Legislative Assembly. *b.* in Feb. 1878. *m.* Ratanakour. *Educ.*: under private tutors. Entered army in 1893 as a private soldier; served in Somaliland 1903-04; mentioned for good service; Viceroy's Commission 1907; served as Indian Staff Officer of the Cavalry School, Saugor, 1910-14 and 1919-21; served on the staff of General Sir M. F. Remington, Commander of the Indian Cavalry Corps in France, 1914-16; France to 1918; Egypt and Palestine to 1919; Afghan War, 1919; retired on amalgamation of the forces in 1921; granted hon. rank of Captain 1923; apptd. Marshal of Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921. *Publications*: Khilafat Marcus Aurelius (Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius in Urdu); Guide to Physical Training for Youths; Other Military books in 1901, 1907, 1910 and 1911. "Modern Saints of the Sikhs" Series, Vols. I and II in Gurumukhi, 1927-28. *Address*: Kucha Khai, Katra Karam Singh, Amritsar.

SURANA, SHUBHKARAN. *b.* 13th Aug. 1896. *m.* in 1910 and again in 1926. Senior Partner, Messrs. Tejpal Bridgeland, Calcutta. Senior Member, Calcutta University Institute since 1918. Member, Legislative Assembly (Bikaner State), 1928. Founder, "Surana Library", Churu (Rajputana). Asst. Secretary, Jain Swetambari Therapanthi Sabha, Calcutta, 1930. Hon. Magistrate, Churu, 1931. *Address*: 7/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta; Churu (Rajputana).

SURVE, DADASAHEB APPASAHEB, RAO BAHADUR (1934), Prime Minister of Kolhapur. *b.* 7th February 1903. *m.* Kunari Pramila Lal (dead). *d.* of Shri U. T. Powar, J.P., Bombay; *m.* Kunari Shantadevi, *d.* of the late Akolimo Nimbalkar, Inanudar of Nej. *Educ.*: Baldwin High School, Bangalore. Chief Secretary to H. H. 1925 to 1929; Acting Dewan, 1929-31. Appointed Dewan, 1931. Prime Minister, Jan. 1932. Rao Sahab, 1930. Attended First Indian Round Table Conference in London as Advisor to State's Delegation and third Round Table Conference as a delegate. *Address*: Premala House, Kolhapur (Residency).

SUTHERLAND, LIEUT.-COL. DAVID WATERS, C. I.E., I.M.S. (Retired). late Prof. of Medicine, Med. Coll., Lahore. *b.* Australia, 18 Dec. 1871. *m.* 1915, Princess Bamba Duleep Singh, *d.* of late Maharaja Duleep Singh. *Educ.*: Melbourne and Edinburgh Univ. M.D. (Edin.), M.B. C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.S. (Edin.), Fell. Roy. Soc., Med., London. *Address*: 28, Jail Road, Lahore.

SUTHERLAND, REV. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, M.A., B.D. (Glasgow University); Kaisari-Hind Gold Medal (1930); Missionary Superintendent, Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput, S. India. *b.* 15 July 1877, in Invernesshire, Scotland. *m.* Elsie Ruth Nicol, M.A. of Melbourne, Australia. *Educ.*: Garnethill School, University of Glasgow and Theological College of the United Free Church of Scotland at Glasgow. Missionary of the Church of Scotland in Chingleput District since 1905; appointed Supdt. of Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement in 1925. *Address*: Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput, S. India.

SWETACHALAPATHI RAMKRISHNA RANGA RAO BAHADUR, SRI RAJAH RAO, Rajah of Bobbili. *b.* 20 Feb. 1901. *Educ.*: Bobbili, privately. Ascended gnd in 1920; Member, Council of State, 1925-27; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1930. Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras from Jan. 1930; Pro-Chancellor, Andhra University from 1931. *Address*: Bobbili, Madras Presidency.

SYED ABUL AAS: Zamindar. *b.* 27th Sept. 1880. *m.* Bibi Noor-Ayeshah. *Educ.*: Govt. City School, Patna; studied privately English, Arabic, Persian and Urdu. Apptd. Hon. Magte. at Patna 1906; member of Council of All-India Muslim League; Hon. Asstt. Secy., Bihar and Orissa Provincial Muslim League; unanimously elected President, Bihar Provincial Muslim League in 1936; joined Muslim Deputation which waited upon Lord Hardinge in 1914; elected Member of Aligarh Muslim University Assocn., 1914; elected Vice-President of Bihar Students' Association and Anjuman-Islamia, Patna, 1914; served 2 years as Director, Bihar and Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank, Patna, 1917-18. Appointed non-official member of the Patna Mental Hospital, 1923; Nominated Member of Governing Body of the Madrasah Islamia, Patna, 1935; Nominated Member of the Oriental Public Library, Patna, 1936. *Address*: Abul-Aas Lane, Bankipur, Patna.

SYED AMJAD ALI, B.A. (HONS.), O.B.E., M.L.A., Punjab. Educated at Government College, Lahore, and the Middle Temple, London. Took the B.A. (Hons.) degree in 1927. He went to England in 1931 and worked as Hon. Joint Secretary of the Muslim Delegation and Hon. Publicity Officer of the Round Table Conference. He was elected Secretary of the All-India Muslim Youth League. He went to England again and worked as Hon. Secretary of the Muslim Delegation to the Round Table Conference and Hon. Secretary of the British India Delegation to the Joint Select Committee. He was Hon. Private Secretary to His Highness the Aga Khan during his three successive visits to India in 1934, 1935 and 1936. He was awarded the O.B.E. in June 1936. He was Resident Secretary of the Unionist Party from its inception and relinquished it on becoming the Parliamentary Private Secretary of the Premier, which position he still holds. *b.* July 5, 1908. *Address*: "Ashiana", Lahore.



SYED, THE HON. SIR MUHAMMAD SA'ADULLA, KT. (1928), M.A. (Chemistry) 1906; B.L. 1907; Advocate, First Grade, Calcutta High Court. Chief Minister, Assam, *b.* May 1886. *Educ.*: Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam (F.A.), Presidency College, Calcutta (M.A.), Ripon College, Calcutta (B.L.), Asst. Lecturer in Chemistry, Cotton College, Gauhati, 1908; Practised as a Lawyer in Gauhati courts, 1909-19; in the Calcutta High Court, 1920-24; Member, Assam Legislative Council, 1913-20;

again since 1923; Minister, Assam Government in charge of Education and Agriculture, 1924-29; Member, Executive Council, Assam Government in charge of Law and Order and P.W.D., 1929-30; Member in charge of Finance and Law and Order from November 1930 to April 1934. Advocate, First Grade, Calcutta High Court, from May 1934. *Address*: 216, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta; The Secretariat, Assam.

SYED MOBARAK ALI, M.L.C., Bilhar, comes from the Nawab family of Kujhwa and was educated at Chapra, M.A.O. College, Aligarh and at Patna. He entered politics



in 1919 and took part in the Khilafat movement. He was a Congress delegate to the Amritsar Congress. In 1920 he was returned from the Saran Muhamedan constituency to the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, which he represented without break till 1930. After that for about a year he worked on the staff of the "Indian Nation" as a

leader writer. He was a member of the Provincial Simon Committee, Provincial Franchise Committee and the Provincial Delimitation Committee. He was an Honorary Magistrate and has an intimate knowledge of the working of local bodies, being a member of the District and Municipal Boards. He acted as an Honorary Treasurer of the Reception Committee which was constituted in connection with the session of the Congress held at Gaya in 1922 under the presidency of Mr. C. R. Das. *b. October 1896. Address*: Ali Manzil, P. O. Gulzarbagh, Patna; P. O. Kujhwa, Dt. Saran, Bilhar.

SYED, SIRDAR ALI KHAN, created Nawab Sirdar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, 1921; Postmaster General of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, 1922-1929 (retired) *b. 26th March 1879*. Eldest surviving *s.* of late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung, Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowla, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, C.I.E., some time Home Secretary at Hyderabad. *m. 1896; six s. two d. Educ.*: privately. Entered the Nizam's service, 1911; has held several responsible positions, including the Commissionship of Gulburga Province; presented Georgian and Queen Mary Historical Furniture to the National Collection at Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, 1908. *Publications*: Lord Curzon's Administration of India, 1905; Unrest in India, 1907; Historical Furniture, 1908; India of To-day, 1908; Life of Lord Morley, 1923; The Earl of Reading, 1924; British India, 1926. The Indian Moslems, 1928; contributions to the English and Indian Press with regard to the Indian political situation. *Address*: Hyderabad, Deccan.

SYEDNA TAHER SAIFUDDIN SAHEB, HIS HOLINESS SARDAR (Mulla) Saheb, High Priest of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Mahomedan community and First Class Sardar of Deccan. Fifty-first incumbent of the post of Dal-tur Mutlaq, which has been in existence of nearly 900 years having been founded in Yemen where his predecessors were once

Sultans. They have enjoyed many privileges and received high honours from various Ruling Princes in India from time to time and also from the British Government. *Address*: Surat; and Salfi Mahal, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TAGORE, ABANINDRA NATH, C.I.E., Zemindar of Shazadpur, Bengal; *b. 1871. Educ.*: Sanskrit Coll., Calcutta; and at home. Designed Memorial Address to Lady Curzon Casket presented to King by Corp. of Calcutta, 1911; principal work consists in reviving School of Indian Art. *Address*: 5, Dwarkanath Tagore's Lane, Calcutta.

TAGORE, MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR PRODYOT COOMAR, KT. *b. 17 September 1873. Educ.*: Hindu Seh., Calcutta; afterwards privately; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1909; Trustee, Victoria Mem. Hall; Trustee, Indian Museum; Fellow, Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. Mem. of Asiatic Soc. of Bengal; formerly Mem., Bengal Council. *Address*: Tagore Castle, Calcutta.

TAGORE, SIR RABINDRANATH, KT., Hon. D. Litt. (Calcutta, Dacca and Benares Hindu University); *b. 1861. Educ.*: privately. Lived at Calcutta first; went to country at age of 24 to take charge of his father's estates; there he wrote many of his works; at age of 40 founded school at Santiniketan, Bolpur, in 1921 turned it into a Centre of international culture, this has been his life-work ever since; visited England 1912, and translated some of his Bengali works into English; Nobel Prize for Literature, 1913. *Publications*: In Bengali about 35 political works, dramas, operas about 38; Story books Novels 19; over 50 collections of Essays on Literature, Art, Religion and other subjects, and composed over 3,000 songs published periodically in small collections with notations. In English—Gitanjali, 1912, The Gardener, 1913, The Crescent Moon, 1913, Chitra, 1913, The King of the Dark Chamber, 1914, Post Office, 1914, Sadhana, 1914, Kabir's Poems, 1915, Fruit-Gathering, 1916, Hungry Stones and other Stories, 1916, Stray Birds, 1916, My Reminiscences, 1917, Sacrifices and other Plays, 1917, The Cycle of Spring, 1917, Personality, 1917, Nationalism, 1917, Lover's Gift and Crossing, 1918, Mashl and other Stories, 1918, Stories from Tagore, 1918, The Parrot's Training, 1918, The Home and the World, 1918, Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering 1919, The Fugitive, 1921, The Wreck, 1921, Glimpses of Bengal, 1921, Thought Relics, 1921, Creative Unity, 1922, Greater India, 1923, Gora, 1924, Letters from Abroad, 1923, Red Oleanders, 1924, Talks in China, 1924, Broken Ties, 1924, Red Oleanders, a drama, 1925, Fireflies, 1928, Letters to a Friend (Unwin) 1929, Thoughts from Tagore (Macmillan), 1929, The Tagore Birthday Book, 1929, The Religion of Man (Unwin) 1931. Took to painting at the age of 68. Pictures, exhibited in Moscow, Berlin, Munich, Paris, Birmingham and New York. *Address*: Santiniketan, Bengal.

TAIRSEE LAHMIDAS ROWJEN (See Lakhmidas.)

TALPUR, MIR GULAMALI KHAN, B.A., M.L.A. He passed Matriculation in 1929 from the Muslim University, Aligarh, Intermediate Examination from Deccan College, Poona, and took his B.A. degree in 1934 from the D. J. Sind College, Karachi, kept full terms for M.A. and LL.B. Elected Member of the Sind Legislative Assembly in February 1937 defeating his opponent by 3,500 votes more. He is a nominated member of the District Local Board, Hyderabad Sind, nominated Director



of the Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Karachi, Director of Lower Sind Zemindari Bank Ltd., Hyderabad Sind, Director of the Tando Mohamed Khan Kambar Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Vice-President of the Tando Zemindar Association, Vice-President of the Muslim Girls' Education Society, Karachi, Member of the Lapo Rasai Committee, Sind Government, Karachi, Life member of the Council of Duiferin Fund Association. Born September 22, 1909. Address: Tando Mohammed Khan, Dt. Hyderabad (Sind).

TAMBE, SHIRPAD BALWANT, B.A., LL.B. b. 8 Dec. 1875. Educ.: Jabalpur (Hitkarini School), Amraoti, Anglo-Vernacular and High School and Bombay Elphinstone College and Govt. Law School. Pleader at Amraoti, Member and Vice-President of Amraoti Town Municipal Committee: President, Provincial Congress Committee; Member, C. P. Legis. Council, 1917-1920 and 1924; President, C. P. Legis. Council, March 1925. Home Member, Central Provinces Government; Ag. Governor, Central Provinces, 1929. Member, Indian Franchise Committee, 1932. Address: Nagpur, C. P.

TAMBE, MOHAMED AMIN WAZIR MOHAMAD, Mr., M.L.C., Bombay, is a member of the well-known Tambe family of Khed in the Ratnagiri District. Educated in the Deccan College, Poona, is the President of the Taluka Local Board, Khed, Jamindar and Khoti Sabha, Taluka Development Association and the Young Muslim Library, Khed, is a member of the District Local Board, Ratnagiri. b. May 2, 1901. Address: Khed, Dist. Ratnagiri.



TANNAN, MOHAN LAL, M. Com. (Birm.), Bar-at-Law, I.E.S., J.P., General Manager, the Punjab National Bank, Lahore, Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, 1920-37; on deputation to the Government of India, Commerce Department, as Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board and Under Secretary, 1932-35. b. 2 May 1885. m. Miss C. Chopra. Educ.: at Govt. High School, Gujrat, Forman Christian Coll., Lahore, and the University of Birmingham. Official Liquidator of the

Industrial Bank of India, Ltd., in liquidation and the Jt. Official Liquidator, the Indian Army Uniforms Supplying Co., Ltd., in liquidation (both of Ludhiana, Punjab), President, 10th Indian Economic Conference, 1927. Vice-President, the Indian Economic Society, 1921-23; Member of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay (1921-22); Syndic of the Bombay University, 1923-24 to 1927-28; Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, from 1st March 1928; Director, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay, Member Council Indian Institute of Bankers; Principal and Prof. of Banking, the Sydenham Coll. of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; Chairman, Ex. Committee of the Seventh Indian Economic Conf. (Bombay). Publications: "Banking Law and Practice in India," "Indian Currency and Banking Problems" jointly with Prof. K. T. Shah, B.A. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Econ.), London, and several pamphlets such as the "Banking Needs of India," "Indian Currency and the War, Regulation of Banks in India," etc. Address: Commerce Department, Government of India, Simla and New Delhi.

TARA SINGH SIDHU (Bahla) SARDAR, M.L.A., Punjab. Belongs to the well-known family of Bahla Sikhs and was educated at the Khalsa College, Amritsar. He joined the Patiala State Police Forces as Sub-Inspector in 1912 and rose to the rank of Deputy Superintendent. For his great services to the Bahla Brotherhood he was elected by a majority of 3288 votes. b. September, 20, 1892. Address: Hon.



Deputy Superintendent of Police, Patiala.

TATA, MRS. HIRABAI, c. in Bombay and London, took to public work when young, formed branches of Women's Indian Association. Bombay, 1917 and Dadar, 1927, and has been

working for women's emancipation. Started free training classes at Fort Chowpaty and Dadar for teaching women English, embroidery, fancywork, sewing, cutting, Indian music, physical culture, first aid, home nursing, home hygiene, drawing and painting. Organised concerts to raise fund for famine, flood, earthquake and poor relief, as also the first



Bombay Women's Conference on Educational Reform now called the Bombay Women's Association. Visited England with her daughter who is a barrister-at-law and worked for increased enfranchisement of Indian women so that they also can have legislative and civic activities. Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Women's Indian Association, Superintendent, Fort and Chowpaty Free Training Classes for Women. Has written books in Gujarati. Address: Ahmed Manor, Warden Road, Bombay.

TAUNTON, IVON HOPE, B.A. (Cantab.); I.C.S., Commissioner. Bombay Municipality, *b.* 19 Dec. 1890. *Educ.*: Uppingham and Clare College, Cambridge. Asstt. Collector and Magistrate in Sind. 1914; on military service, 1917-19; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1923, Offg. Dy. Commissioner 1924; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1925; Chairman, Cattle Theft Commission, 1925; Offg. Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, 1926; Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, 1926; Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1927; in foreign service as Finance and Revenue Member, Khairpur State Executive Council, 1927; Offg. Collector, Sholapur and Political Agent, Akalkot, 1932; Collector 1932, appointed Commissioner. Bombay Municipality, 1934. *Address*: Municipal Offices, Bombay.

TAYLOR, SIR JAMES BRAD, Kt. (1935), M.A., Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn); C.I.E. (1932); Governor, Reserve Bank of India, July 1937. *b.* 21 April 1891. *m.* Betty *d.* of H. Coles, Esq., Indian Police, *Educ.*: Edinburgh Academy and University. Indian Civil Service, 1914; Under Secretary, Central Provinces Government, 1920; Commerce Department, Government of India, 1920-22, Deputy Controller of Currency, Calcutta, 1924; Bombay 1925; Controller of Currency, Calcutta, 1929. Additional Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India up to 1935. *Address*: Bombay.

TEHRI, LT.-COL. H.H. MAHARAJA SIR NARENDAR SHAH SAHEB BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of Tehri-Garhwal State. *b.* 3 Aug. 1898. *m.* 1916. Heir-apparent born 1921. Succeeded 1913. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer. *Address*: Narendranagar, (Tehri-Garhwal State).

TEMPLE, LT.-COL. (HON. COL.) FREDERICK CHARLES, C.I.E. (1931); V.D., A.D.C., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Chartered Civil and Consulting Engineer (Williams and Temple). *b.* 25 June 1879. *m.* Francis Mary Copleston. *Educ.*: Rugby School and Balliol College, Oxford. Asst. Engineer, Birmingham Welsh Waterworks; Military Works Services, India; Punjab Canals; District Engineer, Muzaffargarh; Superintending Engineer, Public Health, Bihar and Orissa, Chief Town Engineer and Administrator, Jamshedpur. Relief Engineer and Supply Officer, Govt. of Bihar and Orissa. *Publications*: "Manual for Young Engineers in India" and "Sewage Works." *Address*: Branch Office, 7, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. Head Office, 29, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

THAKORRAM KAPILRAM, DIWAN BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., C.I.E., Vakil, High Court, enrolled Advocate, (O.S.) Bombay, 1934. Dist. Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Surat. *b.* 16 April 1868. *m.* Ratanavari, *d.* of Keshavnai Amritrai. *Educ.*: at Bhavnagar, Alfred High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay, Apptd. teacher in Govt. Sorabji J. J. High School of Surat and began practice at Surat in 1894. Entered Municipality in 1904; became Chairman, Schools Committee, 1907, 1909 and 1911 and Chairman, Managing Committee in 1908-09 and 1917-18. Vice-President of the Municipality in 1911-14 and President in 1914-17; and again in 1928-30

the triennium 1928-31. Appointed Chairman, Committee of Management in 1922-25; Chairman of School Board in 1925 and again in 1931 and 1932. Chairman of the Raichand Deepchand Girls' School Committee, since 1928; the Chairman of the People's Co-operative Bank Ltd., 1930-33; District Scout Commissioner, Surat, since 1922 and Chairman of the Executive. Appointed a member of the Pratt Committee; and witness before the Royal Reforms Commission, 1919. Vice-President, Surat Sarvajanic Education Society, 1927-28. Government Advocate in the Bardoli Inquiry, 1931. Member of the Managing Committee of Andrews Library since 1903; and President of the Home for Destitute Children since 1921; Committee of Local Scouts Association; two Jubilee Medals in 1935; Silver Medal on the Coronation of King-Emperor George VI; Medal of Merit for Scout work by the Chief Scout of the World in 1936. *Address*: Athwa Lines, Surat.

THAKUR, DATTA SHARMA VAIDYA (PANDIT) K.V., V.Bh. A famous Ayurvedic physician of Lahore, inventor of the world renowned household preparation AMRITDHARA; author of several medical books, also edited a medical journal for 25 years; Vice-President of the All-India Ayurvedic & Unani Conference; presided over the first Sind Ayurvedic Conference and 3rd Punjab Ayurvedic Conference; lecturer on health and hygiene; social and religious worker, late President of the Arya Samaj, Lahore, and Secretary of the Arya Pratidinhi Sabha, Punjab; founded a chair for vedic research in the Gurukul Kangri, Haridwar, donating Rs. 30,000. He is of philanthropic disposition and has recently created a Trust for medical relief and industries amounting to Rs. 24 lacs. He owns a big Pharmacy known as Amritdhara Pharmacy for the preparation of Amritdhara and other Ayurvedic medicines. *Address*: Lahore.



THAKUR, RAO BAHADUR KASHINATH KESHAV, I.S.O.; Sen. Div. and Sess. Judge, Nagpur. since 1911; *b.* 15 Feb. 1869. *Educ.*: Sangor and Jubhulpore H. S.; Mair Central Coll., Allahabad. *Address*: Nagpur.

THATRAJ BAHADUR OF BISSAMKATAR, SRI GOVINDA GRANDRA, B.A. (HONOURS), M.L.A., Orissa. Educated in Andhra University from where he took his B.A. (Honours)



degree in Politics, he being first in his community to do so. He was President and Secretary of the University Students' Union, Athletics Association and Politics Club. He is the youngest member of the Orissa Assembly, and is the youngest fellow of the Senate and a member of the Faculty of Arts, and Board of Studies in Oriya, of the Patna University. He is also a member of the Senate,

Academic Council, and Faculty of Oriental Learning of the University of Madras. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Orissa Branch of the Red Cross Society, and Dufferin Fund Society. He is a life member of the Orissa Cattle Breeding Association, and is a member of the Vizagapatnam Municipal Council, a Director of the Vizagapatnam Electric Supply Corporation, the Anakapalli Electric Supply Corporation and the Orissa Jute Mills. He is now the Provincial Commissioner of the Orissa Boy Scouts Association. He was the Leader of the Orissa Boy Scouts Contingent to the All-India Scouts Jamboree held in Delhi in February 1937. He was awarded last year the Certificate of Merit by H.E. The Viceroy, the Chief Scout for India, for good services to the Scout Movement. He is a keen Mason. He presided last year over the Ganjam District Agricultural Conference. *b.* April 23, 1911. *Address:* Sloan House, Uplands, Walfair, District Vizagapatnam.

THOM, LT.-COL. SIR JOHN GIBB, KT. (1937). D.S.O. (1917), N.C. Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court. *b.* 1891; *m.* Anna Elizabeth Taylor. *Educ.:* Edinburgh University. Graduated M.A., LL.B.; called to Scottish Bar, 1919; Advocate-Depute, 1931-32; M.P. (C). Dumbartonshire, 1926-29 and 1931-32; Puisne Judge, Allahabad High Court, 1932-37; commanded 8/10th and 6th Batts. Gordon Highlanders. European War, 1914-18. *Address:* 31, Thornhill Road, Allahabad, U.P.

THOMBARE, RAO BAHADUR Y. A., B.A., Political Minister, Sangli State. Rao Sahib (1934). Rao Bahadur (1937). *Educ.:* Bombay University. Joined Sitaman State service (1904) and worked as Judicial Secretary, Jail Superintendent, etc., twice officiated as Dewan; joined Indore State service and held position as Judge, Nazim Adalat Court; Judge, Small Causes Court and Additional District and Sessions Judge, Indore District; Dewan Sitaman, 1912-21; practised as Pleader at Poona, 1921-22; was Legal Adviser to Mehrban Shrimant Captain Fatteshwar Rao Raja Saheb of Akalkot; State Karbari and Dewan of Akalkot State; 1923; joined Sangli State service, 1923; accompanied His Highness of Sangli to the First Round Table Conference, 1930, and Second Round Table Conference, 1931, was delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1933. *Address:* Sangli.

THULRAI, TALUQDAR OF, RANA SIR SHIHOAJ SINGH BAHADUR OF KHAJURGON, K.O.I.E., Rai Bareil District. *b.* 1865. *1st d.* of Babu Avrajit Singh, *y. b.* of the Raja of Majhoul; *2nd d.* of Raja Somsuddat Singh, *a. Raja* of Kundwar; *3rd d.* of the Raja of Bijapur District. *Educ.:* Govt. H. S., Rai Bareil. *S.* father, 1897; descended from King Salivahan, whose Era is current in India. *Heir:* Kunwar Lal Elma Natt Singh Bahadur. *Address:* Thulrai, Khajurgon.

TIWANA, THE HON. MAJOR NAWABZADA MALIK KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN, O.B.E. (1931), M.L.A., Minister of Public Works, Punjab. *b.* 7th August 1900, only son of General Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana. *Educ.:* Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore; stood first

in the Diploma Exam. (1916). While at College was deputed to Delhi Darbar of which he possesses a medal; volunteered for service during the Great War while still a student of the Govt. College, Lahore; helped in recruiting work; was given a commission in the Army on 17th April 1918 and is now attached to the 10th Lancers; saw active service in 3rd Afghan War and mentioned in despatches; took up management of Kalra Estate—one of the biggest estates in the Punjab. A keen horse breeder; was sometime President and is now a leading member of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India; possesses 1st class magisterial powers; an acknowledged leader of the Punjab martial classes; saw active service again in the N. W. F. disturbances and secured the N.W.F. 1930-31 clasp. A former Vice-Chairman of the Shahpur Dist. Board; President of the Northern India Wild Life Preservation Association; Chairman, Council and Committee of Management, Aitchison Chiefs' College; was present in London at the Jubilee celebrations of His Late Majesty; was awarded the Silver Jubilee and the Coronation Medals; was returned unopposed to the Punjab Assembly. *Address:* Dist. Shahpur.

TODHUNTER, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, K.C.S.I. (1921). Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, Officer of St. John of Jerusalem *b.* 16 Feb. 1869. *Educ.:* Aldenham Sch. and King's Coll., Cambridge, Members' prizeman, Cambridge University, 1888; *m.* Alice, O.B.E., K.-I.-H. *d.* of Captain C. Loasack, 93rd Highlanders. Served in I.C.S., Madras; also conducted special inquiries into Customs and Excise matters in Kashmir, the C.P. and C.I. States. Sec., Indian Excise Committee, 1906; I.G. of Excise and Salt to the Govt. of India, 1909-1910. President, Life Saving Appliances Committee, 1913; Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1915; Member of Board of Revenue, 1916; Member of Executive Council, 1919-24; President, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25; Member, Council of State, 1926; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. *Address:* Vasantha Mahal, Mysore.

TONK, H. H. SAID-UD-DAULA, WAZIR-UL-MULK, Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, G.C.I.E., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1930. State has area of 1,634,061 acres and population of 317,360. *Address:* Tonk, Rajputana.

TRAVANCORE: HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAYI. *b.* November 1896. Grand-niece of the late Maharaja, and mother of His Highness Sir Bala Rama Varma Sri Chitra Thirunal, Maharaja of Travancore. *m.* 1907.



Ravi Varma, Kochu Koll Tampuran, B.A., F.M.U., two sons and one daughter. *Educ.:* Privately. Interested in movements calculated to promote Fine Arts and Social Reform. presided over the All-India Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform at Calcutta, 1929, and at Travandrum, 1937. Has travelled extensively in

India, England, Europe and the Far East; has been the recipient of the honorary Degree of "Doctor of Literature" from the Andhra University and "Doctor of Letters" from the Benares Hindu University. Recreation: music. Address: Kaudhar Palace, Trivandrum.

TREVOR, CHARLES GERALD, C.I.E. (1933). Inspector-General of Forests. *b.* 28th Dec. 1892. *m.* Eild Carroll Beadon. *Educ:* Wellington College, R.I.E.C., Coopers Hill. Asst. Conservator of Forests, Punjab, 1903; Conservator of Forests, United Province, 1920; Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab, 1931; Inspector-General of Forests, 1933. *Publications:* Practical Forest Management. Address: Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

TRIPURA: CAPTAIN H.H. MAHARAJA MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM KISHORE DEB BARMAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of. *b.* 19th August 1908; succeeded, 18th August 1923, invested with powers 19th August 1927; *m.* daughter of the late Maharaja of Balrampur and on her demise married the eldest daughter of H.H. Maharaja of Panna. Address: Agartala, Tripura.

TYABJI, HUSAIN BADRUDDIN, M.A. (Hons.), LL.M. (Hons.), Cantab. 1896; J.P. Bar-at-Law, Second Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. Acted Chief Judge. Retired. *b.* 11th October 1873. *m.* Miss Nazir Mohammad Fatehally. *Educ.:* Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay; St. Xavier's School and College; Downing College, Cambridge. Practised in the Bombay High Court. Address: "Rustam Villa," Carter Cross Road, Bandra.

TYLDEN-PATTENSON, ARTHUR ERIC, Member, Railway Board. *b.* 15th Nov. 1888. *m.* Dorothy Margaret McIver. *Educ.:* "Greshams, Holt, Norfolk. Had three years' training, Great Northern Railway, England. Joined as probationer in Traffic Dept. of G. I. P. Railway in 1908, was in charge of Gwalior Light Railway and subsequently worked as District Traffic Superintendent. G. I. P. Was Claims Superintendent from 1922 to 1924; officiated as Deputy Traffic Manager and from 1925 to 1927 was Officiating Chief Traffic Manager; in 1928 was selected by Railway Board to organise the new department of State Railways Publicity and was Chief Publicity Officer; in 1929 he went on deputation to Europe and America to supervise the inauguration of extensive publicity schemes on behalf of Indian Railways; in March 1930 was appointed Chief Transportation Superintendent and in 1931 was made Agent. Appointed Member, Railway Board, in November 1934. Address: Railway Board, Delhi and Simla.

TYMMS, FREDERICK, M.C. (1916); Chevalier, Ordre de la Couronne (1917); Belgian Croix de Guerre (1917); C.I.E. (1935); Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society; Director of Civil Aviation in India. *b.* 4th August 1889. Home Civil Service; South Lancashire Regiment; Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force during war. Air Ministry Civil

Aviation Department, 1919. Air Ministry Superintendent of the Cairo-Karachi Air Route, 1927; Chief Technical Assistant, Civil Aviation Department, 1928; Director, Civil Aviation, India, 1931. *Publications:* Part author "Commercial Air Transport," 1926; "Flying for Air Survey Photography," Scientific papers on Air Navigation and Air Routes for Royal Aeronautical Society. Address: Simla and Delhi.

UDAY CHAND MAHTAB, B.A., M.L.A., Maharaj Kumar of Burdwan, eldest son and heir of Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan.

b. 14th July 1905, graduated from Presidency College, Calcutta 1926, went to England as Private Secretary to Sir Bijay Chand Bahadur at the Imperia Conference and toured Europe. *m.* Radharani d. of Raj Bahadur Duni Chand Mehra of Amritsar, 1929. Honorary Manager, Burdwan Raj Ward's Estate, 1930-36. Was Director, Bengal Coal Co. Ltd. and at present Director of Leading Insurance and Coal Companies in Bengal. Hon. Secretary, Their Majesties' King George V and Queen Mary Silver Jubilee Celebration Committee, Bengal. Received Silver Jubilee Medal, 1936, and His Majesty King George VI Coronation Medal, 1937. Elected member, Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937, from Burdwan District Sadar Rural Constituency. Member, Damodar Canal Enquiry Committee, 1938, Bengal Tanks Improvement Bill Select Committee, etc., and is connected with many sporting, social, charitable and educational institutions. *Recreations:* Riding, Motoring, Tennis. Clubs: Calcutta Club, Bengal Flying Club, etc. Address: 7/5, Burdwan Road, Alipore, Calcutta.



UJJAL SINGH, SARDAR, M.A. (Punjab), Landlord and Millowner. b. 27 Dec. 1895. *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore. Went to England in 1920 as member of Sikh Deputation to press the claims of the Sikh community before the joint Parliamentary Committee; has been member of Shromani Gurdwara Committee since 1921; member of Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-30; and Provincial Cotton Committee since 1925; elected member, Punjab Legis. Council; was member and Hon. Secretary of Punjab Reforms Committee which co-operated with the Simon Commission; served on Punjab Unemployment Committee; Hydro-Electric Enquiry Committee; Punjab Retrenchment Committee; Punjab Compulsory Primary Education Committee; Presided over non-Government Schools Conference, Punjab, 1928; was selected delegate for Round Table Conference, 1930; served on Federal Structure Committee; on the Business Committee of the Round

Table Conference : was invited in 1931 to attend meetings of Federal Structure Committee and Minorities Committee of the R. T. Conference. Presided over Punjab Sikh Political Conference, 1932; was appointed Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Presided over Sikh Youths Conference, 1933; Presided at the Khalsa College Convocation, 1935; re-elected to new Provincial Assembly, 1937; appointed Parliamentary Secretary, (Home). Address : Mianehanu, Punjab.

U-KUN, B.A., Bar-at-Law and Member, House of Representatives, Burma. b. 27 August 1891. m. Ma Aye. Educ. : Government High School, Bassein, Burma, The Rangoon College, Rangoon, and Gray's Inn, London, Assistant Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma at Rangoon from 1918-1920 when resigned and started practice at the Bar. Address : Bassein or Danubyu, Burma.

UMAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, THE HON. ALI HAJ MAJOR-GENERAL NAWAB MALIK, SIR, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.D.C. to H.M. King-Emperor. Member, Council of State, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1920-34 and Deputy Herald, Delhi Durbar, Landlord. b. 1874. Son and Heir : Nawabzada, Major Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, O.B.E. Educ. : Atehlson Chiefs' College, Lahore : was given Hon. Commission in 18th K.G.O., attended King Edward's Coronation Durbar at Delhi; served in Somaliland; joined Tibet Expedition : Imperial Attache to the late Ameer of Afghanistan; attended King George's Coronation Durbar at Delhi; saw active service in the world war in France and Mesopotamia; (mentioned in despatches) Mons. Star, 1914; Member, Provincial Recruiting Board; represented Punjab, Delhi War Conference in 1918, served in the 3rd Kabul War (mentioned in despatches) made Colonel; Member, Escher Committee, 1920; has been President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India, A.D.C. (Hon. for life) to H.M. the King-Emperor (1930); attended Silver Jubilee function in London (1934). Address : Kalra, Dist. Shahpur, Punjab.

UPLAP, KRISHNARAO VITHALRAO, B.A., LL.B., RAJ RATNA, NAEB DEWAN, BARODA STATE; b. March 11th, 1879; Educ. : Deccan College, Poona; m. 1899; entered Baroda State Service, 1904; Worked as Vahivadar and Munsiff in various mahale till 1911; Deputed to learn work in the Barkhali dept. 1911; Worked as Naeb Suba, Barkhali Assistant, Survey and Settlement Supdt., Suba and Sar Suba; Confirmed as Sar Suba, 1935; Naeb Dewan, 1936; Worked as a member on various Committees, the most important of which are: Baroda Civil Services Examination Committee; Giras Committee; Ankadia Tenants' Relief Committee; Works as President, Budget Committee, Investment Committee, Harraji Committee, and Services Committee; Works as Director on the Bank of Baroda on behalf of the Government of Baroda; Deputed to



Ahmedabad to see the Annawari work, 1936; Deputed to Nagpur to study the working of the Debt Conciliation Boards, 1936; Gold Medal of Raj Ratna Order conferred for meritorious services, 1932; King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee Gold Medal, 1936; King George VI Coronation Medal, 1937. Most Illustrious Order of the Arunaditya Mandal awarded for loyal and meritorious services, 1938. Address : 589, Camp, Baroda.

USMAN, SIR MAHOMED, K.C.I.E. (1933), B.A., b. 1884. m. d. of Shifa-ul-Mulk Zynulabudin Sahib Bahadur, B.A. Educ. : Madras Christian College, Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-1925; Hon. Pres. Magte., 1916-20; Fellow of the Madras University since 1921 and Chancellor of Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities, May to August 1934; Member, Town Planning Trust, 1921-25; Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine, 1921-23; Member, Publicity Board, 1918 and 1921-22; President, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras; President, Board of Visitors to the Govt. Mahomedan Coll. and Hon. Visitor, Government School of Arts and Crafts, 1923-25; Member, Madras Excise Licensing Board, 1922-25; gave evidence before the Reforms Committees and the Jail Committee. Elected Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1921-23; Sheriff of Madras (1924); President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-25; Member, Executive Council, 1925-34; President, Madras Children's Aid Society; President, Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 1925-1928; Chairman, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' Children's Hospital Fund; Chairman, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Madras, 1925; President, Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India from 1925 to 35; Khan Sahib, 1920; Khan Bahadur, 1921; Kalsar-i-Hind Second Class, 1923; Knighted, 1928; K.C.I.E. (1933); Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937; Officiating Governor of Madras, May-August, 1934. Address : Teynampet Gardens, Mylapore, Madras.

VACHHA, JAMSHEDJI BEJANJI, Khan Bahadur B.A., B.Sc., C.I.E., Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay Presidency. b. 28th May 1879. m. Roshan Ardashir Karanjawalla, B.A. Educ. : Elphinstone College, Bombay. Entered Government Service as Deputy Collector, 1902. Officiated as Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Dept., and Member, Central Board of Revenue in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1936. Publications: The Bombay Income Tax Manual. Address : Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

VARADACHARIAR, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SRINIVASA, B.A., B.L., Rao Bahadur (1926), Judge, High Court, Madras. b. 20th June 1881; m. Rukmani Ammal (1898); Educ. : Pachalyappa's College, Madras. For two years Lecturer in Pachalyappa's College; enrolled as a High Court Vakil (1905), practised at the Bar ever since till appointed Judge of the High Court (1934); for some years Editor of the Madras Law Journal. Address : "Goverdhan", Mylapore, Madras.

VARMA, JAIRISHNA NAGARDAS, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), M.Sc. Econ. (London), Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, London; Dewan, Lunawada State since 1936. *b.* 26 May 1894; *m.* Miss Kanjila R. Thakkar. *Educ.*: R. S. Dalal High School, Broach; Shri Savaji Vijay High School, Baroda; Wilson College, Bombay; Government Law School, Bombay; the Hon. Inn of Court, the Middle Temple, London and the School of Economics, London. Secretary, the Bombay Industrial Mills, Ltd., Bombay and the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Ltd., Hathras (1922-23). Advocate, O.S. High Court, Bombay (1924-36). Part-time Professor of Mercantile Law, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay (1926). *Address*: Lunawada (Via Godhra).

VAZIFDAR, SOHRAB SHAPOOR, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), **LEUT-COLONEL, I.M.S. J.P.**, Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College; Senior Physician, J. J. Hospital, Bombay. *b.* 1st August 1888. *m.* to Mary Hormusji Wadia. *Educ.*: Grant Medical College, Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Entered I. M. S. in 1908. During the Great War served in German E. Africa and subsequently in South Persia and Mesopotamia. Appointed Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College in 1923; Second Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College in April 1923; First Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. M. College in 1925; and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital in 1926. *Address*: 3, Rocky Hill Flats, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

VELINKER, SHRIKISHNA GUNAJI, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), J.P. (1903); Holder of Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal Education, Trinity (1909); of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn; Bar-at-Law, Trinity (1909). *b.* 12th April 1868. *m.* to Prabhavatlal, *d.* of Rao Bahadur Makund Ranchander, Executive Engr., Bombay. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Enrolled as pleader, High Court, Bombay, in January 1893; called to the Bar in June 1909. In prominent practice in the High Court at Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency. One of the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try culprits in Ahmedabad and Viramgam arson and murder cases, 1919; President, Tribunal of Appeal under City of Bombay Improvement Act, Sept. 1921 to April 1923. Elected Member, Bombay Bar Council, and Vice-President since 1933. Secy., P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, 1897-1908. *Publications*: Law of Gaming and Wagering and the Law of Compulsory Land Acquisition and Compensation. *Address*: Ratan House, 425, Lamington Road (South), Bombay.

VENKATA, REDDI, SIR KURMA, Kt., K.C.I.E., B.A., B.L., D. Litt., M.L.A.; Leader, National Democratic Party, Madras, b. 1875. *m.* R. Laxmi Kantamma. *Educ.*: Arts College, Rajahmundry, Madras Christian College, and Madras Law College. Led the non-Brahmin deputation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional

Reforms in 1919; Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1920; Minister of Agriculture and Industries to the Madras Government, 1920-23; Member of the Madras Legislative Council, 1920-26; Member of the Senate of the Madras University, 1924-26; Member of the Syndicate of the Andhra University, 1924-26; appointed Indian Delegate to the League Assembly at Geneva, 1928, and Agent to the Government of India in S. Africa, 1929-32; Member, Council of State, 1933-34; Member of Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, 1931. Ag. Governor of Madras, 1936; Prime Minister, Madras, April to July 1937. *Address*: "Kurma House," Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

VENKATAPATHY, NAIDU G. RAO RAHADEE, (1923). *Educ.*: Christian College. Travelled in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, etc. Possesses good knowledge of Municipal and other organisations in Western Countries. Elected Municipal Councillor of Madras Corporation, 1919-26 and served on its various committees. Was the Vice-President of Temperance Association, Naidu Sangham, Depressed Class Mission Society, The Agri-Horticultural Society, The Finjarpole, The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, The School of Athletic Association and the Victoria Technical Institute. For some time Moral Lecturer for Hindu Convicts in Madras Penitentiary. Continues to be Committee Member of the Comtee of Dufferin Fund, Special Juror of the Madras High Court and is the Vice-President of Society for Protection of Children, Member of the Madras Andhra Sabha, Singana Vilas Sabha, Madras Race Club, South Indian Athletic Association and Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the Cosmopolitan Club. *Address*: "Hanover House," Harley's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.



VENKATARAQ, KALA, M.L.A., Madras. In 1921 when he was a student of the Senior B.A. Class he gave up his studies in obedience to the Congress call and joined the non-cooperation movement. Later he graduated from the Guzrat Vidyapith, suffered imprisonment in 1922, 1930 and 1932. He is a member of the All-India Congress Committee and a former Secretary of the Andhra P. C. C. For a decade he was a member of the East Godavari District Board and has been the Hon. Secretary of the Co-operative Central Bank at Anala-



param. He defeated the Yuvaraja of Pithapuram in the Assembly election. b. July 7, 1900. Address: Amalapuram, E. Godavary, Madras.

VENKATASUBBA RAO, THE HON. JUSTICE SIR M., B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court, Madras. b. 18th July 1878. Educ.: Free Church Mission Institution, Madras Christian College and Madras Law College. Was enrolled High Court Vakil in 1903; Practised from 1903-1921 in partnership with Mr. V. Radhakrishnaia under the firm name of Messrs. Venkatasubba Rao and Radhakrishnaia. Had a large and leading practice on the Original Side of the High Court. Election Commissioner, 1921-22; apptd. to the High Court Bench, 17th Nov. 1921; Officiating Chief Justice, Madras High Court, 27th July to 29th September 1935 and again from 20th July to 13th October 1936; Delivered Convocation address, the Andhra University, December 1933; appointed Member, Indian Delimitation Committee, 30th September 1935; Knighted January 1936. President, Anandana Samajam, The Madras Seva Sadan; Vice-President, Provincial Scout Council; Chief Scout Commissioner, Madras Presidency. Address: Spur Tank Houses, Spur Tank Road, Egmore, P. O. Madras.

VIEIRA DE CASTRO, MOST REV. THEOTONIUS MANOEL RIBEIRO, D.D., D.C.L.; R. C. Bishop of San Thome de Mylapore, since 1899-1929; Archbishop of Goa and Patriarch of the East Indies since 1929. b. Oporto, 1859. Educ.: Gregorian Uni., Rome. Address: Nova Goa.

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, DIWAN BAHADUR SIR T., K.B.E. (1926); Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research from 1929 to 1935. b. August 1875. Educ.: Presidency College, Madras. Joined Provincial Service, 1898; Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, from 1912 to 1917; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1917-18; Director of Land Records, 1918; Deputy Director of Industries, 1918-19; Diwan of Cochin, 1919-32; Collector and District Magistrate, 1920; Commissioner for India, British Empires Exhibition, 1922-25; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1925-26; Director of Industries, 1926; also Director of Fisheries, 1926; opened Canadian National Exhibition, August 1926; Member, Public Service Commission, 1926-29. Address: Simla.

VINCHOORKAR, NARAYANRAO GANPATRAO SARDAR, M.L.A., Bombay, belongs to the ancient and historic family of the Vinchoorkars, being adopted by the late Sardar Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchoorkar in 1911. The Vinchoorkars now enjoy the privilege of being First Class Sardars in the Decan. Educated in the Government High School, Poona and graduated from the Doonan College in 1918, has been the President of the Nasik District Munsadar Sangh for the past 12 years and was a nominated member in the



Nasik City Municipality for a short time, was twice elected member of the Nasik District Local Board where he served for six years and worked as the elected President of the District Local Board for three years, has been a Special Magistrate, First Class, in the Nasik District for the past ten years, is the nominated Chairman and Director of the Nasik District Land Mortgage Bank and has also been elected on the directorate of the Bombay Provincial Land Mortgage Bank. In 1919, he was awarded a badge for services rendered in connection with recruiting during the Great War, was also awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal in 1937, represents in the New Bombay Legislative Assembly the Teccan Sardars and Inamdars Constituency. b. 1895. Address: Agra Road, Nasik.

VIRA-VALA, DARBAR SHRI, Dewan, Rajkot State, since October 1931. b. 29 January, 1888. Educ.: at Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Wing Master, Rajkumar College; Adviser to the Thakore Sahab, Chuda; Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur; Manager, Lathi State; Dewan, Porbandar State; Dewan, Junagadh State; District Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, up to 1st April 1927; Huzur Personal Assistant to His Highness the Thakore Sahab of Rajkot up to October 1931. Address: Bagasra, Kathiawar.

VIRMANI, RAM NARAIN, M.L.A., Punjab, is the proprietor of the well-known firm of Seth Dhanpatmal Jawaladass at Lyallpur, Bombay, Karachi, Amritsar, Jaranwala, Arafwala, Akalgarh and Ram Narain Satya Paul, at Calcutta, Jharia, Lahore, Ludhiana, Jullundur and Lyallpur. He is a big financier, banker and industrialist of the Punjab. He is a Director of the Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd., and Chairman of the Punjab Commerce Bank Ltd., The Sham Chambers Ltd., Lyallpur and a member of the Punjab Joint Development Board. b. January 1, 1900. Address: Prop. Seth Dhanpatmal Jawaladass, Mill Owner, Lyallpur (Punjab).



VISSANJI, MATHURADAS, J.P. Entered business at the early age of 18 and was trained under the able guidance of his father, the late Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji. The Brokerage and Meechadumage of Bombay Company and Wallace & Co., and the management of Wallace Flour Mills form the centre of his business activities. He is the chairman and director of various commercial and industrial concerns and is the director, founder and the first President of the East India Cotton Association. He is an ex-president of the Indian Merchants' Cham-



ber and President of many educational and charitable institutions and trustee in numerous others. He is a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly since 1934 representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber. He has travelled extensively. A leading businessman and acknowledged leader of the Hindus in Bombay, he is held in high esteem amongst all sections of the public. *b.* November 4, 1881. *Address:* 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISVESVARAYA, SIR MOKSHAGUNDAM, K.C.I.E., LL.D., D.Sc., M.I.C.E., late Dewan of Mysore. *b.* 15th Sept. 1861. *Educ.:* Central Coll., Bangalore, and Coll. of Science, Poona. *Asst. Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, 1884; Supdt. Eng., 1904; retired from Bombay Govt. Service, 1908. Appnt. Sp. Consulting Eng. to Nizam's Govt., 1909; Ch. Eng. and Sec., P.W. and Ry. Depts., Govt. of Mysore, 1909; Dewan of Mysore, 1912-1918. Chairman, Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921-22; Member, New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi, 1922; Retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924; Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1925; Member, Bombay Back Bay Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1926. Toured round the world in 1919-20 and has also otherwise travelled extensively. *Publications:* "Reconstructing India" (P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London) and "Planned Economy for India" (1934), Bangalore Press, Bangalore. *Address:* Uplands, High Ground, Bangalore; also 46F, Warden Road, Bombay.*

WADIA, ARDESHIR RUTTONJI, B.A. (Bom. and Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, University of Mysore. *b.* 4 June 1888. *m.* Tehmina Homeji Postwalla. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School and Wilson College, Bombay; at the Middle Temple, London, for Bar; at St. Catherine's, Oxford, for Diploma in Economics and Political Science (with distinction); at Fitz William Hall, Cambridge for Moral Science Tripos. Professor of English and Philosophy at Wilson College Bombay, 1914; Lecturer in Psychology University of Bombay, 1914-16. Professor of Philosophy, Mysore University since 1917. Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Mysore University, 1927-30; Off. Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, 1930-31; President of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations at Patna, 1926; President, Indian Philosophical Congress at Dacca in 1930, Delegate of the Mysore University to the Fifth Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, London and Edinburgh, 1931. President, Fourth All-Karnataka Hindi Prachar Conference, 1932. President, Mysore Secondary Education League, 1933; President, Cochin Teachers' Conference, 1935. Secretary, Inter-University Board, 1932-37; President, Executive Committee of the Indian Philosophical Congress, and of the Mysore State Education League. *Publications:* The Ethics of Feminism; A Text Book of Civics; A Handbook of Moral Instruction for Teachers; Civilisation as a Co-operative Adventure (The Principal Miller Lectures in

the University of Madras, 1932); "Pragmatic Idealism in Contemporary Indian Philosophy" (Library of Philosophy Series). Contribution to Har Bias Sarda Commemorative Volume. Articles in Mind, Philosophical Review, Monist, International Journal of Ethics, The Journal of Philosophical Studies, The Philosophical Quarterly. The Aryan Path. Edited the Mysore University Magazine, 1928-30. *Address:* The University, Mysore.

WADIA, BOMANJI JAMSETJI, the Hon. Mr. Justice, M.A., LL.B. (Univ. of Bombay), Bar-at-Law, Judge, Bombay High Court. *b.* 4 Aug. 1881. *m.* Rattanlal Hormusji Wadia and subsequently to Perin Nowroji Chinoy of Secunderabad. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and at the Inner Temple, London, for the Bar, 1904-6, was Principal, Govt. Law College, Bombay, 1919-1925. Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay for two months from 5th June 1923, and again from January to October 1929, and from 1st Feb. to October 1930. Additional Judge, 1930-31; confirmed as Puisne Judge, High Court, in June 1931. *Syndic, Univ. of Bombay.* *Address:* 37, New Marine Lines, Bombay.

WADIA, SIR CUSROW, N., Kt. (1932); C.I.E. (1919), Millowner. *b.* 1860. *Educ.:* King's Coll., London. Joined his father's firm, 1883. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (1918). *Address:* Pedder House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, JAMSETJI ARDASHER, J.P., 1900, Merchant. *b.* 31st Oct. 1857. *Educ.:* Elphinstone Sch. and Coll. and served apprenticeship in Dickinson Arkold & Co. of London; Promoter and Director of Cotton and other industrial concerns; Member of Bombay Mun. Corpn. from 1901-1921. Was a member of the Standing Committee of the Corporation for about five years; in 1900 was elected a member by Government of the Malaria Commission which met in Simla; in 1917 was selected by Government to a committee of four to inquire into the complaints of joint stock companies arising out of the imposition of super-tax. For 21 years wrote the cotton industrial review for the City of Bombay for the *Times of India* commencing with 1905. *Publications:* Writer on Industrial and Economic subjects; published two pamphlets against closing of the Mints. *Address:* Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, SIR NUSSEERWANJI NOWROJEE, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.St.E., J.P., F.C.P.S. (Hon.), Millowner. *b.* 30th May 1873. *m.* Evelyn Clara Powell. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, 1911 and 1925. *Address:* Strachey House, Pedder Road, Bombay.

WADIA, PESTONJI ARDESHER, M.A., Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay. *b.* 16th Dec. 1878. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay. *Publications:* The Philosophers and the French Revolution; Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage; Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy; The Wealth of India; Money and the Money

Market in India, An Introduction to Ivanhoe and History of India, Mahatma Gandhi, a dialog : in understanding. *Address* : Hormazd Villa, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WADSWORTH, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SIDNEY, B.A. (1st divn. 2nd class Classical Tripos 1911), Bar-at-Law (Certificate of Honour, 1925), Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 21st December 1888; *m.* Olive Florence Clegg d. of Sir Robert Clegg, K.C.I.E., I.C.S. *Educ.* : Loughborough G. S.; The Sorbonne, Paris; Jesus College, Cambridge; Middle Temple. Entered I.C.S. 1913; Under-Secretary to Government, 1918-19; Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1922-24; Registrar, High Court, 1925-26; District Judge at Chingleput, Madras and Chittoor, 1926-35. *Address* : 4, Anderson Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

WALI AHMED KHAN, M.A., M.F., Sahibzada of Tonk, son of Sahibzada Ali Ahmed Khan Sahib, grandson of Nawab Amir Khan Bahadur, founder of the Tonk State (Rajputana). *b.* 1900.



Educ. : Nobles' School, Jaipur, Maharaja's College, Jaipur, and Islamia College, Lahore. Holds Degrees of M.A. & M.F. *m.* the 2nd daughter of the Chief of Budhansi, Dist. Aligarh. He is the first graduate in the Ruling family of Tonk. Is in the Jaipur State Service as

Judicial Officer since 1926. Has written two books in Urdu and frequently contributes to various literary periodicals. *Son* : Khalil Ahmed Khan. *Address* : Bagh Chauriwalla Jaipur.

WALI MAHOMED HUSSANALLY, KHAN BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., son of the late Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hussanally Bey Effendi, Majidi, Turkish Consul and Founder of the Sind Madressah-tul-Islam, Karachi; was Member, Legislative Assembly for several years and Fellow, Bombay University; was Municipal Councillor Karachi for about 20 years; member and Chairman, Municipal and District School Board, Karachi; served as first President Shahi Jirgah, Jacobabad, for about 8 years; was President, Mulala Schools Committee; member, War League; Secretary, Sind Mahomedan Association; member, D. J. Sind College Board; has been Member, Sind Madressah Board; for about 17 years. Retired Deputy Collector; is Special First Class Magistrate, since 1915; Landed Proprietor; was President of Educational Conference, 1931. *b.* 5th Dec. 1860. Widower. *Educ.* : Elphinstone College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Served Govt. in various departments for 33 years; retired in 1915. *Address* : Barkat Manzil, Bunder Road Extension, Karachi.

WALVEKAR, BALAJI BHAVANSA, M.L.A., Bombay. A leading banker and landlord of Poona City, he has been an elected member of the Poona City Municipality from 1932. In 1933-



34 he was a member on the Standing Committee of the Poona Municipality. He took great interest in relief work during the plague outbreak in the city. He was elected President of the Poona City Municipality 1934-35 and during his term of office tried to improve the administration of the Municipality. Presented a civic address to Mahatma Gandhi in 1934 when he visited Poona on his Harijan tour. Organised a social conference of his community in 1932. A leader and enthusiastic worker of the weaver classes in Maharashtra. He was the Chief Trustee of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona and organised the Industrial Exhibition in 1935. *b.* December 12, 1897. *Address* : 398, Vetal Peth, Poona City.

WARE, FRANK, F.R.C.V.S., C.I.E. (1917), Director, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar—Kumaon. *b.* 22 Feb. 1886; *m.* Martha (née) Turner, M.Sc.; *Educ.* : Royal Veterinary College, London. Appointed to Indian Veterinary Service, 1907. Served in Bombay, Central Provinces and Madras. Director of Veterinary Services, Madras, 1925-29. *Publications* : Various on Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry subjects. *Address* : Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, Kumaon, U.P.

WASSOODEW, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KESHOWRAO BALKRISHNA, B.A., LL., PUISNE JUDGE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY. *b.* 14th January 1883; *m.* daughter of Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.; *Educ.* : John Connors High School, Elphinstone College and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Entered Provincial Civil Service, Executive Branch, 1907. After serving as Deputy Collector and Magistrate appointed as Assistant Judge in Ahmednagar in 1912. Since then served in various Districts as Additional and District and Sessions Judge. *Address* : 46-C, Warden Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WAZIR HASAN, SIR SAYYID, KT., B.A., LL.B. *Educ.* : Government High School, Balia; Muir Central College, Allahabad; M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Joined the Lucknow Bar in 1903; Secretary, All-India Moslem League from 1912-19; was instrumental in bringing about Hindu-Moslem Pact of 1916; appointed Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1920, and Chief Judge of Oudh, February 1930-34; retired in 1934; joined as Advocate, Allahabad High Court Bar, 1935. *Address* : 38, Canning Road, Allahabad.

WEIR, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES LESLIE ROSE, C.I.E. (1933); Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States. *b.* 29th Jan. 1883. *m.* Thyra Letitia Alexandra Sommers. *Educ.* : Wellington and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Joined Royal Artillery, 1900; transferred to Indian Army (5th Cavalry), 1904; joined

Political Department, 1908; has been H.R.M.'s Consul at Kermanshah and Shiraz; Resident in Kashmir; Political Officer of Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan, and Resident at Baroda. Address: The Residency, Baroda.

WESTCOTT, R.T. REV. F., *see* Calcutta, Bishop of.

WHEELER, THOMAS SHERLOCK, Ph. D. (Lond.), M.Sc. (Hony., N. U.I.); F.R.C.S.C.I., F.I.C., F.Inst. P., M.I. Chem. Eng., J.P. Principal and Professor of Organic Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, b. 30th April 1899. m. Una Brigid, d. of the late John Sherlock, B.A. Educ.: O'Connell School, Dublin and the Royal College of Science, Dublin. Demonstrator in Organic Chemistry, Royal Technical College, Glasgow; Research Chemist at the Royal Naval Cordite Factory, Dorsetshire and at the Research Department, Woolwich Arsenal, London; Senior Research Chemist with Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. Publications: about 80 research papers and 20 patents on chemical subjects; two text-books (part author), "Systematic Organic Chemistry" and "Physico-chemical Methods." Also translations into English of two German text-books. Address: Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay.

WHITTAKER, HARRY, CAPTAIN, late R.E., B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E., M.Soc. Eng. Civ. de France, M. of Council Jun. Inst. Eng., Principal, The MacLagan Engineering College, Lahore, b. 23rd Feb. 1879. m. d. of John Siddall. Educ.: Bury and Royal College of Sc., London. With J. H. Riley & Co., Engineers, Bury; Jackson Bros., Bolton; Demonstrator in Mathematics and Mechanics under Prof. John Perry in the Royal Coll. of Science, London; University Lecturer in Engineering, City and Guilds (Eng.), College, South Kensington; Head of Engineering Dept., Wandsworth Technical Inst.; R. E. Vols. and Terr., 1902 to 1914; Joined regular Army, December 1914; Comm., March 1915; with the 13th Corps in France, 1916-19. Joined present Indian appointment, March 1923. Publications: Papers on Hydro-Electric Work, pub. I.M.E. & J.I.E. Address: The MacLagan Engineering College, Lahore.

WHITWORTH, CHARLES STANLEY, C.I.E. (1927). Chief Mining Engineer to the Government of India (Railway Department), b. 14th June 1880. m. Mabel Webb of Bray, 1932. Attached to Mining Department, North Western Railway, 1909-12; Asst. Coal Superintendent, Indian State Railways, 1913-14; service lent to G.I.P. Railway, 1914-17; officiated as Mining Engineer and Technical Adviser to Coal Controller, 1918-20; Appointed Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1921; Member, Indian Coal Committee, 1925; President, Indian Coal Grading Board, 1927-33; President, Indian Soft Coal Cess Committee, 1929-33. Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta; Oriental Club, London.

WILHERFORCE-BELL, THE HON'BLE LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR HAROLD, K.C.I.E., C.I.E., Foreign and Political Department, Government of India; Resident for the Punjab States, b. 17th Nov. 1885. m. Margaret, d. of late Capt. Michael Festing, formerly of the

20th Regiment (The Lancashire Fusiliers). Educ.: Eilesmere College, Shropshire, and Pembroke College, Oxford; Gazetted to The Connaught Rangers, 1905; transferred to Indian Army, 1908 and to Political Department, 1909; returned to the Army for the period of the War and saw active service in France and India; was Asst. Mil. Secretary to Commander-in-Chief in India, 1918-19; has served in Political Department in Western India, Central India, Punjab and the Deccan; was Dy. Political Secretary to Government of India, 1928-1930; and Ag. Political Secretary to Government of India in 1930. First Agent to the Governor-General for the Decan States and Resident at Kolhapur, 1933-34. Publications: "The History of Kathiawar"; "Some Translations from the Marathi Poets"; "A Grammatical Treatise of the Marathi Language"; "War Vignettes"; and other monographs and articles in various periodicals. Address: The Residency, Lahore, Punjab.

WILES, Sir GILBERT, M.A. (Cantab.), K.C.I.E., (1928), C.I.E., (1930); C.S.I. (1931); Chief Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, b. 25th March 1880. m. Winifred Mary Pryor. Educ.: Perse School and S. Cath. College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. in India, 1904; Asst. Collector and Asst. Political Agent; Supdt., Land Records, 1910; Asst. Collr. and Collector, 1916-17; Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board, 1918-1920; Deputy Secretary, Home Department, 1921-22; Secy. General Department, 1923; Secy., Finance Department, from 1923-32; Member, Indian Tariff Board, Sept. 1933; President, Indian Tariff Board, September 1934; Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1935-37; Commander Order of St. John, and Asstt. Commissioner St. John Ambulance Brigade, No. 3 District, India. Address: The Secretariat, Bombay.

WILKINSON, HECTOR RUSSELL, B.A., C.I.E. (1927); I.C.S. b. March 11, 1888. m. Theodora Daintree. Educ. Clifton and Queen's College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service in 1912 and posted to Bengal, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bengal, 1922-27. Secretary, Education Department, Government of Bengal, 1931-35. Address: United Service Club, Calcutta.

WILKINSON, SYDNEY ARTHUR, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M., and D.T.H. (Liverpool Uni.); Medical Officer, B. V. & C. I. Ry. Co., Ajmer, b. 17th March 1888. m. Dorothy Neave Kingsbury, 1915. Educ.: City of London School, Queen's Coll., Taunton, and St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (1923); A Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1930); Hon. Magte., Ajmer-Merwara; past Vice-Chairman, Ajmer Municipality, and President, Rajputana Branch of the European Association. Publications: "A Midaria Survey of Ajmer City 1930." Address: Ajmer.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE BRANSBY, M. Inst. C. E., M. I. Mech. E., M. Cons. E., F. R. Soc. L., F.R.G.S., F. R. Met Soc., Member of Council, Institution of Engineers (India), late Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal; Consulting Engineer, Member of firm of

Williams and Temple. *b.* 7th April 1872; *m.* Dorothy Maud, *d.* of E. Thorp of Cheddar Hulme, Cheshire. *Educ.*: Clifton. Articled to Mr. James Mansergh, F.R.S., P. Pres. Inst. C.E., 1891; Asst. on York Main Drainage Works, Birmingham Waterworks; Resident Engineer-in-Charge, Whitby Waterworks; Served S. Africa, 1900-01, Railway Staff Officer; Asst. District Engineer, Imperial Military Railways; Pers. Asst. to Mr. G. R. Strachan, M. Inst. C.E., 1902-06, Croydon Waterworks, Shrewsbury Waterworks; Consulting Engineer to Colonial Office, 1906-08; Nairobi Drainage and Waterworks, Naivasha, Nakuru and Zanzibar sanitation; designed Sketty Sewerage Works, &c., Sanitary Engineer, Bengal (1909); designed nearly 200 schemes of water supply, drainage and sewerage of which about 80 have been carried out including Jheria, Gaya, Hooghly, Chinsurah, Kalimpang, Serampore, Monghyr, Comilla, Raneeungee, Midnapore, Suri and Cooch-Bihar waterworks, Gaya, Burdwan, Dacca, Kurseong and Tittaghar main drainage schemes. *Publications*: Sewage disposal in India and the East; Elementary Sanitary Engineering (three editions); Practical Sanitary Engineering; Modern Sewage Disposal. *R. E. Journal*, 1909, "Rainfall of Wales," *Geographical Journal*, 1909; Flood discharge and Spillways in India, "Engineer," 1922; Recent Progress in Sanitary Engineering in Bengal; Public Health in India "XIXth Century," February 1928; Rainfall, Off, How and Storage in the Central Provinces; *Mun. Proc. Inst. C. E.*, 1931; The Rainfall of Assam, *Journal, Royal Meteorological Society*, 1932; The Economics of Water Pumping, "Engineer," 1933; The Flow of Water, 1934; Single Arch Masonry Dams, "Engineer," 1935. *Address*: Killay House, Coolen, Bexhill-on-Sea; Old Court House Street, Calcutta; and United Service Club, Calcutta.

WILLIAMS, CAPT. HERBERT ARMSTRONG, D.S.O., I.M.S.; Resident Medical Officer, Rangoon General Hospital since 1907. *b.* 11th Feb. 1875. *Address*: General Hospital, Rangoon.

WILLIAMSON, SIR HORACE, Kt. (1934); C.I.E. (1922); M.B.E. (1919); Adviser to the Secretary of State. *b.* July 16, 1880. *m.* Joan Emma Doran Holtz. *Educ.*: Cheltenham College. Joined Indian Police, United Provinces, 1900; Superintendent, 1912; Assistant to Inspector-General, 1917; Secretary, Indian Disorders Inquiry Committee, 1919-20; Deputy Inspector-General, 1923; Officiating Inspector-General, 1928; Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Govt. of India, 1931.

WILLMOT, ROGER BOULTON, H. M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta. *b.* 16th Oct. 1892. *Educ.*: Berkhausted. In business in London, 1911-1915. Joined Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1915; transferred to Army with a commission in R. G. A. (S.R.) in July 1916; in Government service in London, 1920-1924. *Address*: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

WILSON, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROGER COCHRANE, K.C.B. (1937), D.S.O. (1918), M.C. Adjutant General in India. *b.* 26th December

1882; *m.* Marion Blanche Florence Holloway, 1905, 2 s., 2 d.; *Educ.*: Wellington College, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Cheshire Regiment, 1901; 114 Mahrattas, Indian Army, 1904; Staff College, 1914; served Mesopotamia, 1914-18; General Staff, India, 1922-25; Brigadier Manzal Brigade, Waziristan, 1926-30; Commandant, Indian Staff College, 1931-34; G.O.C., Rawalpindi District, 1934-36. *Address*: Army Headquarters (India), Simla and New Delhi.

WINGATE, RONALD EVELYN LESLIE, C.I.E., B.A., I.C.S., Offg. Political Secretary, Government of India. *b.* 30th Sept. 1889. *Educ.*: at Bradfield and Balliol College, Oxford. Arrived in India 1913 and served in the Punjab as Asst. Commissioner; transferred to Delhi as City Magistrate, 1916; special duty on staff of Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, 1917; special duty under Civil Commissioner of Occupied Territories, Mesopotamia, 1917; Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul at Maskat, 1919; special assistant to Resident in Kashmir, 1921; Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul, Maskat, 1923; Secretary to Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana, September 1924; ditto Baluchistan, 1927; Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, 1928; Political Agent Sibi, 1931; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, 1932; Officiating Secretary, October 1932. *Address*: Government of India, Delhi and Simla.

WINTERBOTHAM, SIR GEOFFREY LEONARD, Kt. (1936), B.A. (Cantab.), Merchant, Partner, Messrs. Wallace & Co. *b.* 7th Oct. 1889. *m.* Hilda, youngest *d.* of D. Norton, C.S.I. *Educ.*: Malvern and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge. Business in India since 1912; apptd. Consul for Siam at Bombay, 1926; Member, Legislative Council, Bombay, 1926-35; Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1927 and 1932. President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1929 and 1934. President, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1929. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1929. *Address*: Byculla Club, Bombay.

WITHERINGTON, CHARLES HANINGTON, ex-member, Indian Legislative Assembly, was educated at Charterhouse. He came to India in January 1909 and was for many years a tea planter in Assam where he took a leading part in the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association and in public affairs. He was a member of the Assam Legislative Council representing the tea industry from 1928 to 1932. He was General Secretary of the European Association (India) in Calcutta for three years to the end of 1935. He entered the Indian Legislative Assembly early in 1936 in the Assam European seat and is closely connected with the affairs of the Tea Industry of India. *b.* 1885. *Address*: C/o National Bank of India, Olive Street, Calcutta.



WRIGHT, SIR WILLIAM OWEN, Kt., O.B.E., V.D., Director, Parry & Co. Ltd., Madras; b. 11 August 1882; m. Barbara, d. of the late F. Mullaly, Madras Police. *Educ.*: St. Paul's School, London; formerly President, Local Board, Imperial Bank of India; Chairman, Madras Telephone Co., Director, Hercules Insurance Co., and Various Other Companies; Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce, 1933. *Address*: Madras Club, Madras.

WYLIE, H. E. SIR FRANCIS (VERNER), K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor, Central Provinces and Berar; b. 9th August 1891. m. Kathleen



Byrne, 1923. *e.* at the Royal School, Dungannon (1904-09) and Dublin University (1909-15). Entered I.C.S. 1914. Arrived in India 1915. Posted to the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner. Served in Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1916-19. Held various appointments in the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India 1919-37. Assumed charge as Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar 27th May 1938. *Address*: Governor's Camp, G. P. & Berar.

YAIN, THE HON. SIR LEE AH, K.I.H., Bar-at-Law, M. L.C., Ex-President, Rangoon Corporation, Fellow of Rangoon University, Minister of Forests. b. April 1874, *Educ.*: Rangoon College and Cambridge. *Address*: Rangoon Secretariat, Rangoon.

YAKUB MOHAMMED, MOULVI, Sir, Kt. (1929); Lawyer. b. August 27, 1879. m. The late Wahida Begum, Editor of Tehzebi Niswan, Lahore. *Educ.*: M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Member and Chairman, Moradabad Municipal Board, Member and senior Vice-Chairman, Moradabad District Board, Trustee, M.A.O. College, Aligarh, Member of the Court, Muslim University, Aligarh, Member, Legislative Assembly, Member of Age of Consent Committee, Member of the Army Retrenchment Committee, Deputy President and President of Legislative Assembly, Member of Statutory Railway Board Committee, London, Former President and Secretary of All-India Muslim League, President, U. P. Muslim League, Annual Session 1931, President, Banulih-Khand Muslim Conference, President, All-India Palestine Conference, Bombay, President, All-India Postmen's Conference, Aligarh. Acting Commerce and Industries Member of the Govt. of India, Jan. 1938. *Address*: Mohala Mugalpura, Moradabad U. P.

YAMIN KHAN, MOHAMMED SIR, B.A., C.I.E. (1931), M.L.A., of the Aligarh University (1911), Bar-at-Law; Member, Council of State (1924); Senior Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut. b.

June 1888. m. to a cousin. *Educ.*: at Meerut College, M.A.O. College, Aligarh and England. Practising as Barrister in Meerut, since Dec. 1914. Acted as Secretary of U. P. War Fund for Meerut District; Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Funds, Secretary, Dist. War League. Was elected a member of the Municipal Board, Meerut, in 1916 and Vice-Chairman a year later, Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920; Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1920-1923. Nominated a member of Leg. Assembly to represent U. P. in 1927. Elected Chairman, Municipal Board, June 1928. Elected Member, Leg. Assembly from Agra Division, 1930. *Address*: Junnui Nishan, Meerut.

ZAFRULLA KHAN, CHAUDHURI SIR MUHAMMAD, K.C.S.I. (1937); Kt., B.A. (Honours), Punjab, LL.B. (Honours), London; Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn); Member of the Governor General's Executive Council (Depts. of Commerce and Railways). b. 6th Feb. 1893. m. Badrun Nissa Begum, eldest daughter of the late Mr. S. A. Khan, I.C.S. (Bihar and Orissa). *Educ.*: at Government College, Lahore, King's College, and Lincoln's Inn, London; Advocate, Sialkot, Punjab, 1914-16; practised in Lahore High Court, 1916-35; Editor, "Indian Cases," 1916-32; Law Lecturer, University Law College, Lahore, 1919-1924; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1926-35; Member, Punjab Provincial Reform Committee; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932; Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Delegate to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; President, All-India Muslim League, 1931; Crown Counsel, Delhi Conspiracy Case, March 1931 to June 1932. Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, 1932. Publications, "Indian Cases"; the Criminal Law Journal of India; Reprints of Punjab Criminal Rulings, Vol. IV; and Fifteen Years' Digest. *Address*: Delhi or Simla.

ZAIDI, SYED BASHIR HUSAIN, Chief Minister of Rampur State. Belongs to Suddat Bareha family of Muzaffarnagar District. b. 1898. m. *Educ.*: Took his degree in 1919 from St. Stephens College, Delhi; Honours Degree in History from Cambridge in 1922. Member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. Called to the Bar in 1923. Joined State service, 1930—Judge of the State High Court; Private Secretary to His Highness, Household Minister, Political Minister. During the absence of Sir Abdussamad Khan, Kt., officiated as Chief Minister for several months in the years 1931, 32, 33; and also for Revenue and Finance Minister, April to September 1936. Attended the Third Indian Round Table Conference in 1932 and appointed Chief Minister 1st December 1936. *Address*: Rampur, U. P.





WHO'S WHO

AMONG
INDIAN
PRINCES



R A J A S
AND
C H I E F S



N O B L E S



1938-39

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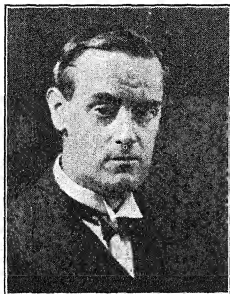
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INDIA: HIS EXCELLENCY VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN HOPE, Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Born : 24th Sept. 1887; eldest son of 1st Marquess and Hon. Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd daughter of 4th Lord Ventry.

Succeeded father 1908.

Married : 1911, Doreen Maud, 2nd daughter of Rt. Hon. Sir F. Milner, 7th Bt. Twin sons, three daughters. Heir: s. Earl of Hopetoun, q.v.

Educated : Eton.

Earl of Hopetoun 1703, Viscount Althrie, Baron Hope, 1703; Baron Hopetoun (U.K.) 1809; Baron Niddry (U.K.) 1814; Lord Lieutenant of West

Lothian; Chairman of Market Supply Committee since 1933; Director of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society, J. & P. Coats, Ltd., Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd., British Assets Trust Ltd.; President of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Served European War, 1914-18 (despatches); and commanded 1st Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company, 1920-26; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1922-24; Deputy Chairman of Unionist Party Organisation, 1924-26; President of Navy League, 1924-31; Chairman, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce, 1923; Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1926-28; Chairman, Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, 1933.

Assumed charge as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, April 1936.

Recreations : Golf, Shooting.

Address : The Viceroy's House, New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

Private Secretary : J. G. Laithwaite, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Military Secretary : Lt.-Col. C. G. Toogood, C.I.E., D.S.O.

Surgeon : Lt.-Colonel H. H. Elliot, M.B.E., M.C., I.M.S.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. General Sir ROBERT A. CASSELS, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.,
(*Commander-in-Chief in India.*)

The Hon'ble Sir N. N. SIRCAR, Kt., Bar-at-Law, (*Law.*)

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES GRIGG, K.C.B., (*Finance.*)

The Hon'ble Sir HENRY CRAIK, Bart., K.C.S.I., (*Home.*)

The Hon'ble KUNWAR Sir JAGDISH PRASAD, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., (*Education, Health and Lands.*)

The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir ZAFRULLAH KHAN, Kt., (*Commerce, Industries and Labour.*)

The Hon'ble Sir THOMAS STEWART (*Railways and Communications.*)

ASSAM: HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
ROBERT NIEL REID,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Governor of Assam.

Born: 15th July, 1883.

Educated: Malvern
and Brasenose Coll.,
Oxford, I.C.S. 1906.

Married: Amy Helen
Disney, 1909.

Arrived in India 1907,
Assistant Magistrate,
Bengal; Under-Secretary,
1911-14; I.A.R.O., 1916-
19; Magistrate and Collector, 1920-27; Secretary, Agri-
culture and Industries Department, 1927-28; Com-
missioner, Rajshahi Division, 1930; Offg. Secretary,
1930-31; Member of Executive Council, Bengal, 1934-37.
Assumed charge as Governor of Assam, 4th March 1937.

Recreations: Golf and Polo.

Address: Government House, Shillong.

Secretary to the Governor: Mr. J. P. Mills, I.C.S.

Military Secretary: MAJOR F. A. ESSE.

MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble MAULAVI SAIYID SIR MUHAMMAD SAADULLA,
Kt., (*Finance, Home and Public Works.*)

The Hon'ble REV. J. J. M. NICHOLAS-ROY, (*Local Self-
Government excluding Excise.*)

The Hon'ble SRIJUT ROHINI KUMAR CHOWDHURY,
(*Revenue and Forests.*)

The Hon'ble MAULAVI MANAWWAR ALI, (*Education and
Excise.*)

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABDUL MATIN CHAUDHURI, (*Agri-
culture, Industries, Co-operative Societies, Justice and
Prisons.*)

The Hon'ble BABU AKSHOY KUMAR DAS (*Registration,
General and Legislative Departments.*)





BENGAL: HIS EXCEL-
LENCY THE RIGHT
HON'BLE MICHAEL
HERBERT RUDOLPH KNATCH-
BULL, LORD BRABOURNE,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., M.C.,
Knight of Grace St. John of
Jerusalem, 5th Baron, cr.
1880, 14th Bart., cr. 1641.
Governor of Bengal.

Born: 8th May 1895.
Son of 4th Baron and Helena,
daughter of late H. von
Flesch-Brunningen, Imperial
Councillor, Vienna.

Succeeded his father in
1933.

Married: 1919, Lady
Doreen Geraldine Browne,
youngest daughter of the 6th
Marquess of Sligo.

Heir: S. Hon. Norton Cecil Michael Knatchbull. Born: 11th
February, 1922.

Educated: Wellington, R.M.A., Woolwich. Served European War,
1915-18 (despatches thrice, M.C.); M.P (U) Ashford Division, Kent,
1931-33; Parliamentary Private Secretary to Secretary of State for
India, 1932-33; Governor of Bombay, 1933-37.

Assumed charge as Governor of Bengal November 1937.

Address: Government House, Calcutta, India.

Secretary: L. G. PINNELL, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary: COLONEL R. B. BUTLER, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C.

MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE MR. A. K. FAZLUL HUQ, CHIEF MINISTER,
(*Education*).

THE HON'BLE MR. N. R. SARKER, (*Finance*).

THE HON'BLE KHWAJA SIR NAZIM-UD-DIN, K.C.I.E., (*Home*
Department).

THE HON'BLE SIR B. P. SINGH ROY, (*Revenue*).

THE HON'BLE NAWAB KHWAJA HABIBULLAH BAHADUR OF DACCA,
(*Agriculture and Industries*).

THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SRISCHANDRA NANDY, OF KASIMBAZAR,
(*Communications and Works*).

THE HON'BLE MR. H. S. SUHRAWARDY, (*Commerce, Labour,*
Public Health and Local Self-Government).

THE HON'BLE NAWAB MUSHARUFF HOSSAIN, KHAN BAHADUR,
(*Judicial and Legislative*).

THE HON'BLE MR. P. D. RAIKUT, (*Forest and Excise*).

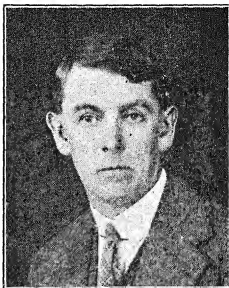
THE HON'BLE MR. M. B. MULLICK (*Co-operative Credit and Rural*
Indebtedness).

BIHAR: HIS EXCEL-
LENCY SIR MAURICE
GARNIER HALLETT,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Governor of Bihar.

Born : 28th October
1883.

Educated : Winchester
College and New College,
Oxford.

Married : G. C. M.
Veasey.



Appointed to I.C.S.
1907; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15;
Magistrate and Collector, 1915-20; Secretary, Local
Self-Government Department, Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24;
Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29; Commissioner, 1929-30;
Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa,
1930-32; Home Secretary, Government of India, 1932-36.

Assumed charge as Governor of Bihar, March 1937.

Address : Governor's Camp, Bihar.

Secretary : Mr. A. J. MAINWARING, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary : CAPTAIN D. G. WALKER.

MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE MR. SHRI KRISHNA SINHA, *Prime Minister*
(*Home Affairs*).

THE HON'BLE MR. ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINHA, (*Finance*
and Local Self-Government).

THE HON'BLE DR. SAIYID MAHMUD (*Education and*
Development).

THE HON'BLE MR. JAGLAL CHAUDHURI (*Excise and*
Public Health).



BOMBAY: HIS EXCEL-
LENCY SIR LAWRENCE
ROGER LUMLEY, G.C.
I.E., T.D., Governor of Bombay.

Born: 27 July 1896; and only surviving son of late Brigadier-General Hon. Osbert Lumley, C.M.G. and late Constance Eleanor, O.B.E., e.d. of Captain Eustace John Wilson Patten, 1st Life Guards, and Emily Constantia, daughter of Rev. Lord John Thynne. Nephew and heir of 10th Earl of Scarbrough, *q.v.*

Married: 1922, Katharine Isobel, daughter of late R. F. McEwen of Marchmont, Berwickshire, and Bardrochat, Ayrshire; one son (born 5th December 1932); four daughters.

Educated: Eton; R.M.C., Sandhurst; Magdalen College, Oxford; B.A. Oxford, 1921.

M.P. (C.) Kingston-upon-Hull, East, 1922-29; York, 1931-37. Served with 11th Hussars, France, 1916-18. Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay, September 1937.

Publications: History of the Eleventh Hussars, 1936. Clubs: Cavalry, Carlton.

Address: Government House, Bombay.

Secretary to the Governor: J. B. IRWIN, Esq., B.A. (Dub.), D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S., J.P.

Military Secretary: LT.-COL. T. C. CRICHTON, M.C.

Surgeon: CAPT. F. E. BUCKLAND, M.B., R.A.M.C.

MINISTERS.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. KHER, *Chief Minister (Education).*

The Hon. Mr. A. B. LATHE (*Finance*).

The Hon. Mr. K. M. MUNSHI (*Home and Legal*).

The Hon. Mr. M. D. GILDER (*Health and Excise*).

The Hon. Mr. MORARJI R. DESAI (*Revenue, Rural Development and Agriculture*).

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. NURIE (*Public Works*).

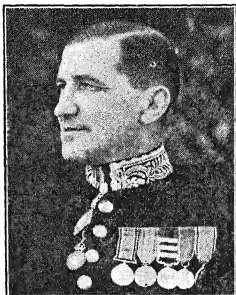
The Hon. Mr. L. M. PATIL (*Local Self-Government and Miscellaneous*).

**CENTRAL PROVINCES
AND BERAR:** His
EXCELLENCY SIR FRANCIS
(VERNER) WYLIE, K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of
Central Provinces and Berar.

Born: 9th August 1891.

Married: Kathleen Byrne,
1923.

Educated at the Royal
School, Dungannon (1904-09)
and Dublin University
(1909-15).



Entered I.C.S. 1914. Arrived in India 1915. Posted to the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner. Served in Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1916-19. Held various appointments in the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, 1919-37.

Assumed charge as Governor of C. P. 27th May 1938.

Address: Governor's Camp, C. P. & Berar.

Secretary to the Governor: Mr. R. N. Banerjee, M.A.
(Cal.), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.

Military Secretary: Capt. J. H. Caesar, M.C.

MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE DR. NARAYAN BHASKAR KHARE, *Chief Minister (Home Affairs, Law and Justice).*

THE HON'BLE PANDIT RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA (*Education*).

THE HON'BLE PANDIT DWARKA PRASAD MISRA (*Local Self-Government*).

THE HON'BLE RAMRAO MADHAORAO DESHMUKH (*Public Works*).

THE HON'BLE MR. DURGASHANKAR KRIPASHANKAR MEHTA (*Finance*).

THE HON'BLE MR. PURUSHOTTAM BALWANT GOLE (*Revenue*).



MADRAS: HIS EXCEL-
LENCY JOHN FRANCIS
ASHLEY, LORD ERSKINE,
G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras.

Born: 26th April, 1895,
eldest son of 12th earl of Mar
and Kellie.

Married: 1919, Lady
Marjorie Hervey, eldest
daughter of 4th Marquess of
Bristol, *q.v.*, four sons.

Heir: *s.* MASTER OF
ERSKINE, *q.v.*

Educated: Eton, Christ
Church, Oxford.

Lieut. R. of O. Scots Guards;
late Lieut. Scots Guards,
M.P. (U.) Westonsuper-Mare
Division of Somerset 1922-23
and since 1924. Asst. Private
Secretary (unpaid) to Rt. Hon.
Walter Long, (1st Lord of

Admiralty), 1920-21; Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid)
to the Postmaster-General (Sir W. Joynson Hicks), 1923; Principal
Private Secretary (unpaid) to Home Secretary, 1924; Assistant Govern-
ment Whip in National Government, 1932.

Assumed charge as Governor of Madras 15th November 1934.

Address: Government House, Madras.

Governor's Secretary: MR. T. G. RUTHERFORD, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary: MAJOR T. F. H. J. J. KELLY, O.B.E.

Private Secretary: MR. D. H. ELWIN, I.C.S.

Surgeon: MAJOR D. P. JOHNSTONE, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C.
(Retd.)

MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, *Chief Minister (Home
and Finance).*

THE HON'BLE MR. T. PRAKASAM (*Revenue*).

THE HON'BLE MR. YAKUB HUSSAN (*Public Works*).

THE HON'BLE DR. P. SUBBAROYAN (*Education and Law*).

THE HON'BLE DR. T. S. S. RAJAN (*Public Health*).

THE HON'BLE MR. V. I. MUNUSWAMI PILLAI (*Agricultural and
Rural Department*).

THE HON'BLE MR. V. V. GIRI (*Industries and Labour*).

THE HON'BLE MR. S. RAMANATHAN (*Public Information*).

THE HON'BLE MR. K. RAMAN MENON (*Courts and Prisons*).

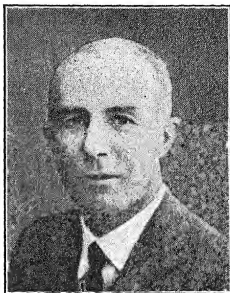
THE HON'BLE MR. B. GOPALA REDDY (*Local Administration*).

N. W. FRONTIER PROVINCE: His EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Governor of N. W. F. Province.

Born: 23rd March, 1888.

Educated: Fettes College, Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford. I.C.S. 1911.

Married: K. M. Adair.



Political Department, Government of India since 1914. Served on N. W. Frontier 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-6. Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, 1926-31, Home Member, Executive Council, N. W. Frontier Province.

Assumed charge as Governor of N. W. Frontier Province, 3rd March 1937.

Address: Government House, Peshawar.

Secretary to Governor: CAPTAIN A. J. DRING.

MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE DR. KHAN SAHIB, *Chief Minister (Political & Home Affairs & Public Works).*

„ KAZI ATAULLAH KHAN (*Education, Revenue & Agriculture*).

„ LALA BHANJU RAM GANDHI (*Finance & Legislative Department*).

„ KHAN MOHD. ABBAS KHAN (*Industries*).



O RISSA : H I S
EXCELLENCY SIR
JOHN AUSTEN HUB-
BACK, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., M.A.
(Cantab.), Governor of
Orissa.

Born : 27th February,
1878.

Married : Bridget Alington
Royds.

Educated : Winchester and
King's College, Cambridge.
Assistant Magistrate and
Collector and Settlement
Officer in Bengal; Settle-
ment Officer, 1909; Joint
Magistrate and Deputy

Collector, 1910; Transferred to Bihar and Orissa, 1912,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1913; temporarily employed
by Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, 1915;
Magistrate and Collector, 1916; served under Government of
India, Army Department, 1918; Secretary to Government
of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department, 1919; Director of
Land Records, 1923; Offg. Commissioner, 1925; confirmed
1928; Offg. Member, Board of Revenue, 1932; member,
Governor's Executive Council, B. & O., 1935.

Assumed charge as first Governor of Orissa on 1st April
1936.

Address : Government House, Puri.

Secretary : J. Bowstead, Esq., M.C., I.C.S., B.A. (Cantab.).

ADMINISTRATION.

Ministers :

The Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, *Chief Minister (Home &
Finance).*

„ Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, *(Revenue, Public Works
and Development).*

„ Mr. Bodhram Dubey, *(Education, Local Self-
Government and Law).*

PUNJAB: HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
HERBERT WILLIAM
EMERSON, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
C.B.E., Governor of the
Punjab.

Born: 1st June 1881.

Educated: Calday
Grange Grammar School;
Magdalene College, Cam-
bridge.

Entered Indian Civil
Service, 1905; Manager,
Bashahr State, 1911-14;
Superintendent and Settle-
ment Officer, Mandi State,
1915; Assistant Commis-
sioner and Settlement Officer, Punjab, 1917; Deputy
Commissioner, 1922; Secretary to Government,
Finance Department, 1926; Chief Secretary to Government,
Punjab, 1927-28; Secretary to Government of India, Home
Department, 1930-32.

Assumed charge as Governor of the Punjab on 13th April,
1933.

Address: Punjab Governor's Camp.

Secretary: LT.-COL. R. T. LAWRENCE, C.I.E., M.C.



MINISTERS.

THE HON. SIR SIKANDER HYAT KHAN, D.C.L., K.B.E., K.B.,
Premier, (Home Department).

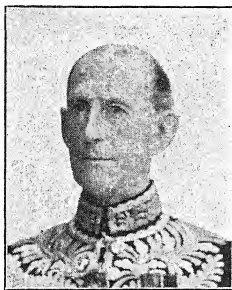
THE HON. SIR SUNDARSINGH MAJITHIA, C.I.E., S.B., *(Revenue).*

THE HON. RAO BAHADUR CHAUDHRI SIR CHHOTURAM,
(Development).

THE HON. MR. MANOHARLAL, *(Finance).*

THE HON. NAWABZADA MAJOR KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN, O.B.E.,
(Public Works).

MIAN ABDUL HAYE, *(Education).*



SIND: HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
first Governor of Sind.

Born : 18th April
1880.

Educated : St. Paul's
School, London and Balliol
College, Oxford.

Married : O l i v e
Bertha Maurice.

Entered Indian Civil
Service, 1904; Assistant
Collector, 1904; Assistant
Judge, 1908; Assistant
Legal Remembrancer, Bombay, 1911; Judicial Assistant,
Kathiawar, 1913; Joint Secretary, Legislative Department,
Government of India, 1921; Secretary, Legislative
Department, 1924-1936.

Assumed charge as Governor of Sind, 1st April 1936.

Address : Government House, Karachi.

Secretary :

Mr. J. M. CORIN, I.C.S.

Military Secretary :

CAPT. R. A. SHEBBEARE.

MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR ALLAH BAKHSH MUHAMMAD UMAR, O.B.E., *Chief Minister, (Finance, Home, General and Political and Miscellaneous Departments).*

THE HON'BLE MR. NIHCHALDAS CHATUMAL VAZIRANI,
(Public Works, Medical and Health Departments).

THE HON'BLE PIR ILLAHIBUX NAWAZALI *(Revenue Department).*

UNITED PROVINCES: HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
HARRY GRAHAM HAIG,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Governor of the United
Provinces.

Born: 13th April 1881.

Married: Violet May
Deas, daughter of J. Deas,
I.C.S. (retired).

Educated: Winchester
and New College, Oxford.

Entered Indian Civil
Service, 1905; Under-
Secretary to Government of
U. P. 1910-12; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-
19, Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Finance
Department, 1920; Secretary, Fiscal Commission, 1921-22,
attached to Lee Commission, 1923-24. Private Secretary
to Viceroy, 1925; Secretary to Government of India, Home
Department, 1926-30; Home Member, Government of India,
1932-34.

Assumed charge as Governor of the U. P. on 6th Decem-
ber, 1934.

Address: Governor's Camp, U. P.

Secretary: MR. J. C. DONALDSON, M.C., I.C.S.

Military Secretary: MAJOR D. A. BRETT, M.C., E.G.M.

MINISTERS.

The Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, *Premier, (Home
Affairs and Finance).*

The Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, *(Revenue & Jails).*

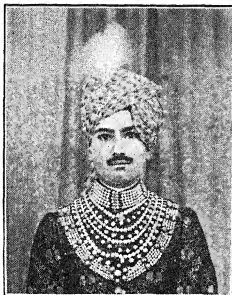
The Hon. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, *(Justice, Development,
Agriculture & Veterinary).*

The Hon. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, *(Local Self-Govern-
ment & Health).*

The Hon. Sri Sampurnanand, *(Education).*

The Hon. Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, *(Communications &
Irrigation).*





A LWAR: HIS HIGHNESS
RAJESHWAR SHRI
SAWAI MAHARAJ
VEERENDRA SHIROMANI DEV
TEJ SINGHJI, the present Ruler
of Alwar State, Rajputana.

Born: 19th March 1911 at
Srichandpura in Alwar.

Educated: At Jaipur.

The State was founded by Rao Pratap Singhji of Macheri who had descended through Naru from Raja Udaikranji who ruled Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar family are Kachwaha Rajputs of the Naruka subclan. Rao

Pratap Singhji was succeeded by Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singhji whom he had adopted from Thikana Thana, an estate in the Alwar State. Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singhji entered into alliance with the British Government by a treaty in the year 1803. The said Maharao Raja was succeeded by his adopted son Banesinghji from Thana. Maharao Rajas Bakhtawar Singhji and Baney Singhji rendered valuable services to the British Government. Maharao Raja Baney Singhji was succeeded by his son Sheodan Singhji. The latter was succeeded by Mangal Singhji from Thikana Thana.

In 1889 the title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon Maharao Raja Mangal Singhji as a hereditary distinction. He was succeeded by his son Jey Singhji who was born on the 14th June 1882.

The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of Government. In August 1900 a detachment of Infantry 700 strong was despatched for service in China. On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-19), His Highness Maharaja Jey Singhji placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. The Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. Also on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919 the Durbar placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the Frontier. The present ruler takes a keen interest in the administration of the State and the welfare of his subjects.

BAHAWALPUR: MAJOR DR. HIS HIGHNESS RUKN-UD-DAULA, NUS-RAT-I-JANG-SAIF-UD-DAULA, HAFIZUL MULK, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA WA MUIN-UD-DAULA AL-HAJ NAWAB SIR SADIQ MOHAMMAD KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR ABBASI V., L.L.D., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Nawab Ruler of Bahawalpur.



Born : in 1904. *Succeeded in* 1907. *Educated* : in Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore. *Married* : in 1921. Invested with full Ruling powers in 1924. A member of the Standing Committee of the Indian Princes Chamber. A.D.C. to Prince of Wales during his Indian tour, 1921. Hon. Major in the 21st K.G.O. Central India Horse. Visited Europe and England 1913-14, 1924, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1935. Was honoured in May, 1937, by an invitation to be present in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Coronation of H.M. the King Emperor. Received by King Emperor on each occasion.

Largest Mohammadan State in the Punjab. Direct descendant of Abbaside Kaliphs of Baghdad and Cairo. *Heir* : SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ABBAS KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR.

Area : 22,000 square miles.

Population : 1,000,000.

Revenue : Rs. 85 lakhs.

Salute : 17 guns.

CABINET.

Prime Minister :

IZZAT NISHAN IMADUL-MULK, RAISUL-WUZRA KHAN BAHADUR NABI BAKHSH MOHAMMAD HUSAIN, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., Bo.-C.S.

P. W. & Revenue Minister :

MR. C. A. H. TOWNSEND, C.I.E.

Minister for Law & Justice :

RAFIUSHAN IFRUKHARUL-MULK, LIEUT.-COLONEL KHAN BAHADUR MAQBOOL HASSAN KUREISHY, M.A., LL.B.

Home Minister :

UMDAT-UL-UMARA AMINE-UL-MULK SARDAR HAJI MOHAMMAD AMIR KHAN.

Army Minister :

RAFIUSHAN-SHUJAULMULK, LIEUT.-GENERAL SAHIBZADA HAJI MAHOMMAD DILAWAR KHAN ABBASI, M.B.E., R.I.H.

Minister for Commerce :

MEHTA UDHO DAS, B.A., LL.B.

Minister for Education :

MAJOR SHAMSUD DIN MOHAMAD, B.A.



BALASINOR: HIS HIGHNESS
NAWAB SAHEB BABI
SHRI JAMIATKHANJI,
BAHADUR, the present Ruler of
Balasinor State, in the Gujarat
Agency.

Born : 10th November 1894.

Ascended the Gadi on 31st
December 1915.

Educated : At the Raj Kumar
College, Rajkot, where he
achieved the Diploma. After-
wards His Highness joined the
Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra
Dun and returned with success.
He is allowed to wear the
Imperial Cadet Corps uniform.
His Highness is a ruler of
literary taste and can compose
poetry in Urdu and Gujarathi.
He is also endowed with the

natural gift of writing drama and plays which are greatly admired
in the province of Gujarat.

Married : First with H.H. Begum Saheba Shri Subhan Bakhte
Saheba, daughter of the Heir-apparent of Junagadh State, but she
died. At present His Highness the Nawab Saheb has three
Begum Sahebass : (1) H.H. Shri Sardar Begum Saheba. (2) H.H.
Shri Khurshed Begum Saheba. (3) H.H. Shri Zohra Begum Saheba.
The senior Begum Saheba, Sardar-Begum Saheba, the daughter of the
Thakor Saheb of Kervada, gave birth to a son in 1920, who unfortun-
ately died in infancy. The third Zohra-Begum Saheba has given
birth to three daughters.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb comes of a very ancient and
well-known Babi Sunni Pathan dynasty. The ancestors of His
Highness were the descendants of Sher Khanji Babi, son of Bahadur
Khanji Babi, a distinguished officer in the Imperial Service at Delhi,
who enjoyed a very high position at the time of the Mughal
Emperors. Even to-day the same magnificent position is fully
maintained. The Rulers of this clan have been famous not for their
kingly pomp, dignity and splendour, but for their luxuriance of
benevolence and exuberance of munificence throughout Gujarat
and Kathiawar.

Military Force : 60 Cavalry, 177 Infantry and 10 guns.

Permanent Sahule : 9 guns. The ruler has been granted a sanad
of adoption. He is also a member of the Chamber of Princes in his
own right.

Balasinor State is a second class State in the Bombay Presidency
with high Civil and Criminal powers.

Area of the State : 189 square miles.

Population : 52,525 in 1931.

BANGANAPALLE : NAWAB MIR FAZLE ALI KHAN BAHADUR, is the only Muslim Ruler in South India.

Born : 1901.

Installed on the Masnad of his ancestors on 6th July 1922.

Education : St. George Grammar School, Hyderabad (Deccan); Newington Institution, Madras; Mayo College, Ajmer.

Marriages : (1) In 1924 his first cousin, Fakhr-un-nissa Begum Sahiba (died in 1928), the only daughter of his paternal uncle, the late Nawab Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur.

Heir-Apparent : NAWAB MIR GHULAM ALI KHAN BAHADUR, born 12th October 1925.

(2) In 1930 the present Begum Sahiba, Ra'ees-un-nissa Begum from the family of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur (Hyderabad). One daughter : Princess Nargis Khatoon (Sahibzadi Padsha), born 20th August 1936

Recreation : Tennis, Billiards and Shikar.

The Nawab Saheb Bahadur has travelled widely throughout India, and is now on an extensive tour of pilgrimage of the Holy Places in Iran, Iraq and Arabia.

The State pays no tribute to the Crown. "The Nawab Saheb Bahadur is a ruler of the constitutional type imbued with a single-minded devotion to duty and a strong sense of the obligations of his royal position. His people have seen in him not a remote Ruler, but a man who is personally acquainted with many of them and has often visited the places where they live".—(Mr. Humayun Mirza, the Dewan, at the Durbar on the 6th December 1937). The Nawab Saheb Bahadur is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Salute : 9 guns.

Area of the State : 275 square miles.

Population : 40,000 (mostly Hindus). *Annual Revenue :* Rs. 3,01,118.

The State is rich in mineral resources : diamond deposits, also copper and calcite mines. "Labour is cheap, water supply plentiful and working conditions ideal", is the view expressed by geologists about the facilities afforded in regard to the working of the diamond mines. The State is also rich in slab deposits. The chief food grain is cholam. There is free medical aid and free education upto the Lower Secondary grade.

Dewan : HUMAYUN MIRZA, Esquire.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

<i>Magistrates :</i>	{ SYED ALI NAQUI SAHIB.
	{ B. NARASIMHAM, Esq.
<i>Tahsildar :</i>	SYED IMAM SAHIB, B.A.
<i>Munsiff :</i>	KHAJA NAZEER HUSSAIN SAHIB.





BARIA: LIEUT.-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI, K.C.S.I., Ruler of Baria.

Born : 10th July 1886.

Educated : At Rajkumar College, Rajkot ; Imperial Cadet Corps College, Dehra Dun, and in England.

Married : In 1905 to Shrimant Taktakunverba Saheb, daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla.

In 1918 to Shrimant Dilhar-kunverba Saheb, a niece of His late Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.

Succeeded to the Gadi : 20th February 1908. Assumed full Ruling Powers on May 1908.

Served in France and Flanders during the Great European War

(1914-18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919).

Second Son : RAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI.

Grandson, eldest son of Heir-Apparent : RAJ KUMAR SHREE JAYADEEPSINHJI.

Family : Chohan Rajputs lineal descendants of the renowned Pava-paties, Rulers of Gujrat with their capital at Champaner.

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any other State, and receives Chouth of Dohad, Kalol and Halol Talukas of the Panch Mahals from the British Government.

Area of State : 813 square miles.

Population : 159,429.

Gross Average Revenue : Twelve lacs.

Salute : Permanent 9 ; Personal 11.

Recreation : Pig-sticking, Polo, Tiger-hunting, etc.

ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan : RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL L. PAREKH, M.A., LL.B.

Officer Commanding State Forces : LT.-COL. MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI, C.I.E.

Raj-Kharch Officer : CAPTAIN SARADAR KALLIANSINH.

Sar Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate : U. J. SHAH, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate : M. V. SHETH, Esq.

Medical Department : DR. J. H. KUMBHANI, M.B.B.S., D.T.M., F.C.P.S.

Electrical Department : M. L. PATEL, Esq., D.F.H. (London).

P. W. D. Department : C. S. MALKAN, Esq., B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.

Education Department : G. L. PANDYA, Esq., M.A., B.T.

Banking Department : CHANDULAL N. SHAH, Esq.

BARODA: HIS HIGHNESS
FARZAND-I-KHAS-I-
DOWLA-T-I-ENGLISHIA
MAHARAJA SIR SAYAJI RAO
GAEKWAR SENA KHAS KHEL
SAMSHER BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.
C.I.E., LL.D., Benares Hindu
University Honorary LL.D.,
(Camb.) Maharaja of BARODA.

Born: 1863. Ascended the
gadi 1875; Invested with full
powers in 1881.

Educated: Privately.

Married: In 1880 Shri
Chimnabai Saheb, a princess
belonging to the House of
Tanjore, who died in 1885.
Married second time in
1885, Shri Chimnabai Saheb
of the Ghatge family of the
Dewas State.

Attended the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931. The Minister
was deputed to the third session of the Round Table Conference by
His Highness, 1932. Attended Coronation of His Majesty King
George VI, May 1937. Representative of India at Imperial Conference
May-June 1937.

Publications.

- (1) From Caesar to Sultan; (2) Famine notes; (3) Speeches;
(4) Selected letters.

Recreation: Billiards, tennis, shooting, etc.

Address: Baroda, Gujarat, Western India.

Heir: SHRIMANT YUVARAJ PRATAPSINH GAEKWAR.

Area of the State: 8,164 square miles.

Population: 2,443,007 (1931).

Revenue: Rs. 280.46 lakhs.

Salute: 21 guns.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President:

SIR V. T. KRISHNAMA CHARI, K.C.I.E., Dewan.

COUNCILLORS.

SHRIMANT YUVARAJ PRATAPSINH GAEKWAR (*Karma Sachiv*).

COL. KUMAR SHIVRAJ SINGH, B.A.

KRISHNARAO VITHALRAO UPLAP, B.A., LL.B.

R. S. PATIL (MANE), B.A., LL.B., F.S.S., *Huzur Kamdar*
(*Ex-Officio*).

B. A. GAEKWAD, B.A., Bar-at-Law, *Accountant-General*
(*Ex-Officio*).





BARWANI: HIS HIGHNESS DEVISINGHJI, RANA SAHEB of Barwani (Minor), Central India.

Born : On 19th July 1922.

Ascended the gadi on 21st April 1930.

Sisodia Rajput and a descendant of the Udaipur Ruling House. None of the rulers of Barwani was

ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs.

Being educated at Daly College, Indore.

Area of State : 1,178 square miles.

Population : 141,110.

Revenue : About Rs. 12 lacs.

Salute : 11 guns.

State Council appointed by Government to carry on Minority Administration.

Dewan and President:

DIWAN BAHADUR H. N. GOSALIA, M.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member:

KHAN BAHADUR MEHERJIBHOY HORMUSJI.

Judicial Member:

RAI SAHEB M. S. DUTT CHOWDHARY, B.A., LL.B.

BENARES: CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR ADITYA NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., D.LITT., the present Ruler of Benares.

Born: On 17th November, 1874.

Received liberal education in Sanskrit, Persian and English and is a great reader of books.

In his fondness for Shikar specially big game His Highness takes closely to his father the late Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narain Singh Bahadur. He is also a good rider and used to play polo in his earlier days.

His Highness possesses a thorough insight into the details of administration relating to all the important Departments and always devotes a considerable portion of his time to State work. He is readily accessible to all his subjects high or low and likes to hear all that they have to say.



The Kingdom of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in the Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Sahab-ud-din Ghor and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire. In the 18th century when the power of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Mansa Ram an enterprising Zemindar of Gangapur (Benares District) obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 and founded the Benares State, which comprised the four sirkars of Benares, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Chunar. Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were made by Safadar Jung and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja but the latter withstood them successfully, strengthened his position and built the Fort of Ramnagar on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings. Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was then placed on the Gadi. The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right, recognised by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter province was assumed by the British Government under an arrangement by which the surplus revenue of the province which was worked out at the time to be one lac rupees was granted to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. Within the Domains the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British District. There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the parganas of Bhadohi and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur). The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The State now consists of three districts, viz., Bhadohi, Chakia and Ramnagar.

The British system of administration in the U.P. is closely followed. The Diwan or Chief Minister is designated the Chief Secretary.

Heir apparent: MAHARAJ KUMAR BISHUTI NARAIN SINGH, born on 5th November, 1927, adopted by HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA as his son and successor on 24th June, 1934.



BHAVNAGAR : HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAOL SHREE KRISHNA-KUMAR SINHJI, MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar.

Born : 19th May 1912. His Highness is a Gohel Rajput and a direct descendant of Sajakji who is said to have settled in the country about 1260.

Educated : Harrow, England.

Married : In 1931 to Vijiaba Saheba, the 3rd daughter of Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal. Has two sons.

Succeeded to the Gadi : On the death of his father, Maharaja July 1919. Invested with full

Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., on 17th ruling powers on 18th April 1931.

Heir-Apparent : YUVARAJ SHRI VEERBHADRASINHJI.

Second Son : KUMAR SHRI SHIVABHADRASINHJI.

Area of the State : 2,961 square miles.

Average Annual Revenue : Rs. 1,81,77,196 including Railway.

Population (1931) : 500,274.

Chief Products : Grain, Cotton, Sugar-cane and Salt.

The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The Port of Bhavnagar has a good and safe harbour for shipping.

The noteworthy features in the administration of the State are the entire separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority. The authority and powers of all the heads of Departments are clearly defined and each within his own sphere is independent of the others being directly responsible to the Darbar.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Mukhya Dewan : MR. ANANTRAI P. PATTANI, M.A. (Cantab.)

Naib Dewan : MR. NATAVARLAL M. SURTI, B.A., LL.B.

Judicial Assistant : MR. BHASKARRAO V. MEHTA, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)

Personal Assistant : MR. HARGOVIND MANISHANKER TRIVEDI, B.A., LL.B.

Salute : 13 guns.

Capital Town : Bhavnagar.

BHOR. RAJA SHRIMANT RAGHUNATHRAO SHANKARRAO *alias* **BABA-SAHEB PANDIT PANT SACHIV, MADAR UL-MAHAM** (most faithful) Raja of Bhore.

Founder of Dynasty :—Shankaraji, member of Cabinet (ministry) of eight, Chhatrapati Rajaram's time 1698.

Present Ruler : Born, 1878. Education, Collegiate. Ascended Gadi, 1922. Representative member of Princes' Chamber (7 years). Trips to England and Continent of Europe, 1930 and 1937. Audience with King-Emperor. Attended Coronation.



Heir : SHRIMANT SADASHIVRAO *alias* **BHAUSAHEB, B.A.**

State Matters : Area 910 sq. miles. *Population* : 141,546.

Revenue : Rs. 7,08,007. 9 guns Dynastic Salute was bestowed in 1927 for excellent administration and loyal and whole-hearted co-operation with British Government. Hereditary title "Raja" conferred upon the Ruler June 1936. Ruler enjoys full internal powers.

Reforms and improvements :—

Administrative : Executive Council system started, 1925. Legislative Council established, 1928 and non-official majority and non-official Vice-President granted, 1933. Privy purse moderately fixed.

Judicial : An Independent High Court Scheme inaugurated, 1928.

Educational : Primary Education made free, 1922 Scholarships and Freeships for higher education founded. Library and Raghunathrao High School built at Bhore, 1928 and 1937. Shrimant Rajasahab is President of the Poona Boy Scouts' Association.

Local Self-Government Institutions : Bhore Municipality reconstituted and election-right granted, 1929. Taluka Local Boards established, 1932.

General : "Laxmibai" Bridge over Nira built 1933. The State rendered varied and valuable help to Government specially in the construction of the Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar.



BUNDI: HIS HIGHNESS
HADENDRA SHIROMANI
DEO SAR BULAND RAI
MAHARAO RAJA SIR ISHWARI
SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.,
MAHARAO RAJAH OF BUNDI.

Born : 8th March 1893,
succeeded to the Gadi on
8th August 1927.

Educated : Privately.

Heir-apparent : Maharaj
Kumar Bahadur Singh.

His Highness is the head
of the Hada clan of Chauhan
Rajputs and stands fourth in
order of precedence amongst
the Princes of Rajputana.

Bundi is one of the most
picturesque towns in Raj-
putana.

Area of State : 2,220 square miles. Population in 1931,
2,16,722.

Revenue : Rs. 12,18,612 Hali and Rs. 4,30,462 Kaldar
(British Coin).

Salute : 17 guns. Annual tribute to Government Rs. 1,20,000.

COUNCIL.

Dewan and Finance Member : A. W. ROBERTSON, D.F.C., I.P.

Judicial Member : PANDIT DEOKI NANDAN CHATURVEDI,
B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member : THAKUR MAHENDRA SINGH RANAWAT.

Home Member : KANWAR SHEONATH SINGH.

Member without Portfolio : MUNSHI KHADIM HUSSAIN.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Private Secretary : MR. SOHAN LAL R. JHAMARIA.

Inspector General of Police : PANDIT WASHESHAH NATH DATTA.

Chief Medical Officer : RAI SAHEB DR. D. N. AHLUWALIA, M.B.

Accountant General : PANDIT MUKET BEHARI LAL BHARGAVE.

Executive Engineer : MR. M. L. SABHERWAL, M.A., B.Sc.

Superintendent of Customs, Excise and Forests : THAKUR
MAHIPAL SINGH.

Sessions Judge : PANDIT JAGMOHAN NATH TIKKU, B.A., LL.B.

CAMBAY: HIS HIGHNESS
NAJM-UD-DAULAH
MUMTAZ-UL-MULK
MOMIN KHAN BAHADUR
DILAVARJUNG NAWAB MIRZA
HUSAIN YAVAR KHAN
BAHADUR, Nawab of Cambay,
(A First Class State with
powers to try capital offences)
is a Mogul of Shiah Faith, of
the Najm-e-Sani Family of
Persia.

Born: 16th May 1911.

Succeeded to the Gadi on
21st January 1915. *Ascended*
13th Dec. 1930 with full
powers.

Educated: At Rajkumar
College, Rajkot, till April 1928; spent a year in Europe
accompanied by his tutor and companion.

Area of State: 392 sq. miles.

Population: 87,761 (Census 1931).

Revenue: Rs. 13 lakhs (on the average of the last 5 years).

Salute: 11 guns.

Heir-apparent: Nawabzada Mirza Mohommad Jafar Ali
Khan, born on 15th October 1936.

Political Relations:—With the Government of India, through
the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States, Baroda.

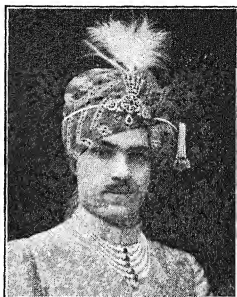
His Highness has prescribed a schedule of subjects in which
His Highness has plenary powers of disposal for joint deliberations
with the Dewan and the Private Secretary. Thus a miniature
Cabinet form of Government has been introduced as the first step
towards reform.

Offg. Dewan:

RAO SAHEB PURUSHOTTAM JOGIBHAI BHATTA, B.A., LL.B.

Private Secretary:

MIR IQBAL HUSAIN, Esq., B.A., B.L.





CHARKHARI : H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIPAH-DAR-UL-MULK SRI ARIMARDAN SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR, the present Ruler of Charkhari State, C.I.

Born : December 1903. Succeeded his grandfather in 1920, attained full ruling powers in 1924.

Educated privately at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

History : The Charkhari dynasty is descended from Maharaja Jagat Raj, the second son of Maharaja Chhatarsal, the founder of Bundelkhand, whose

reign is well-known in Indian history. During the mutiny the State was under the rule of Maharaja Ratan Singh who stood loyally by the British Government and in recognition of the timely help rendered by him to protect the lives of his British guests who took refuge in the State fort a Jagir, Khilat and hereditary salute of 11 guns were conferred on him by the British Government and his services were acknowledged by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria through the Governor-General at a Durbar.

The present ruler is extremely popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant aim in life. There are good metalled roads in the town and to the nearest railway station, Mahoba. There is a fully equipped hospital in the capital with other dispensaries, a Boys' High School, a Girls' School and also an Industrial School where excellent carpets are made. The State maintains one squadron of Cavalry, one company of regular Infantry and a reserve force, while the Fort which overlooks the town is manned by special Artillery. There are many places of interest in the State the chief of which are the Fort, Rainpur Temple, the tomb of Maharaja Chhatarsal of Mahewa and the Cheetal preserves.

Area : 880 square miles. *Population* : 1,20,351.

Annual Revenue : 8 lakhs.

CHHOTA-UDEPUR : His Highness MAHARAWAL SHRI NATWARSINHJI FATEHSINHJI, Ruler of Chhota-Udepur State in Gujarat, is a Chowan Rajput and traces his descent from the renowned Pattai Rawal of Pawagadh.

Born : 16th November 1906.

Succeeded to the Gadi : On 29th August 1923. Was invested with full powers on 20th June 1928.

Educated : At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married : In 1927, Shri Padmakunver Basaheb, the daughter of His Late Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise on 10th April 1928, married second time on the 5th December 1928, Shri Kusumkunver Basaheb, daughter of H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.

H.H. is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. Visited Europe in 1926 and in 1937.

Hair-apparent : YUVARAJ SHRI VIRENDRASINHJI born on 24th October 1937.

Area of the State : 890.34 square miles. *Population :* 144,640.

Gross Average Revenue : Rs. 11,20,365. *Salute :* 9 Guns.

Clubs : Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; W. I. Turf Club, Bombay; British Union Club, London; S. F. Gymkhana, Chhota Udepur; The Cricket Club of India, Ltd., New Delhi.

Recreation : Shooting, Cricket, Riding, etc.

Tribute : The State pays Rs. 7,805 to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda and it receives Tanka or tribute from the Estates of Chorangla, Gad, Bhaka, Khareda and Choramal.

There are manganese mines in the State. The State owns Railway in its limits. There are telephone connections in the Town and Taluka Headquarters. In the capital there are electric and Water Works. There is also a Dak Bungalow.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

1. *Commanding Officer :* CAPT MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI, *Military Force.*
2. *Dewan :* RAO BAHADUR DHIRAJLAL H. DESAI, B.A.
3. *Revenue Officer :* MR. MAHASUKH M. SHAH, B.A.
4. *Dist. & Sessions Judge :* MR. C. G. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.
5. *First Class Magistrate and Nyayadhisha :* MR. NATVARLAL D. PARIKH, M.A., LL.B., B.Com., F.R.E.S.
6. *Superintendent of Police :* K. S. RAISINGHI C. CHOWAN.
7. *Chief Medical Officer and Jail Supdt. :* DR. R. M. DAVE, M.B.B.S.
8. *State Engineer :* MR. MORARJI C. RUPERA, L.C.E.
9. *Forest Officer :* MR. N. D. AIYENGAR.





CHITRAL: CAPT. HIS HIGHNESS MEHTAR MOHAMMAD NASIR-UL-MULK, the present Ruler of Chitral.

Born: 29th September 1897.

Nationality: The Chitral dynasty trace their descent to Amir Taimur (the famous Tamerlane) through his grandson Sultan Hussain the Emperor of Herat.

Mirza Ayub, the grandson of Sultan Hussain came to Chitral as an exile and married the daughter of the then ruler of Chitral who proudly styled himself the descendant of Alexander the Great. The issue of the marriage was the founder of the present dynasty.

Educated: First privately and then in the Islamia College, Peshawar, where he received

the Chelmsford Gold Medal for being first in B. A. examination. He also had military training and was attached as Hon. Officer to the Royal 13th Frontier Force Rifles, 6th Battalion, from 1926 to 1931. His Highness was with the Political Department from 1931 to 1936 when he succeeded to the Gadi. His Highness is officially styled as "Mehtar", but his own subjects address him as "Badashah".

The Ruling family is staunchly loyal to the British Crown. In war and peace the Rulers have given undeniable proof of their devotion. In 1919 in alliance with the British Government Forces, His Highness commanded the Chitral State Army and occupied the Afghan Cantonment at Birkot and captured guns and other war materials as mentioned in the Government Despatches. In 1924 when his father His late Highness had gone on a pilgrimage His Highness acted as Regent and administered the State very successfully, and the Government on his request granted 1000 more rifles for the State forces. On the return of his father His Highness was appointed as Governor of the Mastuj Province, which post he retained till his succession in 1936. In 1926 His Highness was appointed as Hon. Lieutenant of the Indian Army. In 1932 His Highness was one of the two delegates representing British Government on the Boundary Commission with the Afghans. In January 1934 His Highness was made a Hon. Captain.

His Highness is interested in the study of general science and also composes Persian verses. His Highness has written a book of more than 2000 Persian verses on the bearings of the Theory of Cosmic and Biological Evolution on Islam, which has been published.

Salute: 11 guns. *Area of the State:* 4000 sq. miles.

State Forces: H. H. maintains a Body-Guard of four thousand men.

Boundary: The State has a boundary of more than 250 miles with Afghanistan and the Northern border of Chitral runs parallel to that of Soviet Russia. *Address:* Chitral, N.W.F.P.

COCHIN: HIS HIGHNESS SIR SRI RAMA VARMA, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Cochin State.

Born: 30th December 1861.

Ascended the Musnad: 25th March 1932.

Educated: Privately.

Heir: His Highness Kerala Varma, Elaya Raja.

Cochin is a maritime Indian State lying in the south-west corner of India.

It has an area of 1,480 sq. miles and a population

of 1,205,016. It is bounded on the north by British Malabar, on the east by Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore, on the south by Travancore and on the west by Malabar and the Arabian Sea.

In point of Education the State takes the 1st place among the Indian States and Provinces. It owns 3 Colleges, 47 High Schools, 106 Lower Secondary Schools and 882 Primary Schools.

The State maintains 57 Hospitals and Dispensaries. Local administration is carried on by five Municipalities in the five important towns and 87 Panchayats in the Villages.

The Government of the State is carried on in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja who is the fountain head of all authority in the State. The Chief Minister and Executive Officer of the State is the Diwan. A Legislative Council with a predominant non-official majority has been constituted.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

The present Dewan of the State is Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chetty, K.C.I.E.





COOCH BEHAR: His HIGHNESS MAHARAJA JAGADDIPENDRA NARAYAN BHUP BAHADUR.

Born: 15th December 1915. Succeeded to the Gadi on the 20th December 1922. Educated at Harrow and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. His Highness was invested with full Ruling Powers on 6th April 1936.

Area of the State: 1,318.35 Square Miles.

Population: 5,90,866.

Revenue: About 32 lakhs.

Language spoken: Bengali.

Permanent Salute: 13 guns.

RULING FAMILY.

Mother: Her Highness The Maharani Saheba, daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

Brother: Maharajkumar Indrajitendra Narayan.

Sisters: Maharajkumaris Ila Devi, Gayatri Devi and Menaka Devi.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA BHUP BAHADUR.

Vice-President: Mr. L. G. WALLIS, I.C.S.

MEMBERS.

RAI KARALI CHARAN GANGULI BAHADUR, B.A., B.C.S. (retd.), Revenue Officer of the State.

RAI SAHIB S. R. MAJUMDAR, Audit Officer of the State.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

All the Members of the State Council with the following Additional Members representing different interests:—

SRIJUT U. N. DUTT, B.L. (*Ex-officio*).

KHAN CHAUDHURY AMANATULLA AHMED (Mohammedans).

SRIJUT SURENDRA KANTA BASU MAJUMDAR, B.L. (Bar).

SRIJUT DULI CHAND SETHIA OSWAL (Merchants).

SRIJUT SUSIL KUMAR CHAKRAVERTY, M.A. (Hindus).

KUMAR ROBINDRA NARAYAN (Rajguns).

SRIJUT H. K. SEN GUPTA, B.L. (*Secretary*).

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

MAJOR RAJKUMAR R. SINGH, Bar-at-Law, *Private Secretary to His Highness.*

SRIJUT UMANATH DUTT, B.L., *Civil and Sessions Judge.*

SRIJUT SARAT CHANDRA GHOSAL, M.A., B.L., *Fouzdari Ahilkar.*

MR. J. C. ROY, B.Sc., (Cal. and Glas.), A.M.I.E.S. (Scott.), M.R.

San. I. (Lond.), *State Engineer.*

DR. K. K. DHAR, B.Sc., M.B. (Cal.), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.),

L.M. (Dublin), D.T.M., D.T.H. (Liverpool), *Civil Surgeon.*

RAI S. C. MAJUMDAR BAHADUR, *Superintendent of Police.*

SRIJUT S. C. GUPTA, M.A., *Principal, Victoria College.*

DATIA: LT. COLONEL HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
LOKENDRA SIR
GOVINDSINH JU DEO
BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
Ruler of Datia.

Born: 1886. Ascended
the Gadi on 5th August
1907.

His Highness is a Patron
of St. John Ambulance
Association, Vice-Patron of
National Horse Breeding
and Show Society, Vice-
President of Red Cross
Society and All-India Baby
Week Society, Vice-Patron
of Girl Guide Association, Indian Empire, Member of Cricket
Club, India, besides being a member of several Societies,
Associations and Clubs.



He contributed about 7 lakhs during the War, has
presented Lord Reading's statue to the Imperial Capital,
Delhi, and has built several beautiful buildings of public
utility in his own capital including Lord Hardinge Hospital
and Lady Willingdon Girls' School.

Besides shooting several big game in South-East Africa
in 1912-13 he has shot 175 tigers in India.

His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1933.

Constitution: The administration is carried on through
the Chief Minister, who is the central administrative
authority. The Chief Minister is assisted by the Heads of
departments and advised by the Legislative Council which
was constituted in 1924.

Chief Minister: SIR AZIZUDDIN AHMED, KT., C.I.E.,
O.B.E., I.S.O., K.B.

Area of the State: 912 square miles.

Population: 158,834.

Revenue: About Rs. 18 lakhs.

Address: Datia, Central India.



DHAR (C.I.): HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA ANAND RAO
PUAR SAHEB BAHADUR
(MINOR), Ruler of Dhar State.

Born : 24th November, 1920.

Adopted by Her late Highness the Dowager Maharani Saheba, D.B.E., on 1st August, 1926.

Succeeded to Gadi : On the 1st of August, 1926.

Education : His Highness is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, under the guidance of a European Guardian and Tutor, Captain M. S. Harvey Jones. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur passed his Diploma Examination in April 1936 and has appeared

for the C. I. & Ajmer Board Inter Examination in March 1938. His Highness paid a short visit to London on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI in May last.

Salute : 15 guns. *Area of the State* : 1,800.24 square miles.

Average Revenue of the State : Rs. 30,00,000 including revenue of the Khasgi, Thakurates, Bhumats and Jagirs, etc. *Population* : 243,521.

Railway Station : Mhow—33 miles. Rutlam—60 miles on B. B. & C. I. Railway Line.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan and President, Council of Administration of the State and Khasgi Karbhari :

Dewan Bahadur K. NADKAR.

Member (without Portfolio) of the Executive Council :

Rao Bahadur Shrimant Maharaj Setu RAMJI SAHEB PUAR.

Home and Revenue Member :

MR. RAGHUNATH SAHAI.

Military Member :

MR. RAGHUNATH SAHAI (Acting).

Judicial Member :

RAI BAHADUR G. B. DE, B.A., B.L.

Consultative Member :

THAKUR JASWANT SINGHI OF BIDWAL.

Durbar and Council Secretary :

MR. B. S. BAPAT, M.A., LL.B.

DHARAMPUR: HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARANA
SHRI VIJAYADEVJI
MOHANDEVJI RANA, Raja Saheb
of Dharampur.

Born: 1884. *Ascended the Gadi:* 1921. *Educated:* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1905 A. S. Rasikkunverba, Daughter of His Highness Maharaja Shri Gambhirsinhji, Maharaja of Rajpipla, and after her demise in 1907 A. S. Manharkunverba, daughter of Kumar Shri Samantsinhji of Palitana.

His Highness is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. A Banner was presented to the State by Her Majesty Queen Victoria when she assumed the title of "Empress of India" on the 1st January 1877. Awarded His Late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and the Coronation Medal in 1937.

Visited:

Europe: 1924, 1929, 1933, 1935.

China, Japan, Federated Malay States, Java-Sumatra: 1925.

Egypt—Syria, Iraq, Palestine: 1928.

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand: 1934.

China, Japan, Strait Settlements and Manila: 1937.

Their Highnesses were received by Their Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress in 1924.

The Ruling House of Dharampur belongs to the Celebrated clan of Sisodia Rajput.

Area of the State: 704 Square Miles. *Population:* About 1,12,031.

Revenue: Rs. 8½ Lakhs. *Salute:* Permanent 9; Personal 11.

Recreation: Shooting, Music and Travelling.

Heir: Maharaj Kumar Shri Narhardevji, B.A. (Bom.) B.A. (Cant.).

STATE COUNCIL.

President: Mr. D. V. SARAIYA, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member: Mr. S. J. DESAI, B.A.

Member for Commerce and Industry: DR. S. K. PILLAI, D.Oec "Publ." (Munich).

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Chairman: Mr. D. V. SARAIYA, B.A., LL.B.

Member: NAGAR SHETH NARANDAS BHANABHAI SHAH.

Member: DR. K. B. PISPATI, M.B.B.S., *Chief Medical Officer.*

PERSONAL STAFF.

Personal Assistant to His Highness The Maharana Saheb: MR. BHOGILAL J. MODY.

Assistant Secretary: MR. R. M. NANAVATI, F.C.I., F.F.C.S., F. Com. Sc. A., F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S. (London) "Corporate Secretary."





DHOLPUR: LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS RAIS-UD-DAULA SIPAHDAR-UL-MULK SARAMAD RAJ HAI HIND MAHARAJADHIRAJ SRI SAWAI MAHARAJ RANA SIR UDAI BHAN SINGH LOKENDRA BAHADUR DELER JUNG JAI DEO, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O., Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.

Born: 12th February 1893.

Succeeded to the Gadi in March 1911 and assumed full ruling powers in 1913.

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma examination and won several prizes, and then for a brief period at the Imperial Cadet Corps, after which he went on educational tour to the Western Countries of Europe. He was a Member of the first two Round Table Conferences and visited England in 1930-31.

Married: To the sister of the present Rais of Badrukhan—one of the very old Houses of the Phulkian States.

Area of State: 1,221 miles. *Population:* 2,54,986.

Revenue: 17,70,000.

Salute: Permanent 15 guns; personal 17 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: H. H. THE MAHARAJ RANA BAHADUR.

Members.

Political Secretary: A. N. THORPE.

Jagirdar & President, Municipality: NAWAB MOHAMMAD RUSTAM ALI KHAN.

Revenue Secretary-in-charge: B. MADHO NARAIN, B. A.

Financial Secretary: PANDIT KALADHAR TEWARI.

Personal Secretary: RAI SAHIB M. DIN DAYAL, B. A.

Adm. Officer, Police Department: RAI BAHADUR SARDAR

TIRATH SINGH, I. S. O.

Military Secretary: LT.-COL. RAGHUBIR SINGH.

General Secretary: R. Z. ABBASI.

DHRANGADHRA:
 MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS
 MAHARAJA MAHARANA
 SHRI SIR GHANSHYAMSINHJI,
 G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja
 Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra
 in Kathiawar.

Born: In 1889, and
 succeeded to the *Gadi* in
 1911.

Educated: Rajkumar
 College, Rajkot, and later in
 England with private tutors
 under the guardianship
 of Sir Charles Ollivant.

Married: Five times.
 Has three sons (1) Maharaj
 Yuvraj Kumar Shri Mayurdhwajsinhji, Heir-apparent, born
 1923, being educated at Heileybury College, England, (2)
 Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji and (3) Maharaj Kumar
 Shri Dharmendrasinhji, both born in 1927, studying at Heath
 Mont Preparatory School, England.

Area of the State: 1,167 square miles exclusive of the
 State's portion of the Lesser Runn of Cutch. *Population:*
 88,961. *Annual Revenue:* Rs. 25,00,000. *Dynastic Salute:*
 13 Guns.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Personal Assistant: MAHAPRASAD U. ARWIND, B.A., LL.B.

Private Secretary: CHANDRAKANT B. YODH.

Household Controller: G. N. KESRI.

STATE COUNCIL (Members).

Military Member: LT.-Col. RAJ RANA SHRI NARSINH-
 SINHJI P. JHALA.

Political Member: Rao Saheb ANANTRAIN. MANKER, M.A.

Home Member: MAHAPRASAD U. ARWIND, B.A., LL.B.

Secretary to the Council: KISHANLAL M. JAIN, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Agricultural Products: Cotton, Jowar, Bajri and
 Wheat.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Salt and Manufacture of Soda Alkalies at Shri Shakti
 Alkali Works, Dhrangadhra, which is the first and only
 work of the kind in India.





DHROL: HIS HIGHNESS THAKORE SAHEB SHRI JORAWARSINGHJI, the present Ruler of Dhrol State, W.I.S. Agency.

The State was founded by Jam Hardholji in about 1595 A.D. The Ruling family of Dhrol belongs to the Jadeja Rajputs, the descendants of Lord Shri Krishna. His Highness Thakore Saheb Shri Dolutsinghji, the last Ruler of the State, renounced the Gadi in the month of August 1937 in favour of his grandson.

Born : 28th May 1910.

Educated : at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Succeeded : August 1937.

The State has 71 villages covering an approximate area of 282.7 square miles.

Population : 27,639 as per census of 1931.

Average annual revenue : Rs. 2,44,949-11.

Hereditary salute : 9 guns.

The Thakore Saheb holds sanads of adoption. The succession is governed by primogeniture.

The Revenue administration is based on the Bhagbatai system. The Judicial Department consists of the Huzur Court, the Courts of the Naeb Dewan, of the Sar Nyayadhis and of the Civil Judge and First Class Magistrate. The State has two charitable dispensaries, which are open not only to subjects of the State but also to people in the adjoining districts who freely take advantage of them. Education is free in the State, both English and Vernacular.

Electric power is available in the capital town of Dhrol. There are three ginning factories in the State and the ginning fees are very moderate. There is a regular Motor service between Dhrol and Rajkot. The Municipal administration is carried on by the State and the expenses thereof are met from the general revenues.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS :

Dewan : MR. M. V. PARGHI, B.A., LL.B. ; *Revenue Commissioner* : RAJKUMAR SHRI CHANDRASINHJI ; *Personal Assistant to H. H.* : K. S. VALERAWALA ; *Naeb Dewan* : MR. MANILAL B. DOSHI, B.A., LL.B. ; *Sar Nyayadhis* : MR. KAPURCHAND M. SHAH, B.A., LL.B. ; *Chief Medical Officer* : DR. NIRBHAYA THAKAR, M.B.B.S. ; *First Class Magistrate* : MR. D. H. VYAS, B.A., LL.B. ; *Acting Superintendent of Police* : MR. HEMATLAL M. BUCH ; *Electrical & Mechanical Engineer* : MR. J. M. RANA, E.E. & M.E. ; *Educational Inspector* : MR. K. M. SHAH, B.A., LL.B. ; *The Chief Accounts Officer* : MR. D. K. MEHTA ; *Private Secretary to H.H.* : MR. S. A. CAMA, B.A.

DUNGARPUR: HIS HIGHNESS RAI RAYAN, MAHI-MAHENDRA, MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAWAL SHRI SIR LAKSHMAN SINGHJI BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of Dungarpur, belongs to the Ada branch of the Sisodia Rajputs of whom the Maharana of Udaipur is the head. The Rulers of Dungarpur are descended from Samant Singh, elder son of Kshem Singh, who ruled over Mewar in the beginning of the 13th century of the Vikram era.



Born : 1908.

Ascended the Gadi : 1918.

Educated : At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married : In 1920 the daughter of the late Raja of Bhinga in U. P. and a second time in 1928 a Princess of Kishengarh, the second daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Madan Singhji Bahadur of Kishengarh.

Heir : MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI MAHIPAL SINGHJI BAHADUR.

Area of State : 1,460 square miles.

Population : 2,27,500.

Average Revenue : Rs. 8,00,000.

Salute : 15 guns.



FARIDKOT: LIEUTENANT
HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-
SAADAT NISHAN
HAZRAT-I-KAISAR-I-HIND RAJA
HARINDAR SINGH BRAR BANS
BAHADUR, Ruler of Faridkot
State, Punjab.

Born: On 29th January
1915.

Succeeded to the Gadi: Dec.
1918. His Highness assumed
full ruling Powers on 17th
October 1934.

Educated: At the Aitchison
Chiefs' College, Lahore, where
he had a brilliant academic
career. Passed the Diploma
Test with distinction in the year

1932, standing 1st in his college in English and winning the Godley Medal, and the Watson Gold Medal for History and Geography. His Highness received practical Administrative and Judicial training in his State.

In December 1933 His Highness successfully completed a course of Military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse. His Highness is a keen sportsman and fond of all manly games, especially Polo.

Married: The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant Singh Sahib of Bhareli, Ambala District, in February 1933.

Salute: 11 guns.

Area of State: 643 square miles.

Population: 164,346.

Gross Income: Rs. 20 lakhs.

Heir-Apparent: Shri Tikka Harmohindar Singh Sahib Bahadur.

Born: 22nd October 1937.

Kanwar Manjit Indar Singh Sahib Bahadur:—

The younger brother of His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur; born on 22nd February 1916, educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, is Military Secretary to His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur since 1934.

Chief Secretary: Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A.

Home Secretary: Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fateh Singh.

Judicial and Revenue Secretary: Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Aziz,
B.A., LL.B.

A.D.C. to His Highness: Major Malik Mohammad Bahadur.

GONDAL: HIS HIGHNESS
SHREE BHAGVAT SINHJEE,
G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., M.D.,
F.R.C.P.E., M.B.C.M., M.R.C.P.E.,
D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.E., M.R.A.S.,
M.R.I. (G.B.), F.C.P. & S.B., H.P.A.
C., Fell. Bom. University, Maharaja
Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

Born: Oct. 24, 1865.

Assumed Full Powers, 1884.

Educated at the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot, and at the
University of Edinburgh.

His Highness was married to
Nandkunverba, the daughter
of H.H. Maharana Shri Naran
Devji of Dharampur.

His Highness the Maharaja
Thakore Saheb is a Jadeja Rajput.
The early founder of the State
Kumbhoji I had a modest estate
of 20 villages. Kumbhoji II, the most powerful Chief of the
house, widened the territories to their present limit by conquest,
but it was left to the present enlightened and able ruler to develop
its resources to the utmost, and on account of its importance
and advanced administration it earned the position of a first class
State. Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of
its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted
and was one of the earliest pioneers of Railway enterprise in Kathiawar.
There are no export or import duties, the people being free from taxes
and dues. Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of education.
Female education has been made compulsory. Rs. 50 lakhs have
been spent on irrigation tanks and canals, water supply and electricity
to the town of Gondal, which is the capital of the State, and to
Dhoraji and Upleta.

There is telephone communication throughout the State and a net-
work of roads with bridges and roadside avenues.

The people celebrated the completion of His Highness' fifty years
beneficent rule by Tula Vidhi (weighing against gold) with unprece-
dented eclat in 1934.

Author of: "A History of Aryan Medical Science," and "A Journal
of a visit to England." *Heir:* YUVARAJ SHRI BHOJRAJJI.

Area of State: 1,024 square miles. *Population:* 2,05,846.

Revenue: Rs. 50,00,000. *Salute:* 11 guns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Secretary: Miss J. D. Rathod, B.A.

Huzur Secretary: P. B. Joshi, B.A.

Nyaya Mantri: R. S. T. P. Sampat, B.A., LL.B.

Sar Nyayadhish: K. J. Sanghani, B.A., LL.B.

Vasulati Adhikari: P. W. Mehta, B.A.

Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Railway:

J. M. Pandya, B.Sc. (Edin.), A.M.I.E.

Police Superintendent (in Charge): H. S.
Sanghani.

Bandhkam Adhikari: N. P. Joshi, B.E.,
A.M.I.E.

Khajanchi: D. K. Vyas.

Chief Medical Officer: M. K. Bhupatsinhjee,
L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M., M.B., B.Ch.

Vidya Adhikari: C. B. Patel, B.A.

Khangt Karbhari: P. P. Buch.





GWALIOR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA, MUKHTAR-UL-MULK, AZIM-UL-IQTI-DAR, RAFI-USH-SHAN, WALA SHIKOH, MAHATASHAM-I-DAURAN, UMDAT-UL-UMRA, MAHARAJAHDHIRAJ, HISAM-US-SALTANAT, GEORGE JIVAJI RAO SCINDIA, ALIJAH BAHADUR, SHRINATH, MANSUR-I-ZAMAN, FIDWI-I-HAZRAT-I-MALIK-I-MAUZZAM-I-RAFI-UD-DARAJA-I-INGLISTAN, Maharaja of Gwalior State.

Born : 26th June 1916.
Son of His Highness Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia and Her Highness the Maharani Gajraraja Scindia.

Ascended the throne on 27th September 1925, invested with

ruling powers on November 2, 1936.

Educated : Privately under the guardianship of his mother. Passed Matriculation Examination in Second Division. Attended Victoria College, Gwalior.

Administrative training : Received Settlement and Revenue training at Lyallpur (Punjab), Administrative training at Bombay and Bangalore and Military training at Poona.

During minority held charge of Revenue Member, Gwalior Cabinet, from May 1934 to November 1935. Appointed "Associate Knight" of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem in June 1937. Elected Vice-President of East-India Association, London, in November 1937.

Salute : 21 guns.

Recreation : Motoring, Big game shooting, Riding, Tennis and Reading.

Area : 26,397 square miles. *Population* : 3,523,070.

Revenue : Two and half crores. *Capital* : Gwalior.

Addresses : Jai Vilas, Gwalior, Madhav Vilas, Shivpuri.

On November 2, 1936, His Highness assumed full ruling powers. Since then, in matters of administration His Highness is assisted by a Council consisting of eight Ministers and the Huzoor Secretary. The new constitution came into force from March 1937, when with a view to improve the efficiency of the Government, the work among the various Ministers was revised and redistributed. The State has a Legislative Assembly called Majlis-i-Am, to which members are both elected and nominated. The State maintains an efficient Army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units. It has its own Postal system and a Light Railway. Besides possessing a number of schools the State possesses two Colleges for boys and one for girls. The State maintains a Public School run on European lines to impart education to the children of nobles and well-to-do people.

Since the present Ruler assumed powers, vigorous impetus has been given to all-round moral and material progress. The construction of the Harsi Reservoir costing about 1½ crores, a proposal to construct an up-to-date Female Hospital and the sanction of one crore of rupees for Rural Reconstruction are the landmarks in the history of Gwalior. The network of roads has been utilised by the motor service run by Gwalior Northern Indian Transport Company, and those places which were unconnected are now being joined with important highways. To bring Gwalior closer to the outer World His Highness has recently sanctioned the construction of a Seaplane Base, which will serve as a halting Station on the Imperial Air Line at Madhav Sagar and an Aerodrome at Maharajpur.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Huzoor Secretary: Major Sardar C. S. Angre (Offg. Foreign & Political Minister). Capt. Sardar M. R. Phalke (Offg.).

Assistant Huzoor Secretary: Capt. Sardar M. R. Phalke (Offg. Huzoor Secretary).

Assistant Huzoor Secretary: Syed Mohamad Ali.

Military Secretary: Col. Sardar Yadora Ghorpade (on leave), Major S. K. Surve (Offg.).

Assistant Military Secretary: Major S. K. Surve.

Controller of Household: Capt. Sardar Anandrao Bhau Saheb Phalke.

Assistant Controller, Household: Capt. Ganpatrao Jinsiwale.

Physician: Lieut. Dr. Shankarlal Gargya, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Officers-in-Waiting: Lieut. Brijraj Narain, M.A., LL.B., Lieut. Eknathrao Patil, B.Sc., Lieut. R. M. Kadam, B.A. and Lieut. A. M. Desai.

Aides-de-Camp: Major M. P. Dube; Lieut. Thakur Ranjit Singh; Lieut. Vyankatrao Lagad, M.A., LL.B.; Lieut. Kumar Fateh Singh Patankar; Lieut. Kumar Ranjit Singh Patankar; Lieut. Thakur Ram Singh.

Inquiry Officers: Mr. K. G. Bakshi, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. C. G. Mahadik, B.A., LL.B.

STATE COUNCIL.

Foreign and Political Minister: Col. Sir Kailas Haksar, Kt., C.I.E., B.A. (On deputation to Bikaner State). Major Sardar C. S. Angre (offg.).

Army Minister: Major General Sardar Rao Raja G. R. Rajwade, C.B.E. (on leave), Col. Sambhajirao Bhonsle, O.B.E. (Offg.).

Revenue Minister: Rao Bahadur L. B. Mulye, B.A.

Finance Minister: Mr. C. W. C. Carson, C.I.E., O.B.E.

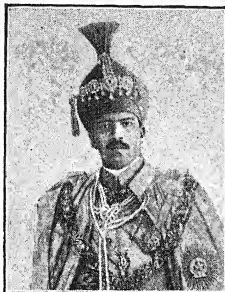
Home Minister: Sir Manubhai Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., M.A., LL.B.

Minister for Law and Justice: M. Saduddin Haider.

Ministers: 1. Major Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Pawar. 2. Lieut. Col. Sardar M. N. Shotole.

Huzoor Secretary: Major Sardar C. S. Angre (Offg. Foreign & Political Minister); Capt. Sardar M. R. Phalke (Offg.).

Secretary for the Council: Syed Mohamad Ali (*Ex-Officio*).



HYDERABAD: His EXALTED HIGHNESS, RUSTOM-I-DOWRAN, ARASTU-I-ZAMAN, LT.-GENERAL MUZAFFARUL-MULK WAL-MAMALAK, NAWAB SIR MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, FATEH JUNG SIPAH SALAR, Faithful Ally of the British Government, NIZAMUD-DOULA, NIZAM-UL-MULK ASAF JAH, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., NIZAM of Hyderabad and Berar.

Born: 1886.

Ascended the throne: 1911.

Educated: Privately.

Married: In 1906 Dulhan Pasha, daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman, representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family.

Heir: His HIGHNESS NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR, AZAM JAH, Prince of Berar.

Area of the State: 100,465 square miles.

Population: 17,877,986.

Estimated for 1938:—9,13,66,000.

Revenue: Actuals for 1937:—8,82,06,800.

Salute: 21 guns.

The State has a Legislative Council of twenty members, eight of whom are elected and an Executive Council of six officials with a President. It maintains its own paper currency and coinage, postal system, railways and army. It has a University with six Arts Colleges including one for women and Colleges for Engineering, Medicine, Law and Teaching. It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras University, a College for Jagirdars and a College of Physical Education. There are also a Central Cottage Industries Institute, a Central Technical Institute and an Observatory. The State is of great historical and archaeological interest, as within its limits, are situated many old capitals of ancient and medieval Deccan Kingdoms, famous forts, temples, mosques and shrines and the wonderful Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta.

Capital: Hyderabad—Population 466,894. It is the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi, with fine public buildings, broad cemented roads, good electricity and water supply and an efficient bus service run by the State Railway. Among interesting places are the Char Minar, the Mecca Masjid, the fort and tombs of Golconda and the large artificial reservoirs—the Osman Sagar and the Himayat Sagar.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR AKBAR HYDARI (Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur) P.C., Kt., B.A., LL.D., D.C.L., (with Railway, Mines and Constitutional Affairs Portfolios).

Army and Medical Member:

NAWAB SIR AQUEEL JUNG BAHADUR.

Political and Education Member:

NAWAB MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR, M.A.
(Oxon.)

Revenue and Police Member:

SIR THEODORE J. TASKER, Kt., C.I.E.,
O.B.E., I.C.S.

Public Works Member:

RAJA SHAMRAJ RAJWANT BAHADUR.

Finance Member:

NAWAB FAKHR YAR JUNG BAHADUR.

Judicial Member:

NAWAB MIRZA YAR JUNG BAHADUR.

IDAR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT SINGHI OF —The Idar House was founded 200 years ago by two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji is the 10th of this illustrious line, and the grandson of the well known soldier and statesman, His Highness Maharaja Major General Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib of Jodhpur fame. Maharaja Himmat Singh succeeded to the *Gadi* on the sudden death of His Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singh on the 14th April 1931.

Born: On 2nd September 1899.

Married: In the year 1908 to Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State.

His Highness received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained for 5½ years, leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916. He attained his diploma standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal. He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects. He won prizes in each division in succession for riding, and represented the College against the Aitchison College for 3 years at tent pegging, and also at tennis. For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens, and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college.

As will be seen, he upheld his family tradition as a horseman. From boyhood he was keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he had joined the College at the age of 10, he had accounted for many a panther and bear to his own rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes. These active sports are not his only recreation for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography.

On leaving the college, His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji took an active part in the State administration being appointed to His late Highness' Council, and later for several years was in charge of the administration under His late Highness' personal directions. He gained further practical experience from an extensive tour throughout India in 1929-30. He was therefore well qualified to take up his responsibilities as Ruler of His State when he ascended the *Gadi* of Idar. Since his accession in 1931, many schemes of improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their education, industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement which it is expected his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully.

His Highness has got two sons, Maharaja Kumars Shree Daljit Singhji and Amar Singhji, the eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the heir apparent, was born in 1917.

Salute: 15 Guns. *Area:* 1,669 sq. miles. *Revenue:* Rs. 21 Lakhs.

Diwan: RAI BAHADUR RAJ RATTAN JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B.





INDORE: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ
RAJESHWAR SAWAI
SHREE YESHWANT RAO
HOLKAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.,
Maharaja of Indore.

Born: 6th September 1908.

Accession: 26th February
1926.

Investiture: 9th May 1930.

Educated: In England 1920-
23 and again at Christ Church,
Oxford, 1926-29.

Married: In 1924 a daughter
of the Junior Chief of
Kagal (Kolhapur). Her High-
ness Maharani Sanyogita Bai
died in July 1937.

Daughter: Princess Ushadevi,
born 20th October 1933.

Delegate to the R.T.C. in 1931.

Area of State: 9,902 square miles. *Population:* 1,325,000.

Revenue: Rs. 1,35,00,000.

Salute: 19 guns (21 guns within State).

Address: Indore, Central India.

Recreation: Tennis, Cricket and Shikar.

STATE CABINET.

President:

WAZIR-UD-DOWLAH RAI BAHADUR SIR S. M. BAPNA, KT.,
C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Prime Minister.

MEMBERS.

Revenue Minister:

DEWAN-I-KHAS BAHADUR DIWAN BAHADUR K. B. TILLOO.

Finance Minister:

MUSAHIB-I-KHAS BAHADUR RAI BAHADUR S. V. KANUNGO, M.A.

Minister-in-Waiting:

AITMAD-UD-DOWLAH RAI BAHADUR COL. DINANATH, BAR-AT-LAW.

Joint Revenue Minister:

C. G. MATKAR, ESQ., M. A. (OXON), BAR-AT-LAW.

Home Minister:

MASHIR BAHADUR M. A. RASHID KHAN, B.A. (OXON), BAR-AT-LAW.

Army Member:

MAJOR-GENERAL T. M. CARPENDALE.

J A I S A L M E R: H I S
H I G H N E S S M A H A R A J A -
D H I R A J R A J R A J E S H W A R
M A H A R A W A L J I S R I S I R J A W A -
H I R S I N G H J I S A H E B B A H A D U R ,
Y A D U K U L - C H A N D R A B H A L ,
R U K A N - U D - D O W L A H ,
M U Z Z A F A R - J U N G , B I J E M A N D ,
K . C . S . I . , o f J a i s a l m e r .

Born: 18th November, 1882.
Succeeded to the Gadi: 1914.

Jaisalmer State is a sovereign State in Rajputana. The Ruling House is the acknowledged head of the Lunar Race and the Rulers of Jaisalmer are the direct lineal descendants of Lord Shri Krishna. One of the most venerable and prized heirlooms of the House of Jaisalmer is the "Meghadambar"—the Regal Umbrella made by Vishwakarma—which was used by Lord Shri Krishna on State occasions. The eight-metalled umbrella which surmounts the palace of Jaisalmer towering high above the venerable walls of the historic hill-fort is emblematic of the "Meghadambar" and is indicative of the proud position which the House of Jaisalmer occupies in India as the head of the Lunar Race and its off-shoots. The Rulers of Jaisalmer are, therefore, styled as "Chhatrala Yadavapati"—the canopied Lords of the Yadavas. There is no Ruling House in India with the exception of Udaipur that can claim to be founded earlier than Jaisalmer. In the time of Maharawal Amar Singh (1661-1702) the Jaisalmer State was at the zenith of its power and glory and commanded an area of over 100,000 square miles. Its territory extended North to the Sutlej, comprising the whole of the Bahawalpur State, westward to the Indus including Sukkur, Bhukkur, Rohri, &c., in Sind; to the East and South included many districts such as Pugal (now in Bikaner), Pokaran, Barmer, Girab and Phalodi (now in Jodhpur). It was because of this vast territory that the Rulers of Jaisalmer were styled as "Pashchimdar Badshah", i.e., "the King of the Western lands." The State still commands an area of about 16,062 square miles and is the third largest State in Rajputana and eighth largest State in India including Kalat. During the reign of Maharawal Mulraj this State entered into Political Relationship, with the British Government by a Treaty of "Perpetual Friendship Alliance and Unity of Interests" in 1818. Jaisalmer State has never paid tribute to any power.

Revenue: Rs. 5,31,400. *Permanent Salute:*—15 guns.

Heir-Apparent.—Maharaj Kumar Sri Girdhar Singhji Sahab Bahadur.

Second Son.—Maharaj Kumar Sri Hukum Singhji Sahab Bahadur.

Dewan.—Dr. L. R. Sikund, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Giessen), Bar-at-Law.





JANJIRA: HIS HIGHNESS
SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JAN-
JIRA.

Born : March 7th, 1914.

Succeeded to the Gadi on 2nd May 1922. Was invested with full Ruling powers on 9th November 1933.

Educated : At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he took the Diploma with distinction in 1930. Received instruction in administration, politics and agriculture in the Deccan College, Poona, and administrative training in the Mysore State.

Married : On the 14th November 1933 to the Shahajadi Saheba of Jaora State in Central India.

Area : 379 square miles.

Population : 1,10,388.

Revenue : Rs. 11,00,000.

Salute : 11 guns permanent, 13 guns local.

Principal sources of State income are Agriculture, Forest, Abkari and Customs.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

Dewan and Judge, High Court : RAO BAHADUR H. B. KOTAK, B.A., LL.B.

Sar Nyayadhish : MR. RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI.

Sadar Tahasildar : MR. SIDI JAFAR SIDI MAHMUD SHEKHANI, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Medical Officer : DR. A. F. DASILVA GOMES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Gls.), L.M. (Dublin).

Chief Forest Officer : MR. L. P. MASCARENHAS.

Chief Agricultural Officer : MR. H. P. PARANJPYE, B.A.

Chief Engineer : MR. V. A. DIGHE, L.C.E.

Private Secretary to H.H. the Nawab Saheb : MR. G. S. KARBHARI, M.A.

Customs Inspector : MR. SIDI IBRAHIM SIDI ABDUL RAHIMAN KHANJADE.

Mamlatdar, Jafarabad : MR. G. A. DIGHE.

J A O R A : LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FAKHRUD-DAULAH NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SAULAT-E-JANG, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Nawab of Jaora.

Born : 1883.

Ascended the Gadi in 1895.

Educated at the Daly College, Indore, served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902, and is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army.

Married : His Highness' first marriage was celebrated in 1903, 2nd marriage in 1905 and the 3rd in the year 1921.

Heir-Apparent : B I R J I S QADR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD NASIR ALI KHAN SAHIB.



Area of State : 601 square miles.

Revenue : Rs. 12,00,000.

Population : 1,00,204.

Salute : 13 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President : HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President and Chief Minister : KHAN SAHIB MUNIRUDDIN, B.A. (Alig.).

Secretary : MR. NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.).

Members.

Military Secretary : FARRUKH SIYAR MAJOR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD MUMTAZ ALI KHAN SAHIB.

Private Secretary : MUNTAZIM BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MIR NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB.

Secretary, Public Health Department : MUNTAZIM BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MIR NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB.

Judicial Secretary and Judge, Chief Court : MR. NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.).

Senior Member, Revenue Board : MOULVI MOHAMMAD RAFIULLAH SAHIB.

Finance Member : KHAN SAHIB MUNIRUDDIN, B.A. (Alig.).



JAWHAR STATE : RAJA SHRIMANT PATANGSHAH VIKRAMSHAH, the present Ruler of Jawhar State, is a descendant of the illustrious family of Jayaba Mukne who founded the dynasty. The valour and prowess of the Raja's ancestors won them the proud and princely title of "SHAH" from Mohomad Taghlakh, the Emperor of Delhi.

Born : 11th December 1917.

Education : Was brought up in childhood by Mrs. Marston, wife of Mr. W. H. Marston, Superintendent in the Indian Police service. Received education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and then joined Blundell's Old Public School in England. After leaving the

School, received administrative training under competent tutors in England, and on return to India in 1937, received practical administrative training under the Collector of Nasik.

The State is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Gujarat States Agency. The Raja Saheb was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938. He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Recreation : Shooting, riding, tennis and motoring.

The State is one of the oldest States in India and pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State.

Area : 308 square miles.

Average Annual Revenue Rs. 3,45,000.

Population : 57,261.

Salute : 9 guns permanent.

Chief Products : Grains such as Paddy, Nagli and Warai and Forest produce such as Timber and Coal.

The Capital town of Jawhar is 1,500 feet above sea level and the climate is excellent especially in summer.

Educational : Primary education is provided free to all throughout the State. A free English Class is attached to the Main Vernacular School at Jawhar.

Medical Relief : There are 3 dispensaries where free medical relief is provided.

Dewan : Rao Bahadur M. O. Patel, B.A.

JHALAWAR : Lt. His
HIGHNESS DHARMADI-
VAKAR MAHARAJ RANA
SHRI RAJENDRA SINGH Ji
Dev Bahadur of Jhalawar
State.

Born : 15th July, 1900.

Ascended the Gadi : 1929.

Educated : At the Mayo
College, Ajmer, and the
School of Rural Economy,
University of Oxford.

Married : The daughter
of Thakore Saheb of Kotda-
Sangani, Kathiawar, in 1920.
Has one son.

Heir-Apparent : MAHARAJ
KUMAR SHRI HARISH CHAND-
RA SINGH Ji BAHADUR, born in Oxford on 27th September,
1921.

His Highness is a keen sportsman, being specially interested in Tennis, Cricket, Badminton, Croquet and Squash Rackets and motoring; and has a taste for literature, especially poetry, music, agriculture and fine arts. He is a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Bombay Natural History Society, The Delhi Flying Club, Imperial Gymkhana Club, Cricket Club of India, Punjab Wanderers Cricket Club, Western India States Cricket Club, Kennel Club of India, life member of Indian Research Institute, Calcutta, member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, etc., etc. He was a Lieutenant in the I. T. F. 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment, and was attached for some time to the 1st/19th Hyderabad Regiment (Russel's) at Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan. He is now Honorary Lieutenant in 1st/19th Hyderabad Regiment (Russel's).

Area of the State : 813 square miles.

Population : 107,890.

Revenue : Rs. 7,48,000.

Permanent Salute : 13 guns.

Dewan :

RAI BAHADUR RAJ RATNAKAR SAHASDIVAKAR BHAYA SHADI
LAL Ji, B.A., LL.B.





JODHPUR : COL. HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR SARAMAD-I-RAJA-I-HIND MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR UMAID SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Ruler of Jodhpur State.

Born : 1903. *Ascended the Gadi :* 1918.

Educated : at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married : Daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Jey Singhji Bhati of Umaidnagar in 1921. Has five sons and one daughter.

Heir-Apparent : Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib, born in 1923.

Area of the State : 36,021 square miles.

Population : 21,25,982.

Revenue : 1,71,57,200.

Permanent Sahute : 17, local 19 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President : His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

Chief Minister and Finance Minister : Lt.-Col. Sir Donald M. Field, C.I.E.

Home Minister : Thakur Madho Singhji of Sankhwas.

Public Works Minister : Mr. S. G. Edgar, I.S.E.

Revenue Minister : The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Chowdhri Muhammad Din.

Judicial Minister : Rai Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sain, M.A., Bar-at-law.

JUNAGADH: CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS SIR MAHABATKHANJI RASULKHANJI III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab Saheb of Junagadh.

Family : Babi (Yusufzai Pathan).

Born : 2nd August 1900.

Educated : Preparatory school in England and at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Heir-Apparent: NAWABZADA DILAWAR KHANJI, born 23rd June 1922.



Area of the State : 3,337 sq. miles. *Population :* 545,152.

Principal Port : Veraval. *Revenue :* Rs. 1 Crore.

Salute : 15 guns personal and local.

Indian States Forces—Junagadh State Lancers, Mahabatkhanji Infantry.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan, Junagadh State and President of the Council :

J. MONTEATH, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S. (RETIRED)

Second Member of the Council :

VIQUARUL OMER A ZIAUL MULK SAHEBZADA SARDAR MAHOMED KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR DALER JUNG, B.C.S., J.P.

Law Member :

RAO BAHADUR S. T. MANKAD, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member :

MR. J. X. SEQUEIRA.



KAPURTHALA : COLONEL
HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-
I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-
ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA
RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA
SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR,
Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.C.
S.I. (1911), G.C.I.E. (1918).
Created G.B.E. (1927) on the
occasion of his Golden Jubilee.
Honorary Colonel of 3-11th
Sikhs (45th Rattays Sikhs).
One of the principal Sikh
Ruling Princes in India. In
recognition of the prominent
assistance rendered by the
State during the Great War
His Highness' salute was raised
to 15 guns and the annual
tribute of £9,000 a year was
remitted in perpetuity by the
British Government; received

the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, possesses also Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, Grand Cross of the Order of Iran, thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927. Received Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarre from the Italian Government, 1934. His Highness had the honour of attending the Silver Jubilee of Their late Majesties in 1935, and the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937. His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in November 1937.

Born : 24th November 1872; son of His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala.

Heir-Apparent : SIR TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH.

Chief Minister : SIR JOHN COLDSTREAM, I.C.S.

Household Minister and Commandant, Kapurthala State Forces :
MAJOR MAHARAJKUMAR AMARJIT SINGH, C.I.E., I.A.

Area of the State : 652 Square Miles.

Population : 316,757.

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 square miles with a population of over 450,000. Maharaj Kumar Karamjit Singh being the Superintendent.

Revenue : Rs. 40,00,000.

Address : Kapurthala State, Punjab, India.

KHAIRPUR : HIS
HIGHNESS MIR FAIZ
MAHOMED KHAN TALPUR
of Khairpur State.

Born : 4th Jan. 1913.

Educated : At the Mayo
College, Ajmer.

Succeeded : December
1935 on the demise of his
father His Highness Mir
Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur.



The Rulers of Khairpur are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government.

Khairpur is a first class State. It is the only State in Sind. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State.

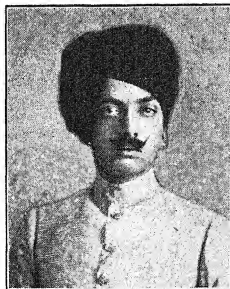
Area : 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert.

Population : 227,168.

Current annual income : Rs. 25 lakhs.

Minister : Khan Bahadur Syed Ijaz Ali, M.B.E.

Address : Khairpur Mir's, Sind, N.W.R.



KISHANGARH: HIS
HIGHNESS UMDAE
RAJHAE BULAND
MAKAN, MAHARAJAH DHIRAJ
MAHARAJA YAGYANARAYAN
SINGHJI BAHADUR,
MAHARAJA of Kishangarh.

Born: 26th January
1896.

Succeeded to the Gadi on
the 24th November, 1926.

His Highness was educated
at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Area of the State: 858 square miles.

Population: 85,744.

Revenue: Rs. 7,50,000.

Salute: 15 Guns, but with precedence over two States
of 17 Guns.

Chief Member of Council: RAO SAHIB KESARI SINGH, B.A.,
LL.B.

Home Member: THAKUR DALIPSINGHJI.

Development Member: PANDIT HARIHAR SWARUP, B.A.

Revenue Member: MEHTA SOBHAG SINGH (Acting).

Chief Judge: DHABAI KISHANLAL M.A., LL.B. (Acting).

Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja: RAJWIN
SURAJ SINGHJI.

Medical Officer: DR. AMRITLAL BAFNA, M.B., B.S.

KOLHAPUR : LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS SIR SHRI RAJARAM CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJA, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is the present Ruler of Kolhapur and is descended from the younger branch of the Great Shivaji, the Founder of the Mahratta Empire; has the distinctive honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaja."

Born : 31st July 1897.

Educated : In India and in England.

Ascended : The Gadi in 1922.

Married : Shri Tara Bai Maharani Saheb, grand-daughter of His Highness Sir Shri Sayajirao Gaekwar, the Maharaja of Baroda; secondly, Shri Vijayamala Maharani Saheb, the daughter of Meherban Atmaramrao Mohite of Tanjore.

Great Sportsman, Rider and First-Class Whip; keen pig-sticker, deer hunting by Cheetah a speciality.

Dynastic Salute : 19 guns. The State pays no tribute.

Area of the State : 3,217.1 Square Miles. *Population :* 9,57,137.

Gross Revenue : Rs. 1,25,70,398.

Represented at two Round-Table Conferences by its Prime Minister, Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve. There are nine Feudatory Jagagirs under His Highness's Suzerainty. The State leads in Social and Religious Reforms, like the Statutory abolition of untouchability, cast privileges, etc.

Justice : There is an independent High Court.

Industries and Commerce : Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Spinning and Weaving Mills, The Kolhapur Sugar Mills and the Bank of Kolhapur, etc. Railway owned entirely by the State.

Education : Rajaram College, Sykes Law College, Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, Vernacular Secondary Teachers' Training College, and numerous other Institutions, both technical and academic. Special facilities for backward and 'untouchable' classes; and Women's Education free in all stages. Local Self-Government is entirely in popular hands. The State Troops comprise the Kolhapur Infantry, under British Command, and the State Cavalry. The Kolhapur City ("The Southern Benares"), is noted for its religious sanctity and architectural grandeur. There are Historic Temples and Hill-Forts in the State.

COUNCIL.

Meh. RAO BAHADUR D. A. SURVE, *Prime Minister.*

Meh. S. A. INDULKAR, B.A., *Revenue Minister.*

Meh. D. M. BHONSALE, *Chief Secretary to His Highness.*

Meh. RAO BAHADUR SAVANT, B.A., LL.B., *Bar-at-Law, Judicial Minister.*

Meh. M. S. HAKIM, *Financial Secretary to His Highness.*

Meh. RAO BAHADUR B. I. POWAR, *Private Secretary to His Highness.*





KOTAH: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJADHIRAJ
MAHARAJ MAHI
MAHENDRA MAHARAO RAJA
SRI LT.-COL. SIR UMED SINGHJI
SAHIB BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., G.B.E., LL.D., MAHA-
RAO of Kotah.

Born : 1873 A.D.

Ascended the Gadi : 1889 A.D.

Educated : Mayo College,
Ajmer.

Married : Eldest daughter
of His Highness Maharana
Fateh Singhji Sahib of Udaipur
in 1892 who died in 1893.
Daughter of His Highness
Maharao Sahib of Cutch in
1897 who died in July 1933.
Sister of the Thakur Sahib of
Isarda (Jaipur State) in 1908.

Heir-Apparent : Maharaj Kumar Bhim Singhji Sahib, born by
the last marriage on 14th September 1909 ; passed the Post Diploma
Examination at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and married the daughter of
His Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji Sahib of Bikaner. Blessed with
a son named Brijraj Singhji Sahib on 21st July 1934.

Area of the State : 5,684 sq. miles. *Population* : 6,85,804.

Revenue : 51.70 lakhs. *Sahule* : 19 Guns.

Family History : The Royal family belongs to the Hara sect
of Chauhan Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Bundi family. The
Kotah State came into existence about 1625 during the reign of Madho-
Singhji, second son of Rao Ratan of Bundi. During the reign of the
present Ruler the State has made considerable progress. Means of
communication have been vastly improved, almost all departments
reorganised and a revised land settlement introduced.

There is an efficient judiciary and justice is administered according
to the spirit of the law in force in British India.

There are 133 schools, 33 dispensaries and 420 Co-operative
Societies in the State.

The chief event of the present Maharao Sahib Bahadur's reign is
the restoration of a major portion of the territory transferred under
political exigencies of the time to form the Jhalawar State. The
Nagda Muttra Section of the B. B. & C. I. and a portion of the Bina-
Baran Railway runs through the State—a length of 28 miles over the
latter being owned by the State.

Capital : Kotah on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Other trading centres
—Baran and Ramganj Mandi.

Administration is carried on with the assistance of two
ministers, Major-General Ap Onkar Singhji, C.I.E., a first class Jagirdar
of the State and Rai Bahadur Sardar Kahn Chandji, a retired P.C.S.
of the Punjab.

KUTCH: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
MIRZA MAHARAO
SHRI KHENGARJI SAVAI
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., Maharao of
Kutch.

Born in 1866. Succeeded to the Gadi in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885.

Attended the Imperial Conference, London, and the League of Nations, Geneva, in 1921. Attended the Round Table Conference, 1931.



Education: Privately educated.

Heir-Apparent: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI VIJAYARAJJI.

Area: 8,249.5 square miles, excluding the Runn which is about 9,000 square miles.

Revenue: About Rs. 32,00,000.

Population: 514,307.

Salute: Permanent 17 guns; Local 19 guns.

Dewan: SURYASHANKAR D. MEHTA, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.

OFFICERS.

Naib Dewan: JADURAM P. BHATT, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Commissioner: H. H. DIVAN, B.A.

Police Commissioner: KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL RASHID KHAN.

Chief Judge, Varishta Court: RAO BAHADUR CHHOTALAL N. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.



LIMBDI: MAHARANA SHRI DAULATSINHJI, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., THAKORE SAHEB OF LIMBDI is a descendant of Maharana Shri Manguji, and belongs to the Jhala Clan of Rajputs founded by Harpal Dev and Goddess Shakti. He rules over one of the Western India States enjoying full powers of internal autonomy.

Born : 11th July 1868.

Accession to Gadi : 14th April 1908. *Educated* : Privately.

Clubs : A Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society—Royal Empire Society—Roshanara, Delhi—Rajputana Club, Mount Abu—Willingdon Club, Bombay.

A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Salute : 9 guns.

Heir : YUVARAJ SHRI DIGVIJAYSINHJI, who is married to Raj Kumari Shri Nandkunvarba, daughter of the late H.H. Maharaja Kesarisinhji of Idar.

Other sons and daughters : Raj Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, Raj Kumar Shri Fatehsinhji, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, F.R.G.S., Raj Kumar Shri Ghanshyamsinhji, Raj Kumari Shri Rupaliba, M.B.E., now Her Highness Maharani Sahab of Porbandar and Raj Kumari Shri Pratapba.

Area of the State : 343.96 sq. miles, besides 207 miles of Barwalla villages in the Dhandhuka Taluka. *Population* : 40,088.

Revenue : Rs. 9,00,000 (including Barwalla revenue).

STATE OFFICERS.

Chief Judge, High Court : RAJ KUMAR SHRI FATEHSINHJI, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), BAR.-AT-LAW, F.R.G.S.

Khangi Karbhari : RAJ KUMAR SHRI GHANSHYAMSINHJI.

Naib Dewan and Acting as Dewan : MR. BHUPATRAI M. BUCH, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Medical Officer : RAJ RATNA DR. KESHAVLAL T. DAVE, L. M. & S., etc.

Accountant General : MR. TULSHIDAS J. LAVINGIA, B.A.

Political Secretary & Sar Nyayadhiksh : MR. DOLARRAI M. BUCH, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Commissioner : RANA SHRI JIWANSINHJI, G.B.V.C.

Huzur Secretary : MR. BHUDARDAS N. JAJAL, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Honorary Personal Secretary and Head of Female Education : MISS (DR.) ELIZABETH SHARPE, K.H.M., F.R.G.S., etc.

Private Secretary : MR. CHOTALAL HARJIWAN.

LUNAWADA: LIEUT. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI VIRBHADRASINHJI, RAJAJI SAHEB OF LUNAWADA.

His Highness belongs to the illustrious clan of Solanki Rajputs, and is a descendant of Sidhraj Jaysinh Dev of Anhilwad Patan, once the Emperor of Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar.

Born: 1910. *Ascended the Gadi:* 1930.

Educated: At Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married: In 1931, Rani Saheb Shri Manharkunverba, daughter of Capt. His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shri Sir Amarsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Wankaner State.

Heir-apparent: Maharajkumar Shri Bhupendrasinhji, born on 14th October 1934.

Area of State: 388 square miles.

Population: 95,162. *Revenue:* Rs. 5,50,000.

Dynastic Salute: 9 guns.



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: J. N. VARMA, ESQ., B.A., LL.B., M. Sc. ECON. (London), BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Naib Dewan: K. S. PRAVINSINHJI.

Officer General Depts.: K. S. VIRVIKRAMSINHJI.

Sar Nyayadhish: VADILAL A. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.

Huzur Personal Assistant: N. K. KANABAR.

Nyayadhish: MATHURBHAI K. BHATT.

Police and Excise Superintendent: CHATURSINHJI J. SOLANKI.

Chief Medical Officer: NENSHI D. SHAH, M.B., B.S.

Revenue Officer: AMBALAL R. DAVE, B.A.

Custom Officer & Educational Inspector: AMRITLAL P. SHAH, B.A. (Hons.)

Forest Officer: SIDUBHAI KALUBHAI.

Head Master, S. K. High School: RAMNIKLAL G. MODI, M.A.

Risaldar Major: SHAIKH ABDUL GANI.

Subedar Major: SHER BAHADUR D. THAPA.



MAIHAR: RAJA SIR BRIJNATH SINGHJI DEO BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., is a Kachhwaha Rajput enjoying a hereditary salute of 9 guns and full Civil and Criminal jurisdictions—is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Born on 22nd February 1896.

Succeeded to the *Gadi* on the 16th December 1911.

Educated at the Daly College, Indore.

The first Rani Saheba Shrimati Jadeji (*married* 1915) who died in 1930 was a daughter of His Highness Thakore Shri Daulat Singhji, Thakore Sahib of Dhrol in Kathiawar. The present Senior Rani Sahiba (*married*

1920), mother of the heir-apparent, is a daughter of Maharaj Shri Chhatar Singhji of Semlia, brother of the late Raja Sahib of Sailana State in Central India. The Junior Rani Sahiba is a daughter of Thakur Sahib Harishchander Singhji, a scion of the Royal family of Nepal.

The Ruler has two sons and a daughter.

The Heir-Apparent: YUBRAJ GOVIND SINGHJI is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Capital: Maihar, (G.I.P. Railway).

Area of the State: 407 square miles.

Population: 68,991. *Annual Revenue*—Nearly 5 lacs.

Lime and its derivatives form the chief industry of the State and a company has just been floated for the manufacture of Cement and its bye-products.

The agricultural and horticultural produce of the State include food grains, oil seeds, sugarcane, fruit, etc., etc.

The presence in the State of inexhaustible deposits of the finest Limestone almost on the surface—with the railway passing through its heart from end to end is a promising factor for a wide industrial development—while there still remain very good prospects for industries like the manufacture of oil, soap, sugar, alcohol, dry ice and the like.

A thorough overhauling of the State machinery and remodelling it on up-to-date British Indian lines and the construction and remodelling of the public and administrative buildings—Palace, Guest Houses, Schools, Hospitals, roads and electricity are some of the conspicuous improvements that mark the progressive and prosperous regime of the present Ruler.

MANDI: CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of Mandi is a Rajput of Chanderbansi clan and it is traditionally asserted that the progenitors of the dynasty ruled in Inderprastha (Delhi) for over a thousand years.

Hon. Captain: 3/17 Dogra Regiment.

Born: 20th August 1904.

Ascended the Gadi: 1913.

Invested with full ruling powers: 1925.

Educated: Queen Mary's College and Aitchison College, Lahore.



Received Administrative and Judicial Training in Lahore 1923-24.

Married Twice, First the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in 1923 and then the daughter of Kanwar Prithiraj Singh of Rajpipla in 1930.

Visited important countries in Europe in 1924 and 1932—Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Greece, Turkey, Balkans, etc. in 1927. Attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and also visited France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary in 1937.

Recreations: Shooting, Tennis and Cricket.

Heir-apparent: SHRI YUVRAJ YASHODHAN SINGH, born 7th December 1923.

2nd Son: Shri Rajkumar Ashok Pal Singh, born 5th August 1931.

Only daughter: Shrimati Rajkumari Nirvana Devi, born 12th December 1928.

Salute: 11 guns.

Area of the State: 1,200 square miles.

Population: 207,465. Average annual Revenue, Rs. 12,48,483. Mandi is the premier hill State in the Punjab States Agency.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS.

1. SIRDAR D. K. SEN, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.B. (Dublin), Bar-at-Law, *Chief Minister.*
2. KANWAR SHIV PAL, B.Sc., *Home Minister.*
3. RAI SAHIB BAKHSI BRAHM DASS, *Revenue Secretary.*

Address: Mandi State, Punjab, India.

Telegraph Address: "Paharpadsha" Mandi.



MAYURBHANJ: MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO, K. C. I. E., Maharaja of Mayurbhanj. Born: February 1901.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 23rd April 1928 on the demise of his elder brother Lieutenant Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanj Deo.

The Maharaja was admitted as a member of the Chamber of Princes by his own right in March 1931.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Married: On the 25th November 1925, the daughter of Maharaj-Kumar Sirdar Singhji and grand-daughter of the late Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar

Singhji, of Shahpura in Rajputana.

Heir-apparent: TIKAIT PRADEEP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO.

Area of State: 4,243 square miles.

Population: 889,603.

Revenue: Rs. 33,00,000.

Salute: Permanent salute of 9 guns.

Mayurbhanj ranks first in point of population among the States of the Eastern States Agency, numbering forty-two, twenty-six of which were till recently known as the Orissa States, fourteen as the Central Provinces States, and two as the Bengal States. The history of its Ruling family goes back into hoary antiquity and numerous copper plate grants and archaeological finds testify to its powerful sway, and to the vast domains that constituted the territory of the Bhanja Kings, for hundreds of years. Its geographical and strategic position constituted it an important buffer State at the time when the East India Company and the Mahrathas were engaged in a struggle for supremacy in Eastern India and Mayurbhanj assisted the British cause. During the Mutiny of 1857, the Ruler of Mayurbhanj again distinguished himself as a loyal ally of the East India Company. The State is administered very much on British Indian lines, judicial independence, which has been secured under a full-powered High Court, being a special feature of its administration. The State is rich in mineral and forest resources and supplies the bulk of the iron ore needed for the Tata Iron and Steel Works of Jamshedpur. The activities of the Geological Department, recently organised by the State, are likely to lead to valuable results. The present administration is making every effort to promote the industrial interests of the State.

MORVI : HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHREE
LUKHDHIRJI BAHADUR,
 K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Morvi.

Born : 1876.

Ascended the Gadi : 1922.

Educated : Privately in India and England.

Heir : YUVARAJ SHREE MAHENDRASINHJI.

Second Son : MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE KALIKAKUMAR.

Area of State : 822 square miles. Morvi State has a district in Cutch also with an area of about 50 square miles.

Population : 113,024 in 1931. (Increase during 1921-1931, 17 per cent.)



Average Revenue : Rs. 40,00,000. *Salute :* 11 guns.

Chief Port in the State : Navlakhi. Regular periodical service of ocean-going steamers from Europe, Japan, Java as well as Indian Ports.

Morvi Railway, solely the property of the State, 133 miles.

Morvi Tramway, 63 miles.

State Postal Service, post offices in over 50 per cent. of the State villages ; letter-boxes in a further 20 per cent. of them.

State Telephone, over 40 per cent. of the villages directly connected with the capital city.

Industries in the State : Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories, Parshuram Pottery Works, Ltd., Morvi Salt Works, Railway Workshop, Electric Power House, the Morvi Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills and Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works.

Free primary and secondary education.

STATE COUNCIL.

President and Dewan : M. D. SOLANKI, B.A., LL.B.

1st Member : M. P. BAXI, B.A., LL.B.

2nd Member : B. M. BUCH, HIGH COURT PLEADER.



MYSORE: COLONEL HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SIR SRI KRISHNARAJA
WADIYAR BAHADUR,
G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja
of Mysore.

Born: 4th June 1884.

Succeeded: 1st February
1895.

Educated: Privately.

Invested with full ruling
powers: 1902. Celebrated
Silver Jubilee of his reign:
8th August 1927.

Area of the State: 29,474.82 square miles.

Population: 6,557,302.

Address: The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore; and Fern
Hill (Nilgiris).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan of Mysore:

AMIN-UL-MULK SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., C.St.J.

Members:

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, B.A., B.L.

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA N. MADHAVA RAU, B.A., B.L.

Private Secretary to His Highness:

SIR CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I., J.P.

Huzur Secretary to His Highness:

RAJASABHABHUSHANA T. THUMBOO CHETTY, B.A., O.B.E.

NAGOD : SHRIMANT RAJA SAHIB MAHENDRA SINGH JEE DEO BAHADUR. The present Ruler of Nagod State.

Born : on the 5th Feb. 1916.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 26th February 1926. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th Feb. 1936.

He was formerly educated at the Daly College, Indore and later privately at Nagod. Subsequently he received his administrative training at Bangalore (Mysore State) under a European Guardian G. R. Genge, Esq.

Married the Princess of H.H. THE MAHARANA OF DHARAMPUR STATE (Surat Dist.) in May 1932. A Maharajkumari was born in March 1933.



A son and heir was born on 7th March 1936.

The first younger sister of the RAJA SAHIB was married to H.H. the Maharaja of Sirmoor State on the 15th April 1936.

The Rulers of Nagod are Parihar Rajputs, one of the four Agnikula clans, whose traditional home is on Mount Abu. The history of their migration into Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand is of considerable interest, but exceedingly difficult to unravel. The Ruler of Nagod received a Sanad from the Government in 1809.

Nagod is a Sanad State in Central India.

Area about 501.4 square miles.

Population 74,589 according to the census of the year 1931. Geologically, Nagod presents several features of interest. Limestone of a superior quality known commercially as Nagod Limestone, is found in the form of low hills close to the chief town, and is the most valuable source of lime yet known in India.

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 4 Tehsils. Elementary and secondary education has all along been given free in the State. Liberal scholarships are also granted for secondary and higher education. The State has also provided for free medical aid to all irrespective of caste and creed.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE :—

LAL SAHIB BHARGAVENDRA SINGHJI, *Dewan*. LAL HARDARSHAN SINGHJI, *Deputy Magistrate & Munsiff*. BABU RAJ BAHADUR JOHRI, B.COM., *Private Secretary*. LAL DEO NARAIN SINGHJI, A.D.C. LAL GANGA SINGHJI, A.D.C. SAIVID AKHTAR HUSSAIN, B.SC., LL.B., *Office Superintendent*. *Tehsildars* : HIRAMAN MAHAVIRENDRA SINGHJI, LAL DWARKENDRA SINGH, LAL KAMTA PRASAD SINGH. *Sub-Assistant Surgeons* : DR. SHUBHVANT KISHORE, L.M.P., DR. RAGHOBBHAN SINGH, L.M.P. PT. BANKY BHARI, *State Engineer*. M. FAUJ KHAN, *Inspector of Police*. PT. GIRJA PRASAD PATHAK, *Forest Officer*. PT. VISHWANATH PRASAD PATHAK, B.A. (Hon.), A.T.C., *Inspector of Schools*. M. AHSAN ILAHI, *State Accountant*. MR. A. J. COLLINS, *Electric Engineer*.



NAWANAGAR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI LT.-COL. SIR DIGVIJAYSINJI RANJITSINHJI JADEJA, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

Born: 1895. The adopted son of His late Highness Maharaja Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja. *Ascended the Gadi* on 2nd April 1933.

Received: The Insignia of K.C.S.I. in 1935.

Educated: Raj Kumar College, Rajkot; Malvern College and University College, London.

Married: 7th March 1935

the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Sirohi.

Commissioned in 1919; Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana Rifles (Napiers); rose to the rank of Captain.

Specialised courses: Small Arms Course, Lewis Gun Course; Tactics, Machine Gun Course and the Searchlight Course.

Recreation: Racquets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting.

Address: Jamnagar, Nawanagar, Kathiawar.

Area of State: 3,791 sq. miles.

Population: 409,192.

Revenue: Rs. 90 lakhs yearly.

Salute: 15 guns.

Chief Port: Bedi Bunder.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: KHAN BAHADUR MERWANJI PESTONJI.

Military Secretary and Home Member: COL. R. K. HIMAT-SINHJI.

Revenue Secretary: GOKALBHAI B. DESAI, ESQ.

Political Secretary: D. L. SARAYA, B.A., LL.B.

Personal Assistant: CAPTAIN GEOFFREY CLARKE.

Manager, J. & D. Railway: RAI SAHIB GIRDHARLAL D. MEHTA.

Port Commissioner: COMMANDER W. G. A. BOURNE, R.N.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. P. M. MEHTA, M.D.M.S., F.C.P.S.

ORCHHA: HIS HIGHNESS
SARAMAD-I-RAJAHAI,
BUNDELKHAND SHRI
SAWAI MAHENDRA MAHA-
RAJA SIR VIR SINGH DEV
BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., OF
ORCHHA.

Born : 14th April 1899.

Ascended the Gadi : On
the 4th March 1930.

Educated : In the Daly
College, Indore ; Rajkumar
College, Rajkot ; and Mayo
College, Ajmer ; also receiv-
ed administrative training
in the Saugor District in
the Central Provinces.



Married : A sister of His Highness the Maharana
of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who
is dead ; subsequently married a grand-daughter of His
Highness the Maharaja of Gondal.

Heir-Apparent : RAJA BAHADUR SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH
JU DEV.

Area of State : 2,080 square miles. *Population :* 314,661.

Revenue : About Rs. 13 lakhs (excluding Jagirs).

Salute : 15 guns.

STATE CABINET.

President :

HIS HIGHNESS.

Vice-President :

RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR DR. SHYAM BEHARI MISRA,
M.A., D.Litt. (*Chief Adviser*).

Members :

1. MAJOR SAJJAN SINGH, (*Chief Secretary*).
2. CAPT. CHANDRA SEN, (*Finance Secretary*).
3. MR. M. N. ZUTSHI, B.A., (*Home Secretary*).
4. MR. R. S. SHUKLA, M.A., LL.B., (*Political & Judicial Secretary*).



PALANPUR : LT.-COL.
HIS HIGHNESS ZUBD-
TUL-MULK DEWAN MAHAKHAN
SHRI TALEY MUHOMMED KHAN
BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.,
A.D.C., Nawab of Palanpur.

Born : On the 7th July
1883.

Educated : Privately.

Ascended the Gadi : 1918.

His Highness is a Yusufzai
Lohani Pathan.

H. H. is the 29th Ruler of
the House.

Palanpur is a very ancient Muslim State.

His Highness went as a Delegate to the 9th Assembly
of the League of Nations held at Geneva in the month
of September 1928.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was invited by
His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor to England in the year
1937 as His Majesty's Honorary A.D.C. on the auspicious
occasion of His Majesty's Coronation.

Heir : NAWABZADA SHRI IQBAL MUHOMMED KHAN BAHADUR.

Area of State : 1,774.64 square miles.

Population : 264,179.

Revenue : Rs. 10,62,466.

Salute : 13 guns.

A considerable trade in Cloth, Grain, Sugar and Rice is
carried on. The capital is Palanpur situated on the B. B. &
C. I. Railway. It is a very old Settlement of which mention
was made in the 8th century.

Wazir : S. K. NAYAMPALLI, ESQUIRE, B.A., LL.B.

Judicial Adviser : DEWAN BAHADUR K. M. JHAVERI, M.A.,
LL.B., J.P.

Customs & Educational Minister : D. V. PATWARI, ESQUIRE,
B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Minister : K. S. DESAI, ESQUIRE, B.A.

PARTABGARH STATE:
HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT SIR RAM SINGHJI
BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of
Partabgarh.

Born : In 1908.

Succeeded to the Gadi : In 1929.

Hereditary Salute : 15 guns.

Partabgarh State, also called the Kanthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokul of Mewar.

The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partabsingh. In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844) the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States), in lieu of Rs. 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis and a fresh treaty was made in 1818. The tribute used to be paid to Holkar, is being paid to the British Government under the terms of the treaty of Mandsaur and was, in 1904, converted to Rs. 36,350 British Currency. The State enjoys plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakma-Khas" where sit His Highness and the Dewan of the State. There is a duly graded judiciary under a High Court. Revenue about 5½ lakhs.



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Offg. Dewan : SHAH MANAKLAL, B.A., LL.B.

Kamdar Khasgi : SHAH MANNALAL.

Private Secretary to His Highness : MR. PHEEROZESHAH FARDOONJI.

Revenue Officer : MAHARAJ BALWANT SINGH.

Civil and Criminal Judge : BABU MOHANLAL AGRAWAL, B.A., LL.B.

Superintendent, Customs and Excise : BAPU BAKHTAWAR SINGH.

Medical Officer : DR. JIWANLAL P. PAREKH, L.M. & S.

Educational Officer : MR. W. G. KALE, B.A.

Superintendent of Police : PUROHIT JAGDISH LAL.



PATIALA: H. H. FARZAND-I-KHAS DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA MANSUR-UL-ZAMAN AMIR-UL-UMRA MAHARAJA DHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR, SHRI MAHARAJA-I-RAJGAN SHRI YADAVINDRA SINGHJI MOHINDER BAHADUR YADU VANSHAVATANS BHATTI KUL BHUSHAN, the present Ruler of Patiala, which is the largest of the Phulkian States and the Premier State in the Punjab.

Born: 1913 A.D. *Succeeded:* 23rd March 1938 on the demise of his father Maharaja Bhupindra Singhji. His Highness and his successors are exempt from presenting Nazar to the Viceroy in Darbar in perpetuity.

The State is rich in antiquities.

One hundred and thirty-eight miles of broad-gauge Railway line comprising two sections—from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar—have been constructed by the State at its own cost. The N. W. Railway, the E. I. Railway, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the J. B. Railway traverse the State. His Highness maintains a Contingent of two Regiments of Cavalry and four Battalions of Infantry, also one Battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade college at the Capital. Primary education is free throughout the State. The Darbar sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in 1928.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809 A.D. it has rendered help on all critical occasions such as the Gurkha War of 1814-15, the Sikh War of 1845, the Mutiny of 1857, the Afghan War of 1878-79 and the Tirah and N.W.F. campaign of 1897. On the outbreak of the European War His late Highness placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor and offered his personal services. The entire Imperial Service Contingent was on active service throughout the period of the War and served on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine, winning numerous distinctions. Two mule and one camel corps were raised and placed at the service of the British Government for the period of War, and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaining the State Imperial Service Contingent at full strength, contributed substantially in money and material. Again in 1919 A.D. on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan His late Highness served personally on the Frontier on the staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service on the Kohat and Quetta fronts.

Area of the State: 5,932 sq. miles. *Population:* 16,25,520. *Gross Annual Income:* Rs. 1,57,00,000. *Salute* 17 guns.

PATNA : MAHARAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN SINGH DEO, the present Ruler of Patna State, E. S. Agency.

Born : 1912.

Ascended the Gadi : 1933.

Educated : At the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Chiefs College Diploma Examination at the head of successful candidates and at St. Columbia's College, Hazaribagh, where he passed the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Patna University, topping the list of successful candidates of that institution.

Married : In 1932 the daughter of His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala. *History :* Maharaja Ramai Deo, a direct descendant of Prithwi Raj Chauhan, the last Hindu Emperor of India, founded the State of Patna about 1159 A.D. The Maharajas of Patna have enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja from the very beginning. Patna State is identical with the ancient "Dakshina Kosala" which was the kingdom of Kusha, the second son of Rama. Its various architectural ruins bear testimony to the ancient culture and civilization which flourished there in the olden times. The State was taken under British protection in 1803 and it has remained ever since extremely loyal and is well known for its uniform devotion to the British Government. Patna is a well governed and progressive State and all its valuable resources are spent on works of public utility. It possesses very good educational and industrial institutions. Primary education is compulsory for all its subjects. It has a fully equipped Hospital at the Capital, with many outlying Dispensaries and a Child Welfare Centre. There are telephone and telegraph connections in the important towns of the State. It has beautiful valleys having enchanting scenery and an abundance of Shikar of all kinds of birds and beasts, particularly tigers.

Heir : Yuvaraj Raj-Raj Singh Deo. *Area of the State :* 2,511.7 sq. miles. *Population :* 566,943. *Revenue :* Rs. 10,80,928. *Salute :* Nine guns.

ADMINISTRATION.

Chief Minister : Mr. Raj Kanwar, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.); *Judicial Minister :* Mr. Shri Gopal Chandra, B.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S. (London); *Revenue Minister :* Mr. Lakshman Sahani; *Secretary to the Cabinet :* Kumar Ranendra Pratap Singh Deo, B.A., B.L.; *Chief Medical Officer :* Rao Saheb Dr. P. P. John, M.B.B.S.; *Superintendent of Police and Shikarkhana Officer :* Sardar Bishan Singh; *Forest Officer :* Rai Saheb M. C. Gupta, D.D.R.; *State Engineer :* Sardar Keher Singh, *Superintendent of Education :* Mr. A. C. Das, M.A.; *Audit Officer :* Mr. M. G. Mukerji.





PORBANDAR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI SIR NATWAR-SINHJI BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbandar:

Born: 1901.

Succeeded to the Gadi: 1908.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1920 Princess Rupaliba, M.B.E., daughter of His Highness Maharana Saheb Shri Sir Daulatsinhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Limbdi.

His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers.

Club: The Maconochie Club, Porbandar.

Area of State: 642.25 square miles. *Population:* 115,741.

Revenue: Rs. 21,00,000.

Salute: 13 guns.

Wazir:

JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSIHJI RAMSIHJI.—*Tazimi Sardar.*

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE:

Dewan: MR. TRIBHOVANDAS J. RAJA, M.A., LL.B.—*Tazimi Sardar.*

Chief Medical Officer: DR. D. N. KALYANWALA, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), F.R.S.M. (Lon.), L. M. & S. (Bom.), F.O.B.S. (Edin.), Etc.

Judicial Secretary: MR. HARILAL D. DHURV, B.A., LL.B.

Huzur Private Secretary: JADEJA SHRI GOVINDSIHJI DIPSINHJI, B.A., LL.B.

Ports Commissioner: MR. R. S. RAJA IYER, B. Com.

Revenue Commissioner: MR. JAGJIWANDAS N. SHAH.

State Engineer: MR. MANILAL R. JIVRAJANI, B.E., A.M.I.E.

RADHANPUR: HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHEB MURTAZAKHAN JORAWARKHAN BABI BAHADUR is a descendant of the illustrious Babi Family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat, and a nephew of His late Highness Nawab. Saheb Sir Jalaludinkhanji Babi Bahadur, K.C.I.E. He is the tenth Nawab occupant of the Gadi since the foundation of the Babi House in Radhanpur by Babi Jafarkhan.

Born: 10th October, 1899. Recognition announced by Government on 1st January 1937. Religious ceremony performed on 4th January 1937. Investiture Durbar with full powers on 7th April 1937.

Educated: At the Radhanpur High School and attended the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, for a few months. His Highness is a good rider, keen sportsman, an expert shot and an adept in revenue matters. His Highness has received administrative training under His late Highness Sir Jalaludinkhan who kept him in his company both inside and outside the State. Married the daughter of His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur in the year 1925, by whom he has one daughter. In 1929 His Highness married the daughter of His late Highness Nawab Sir Jalaludinkhan of Radhanpur. The Nawab Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning.

Hereditary and permanent salute: 11 guns.

The State of Radhanpur is situated in the North of Gujarat and has 173 villages. It is a first class State in the States of Western India with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction.

Area of the State: 1,150 square miles. *Population:* 70,530 souls.

Revenue: About Rs. 8,00,000.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other Indian State, but on the contrary receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs. 1,712 from the surrounding 8 villages of Chhadchhat and Santalpur, 1 of Varahi, 4 of Jhinjhawada, 4 of Vanod and 1 of Dasada. The State has a share in the revenues of the village of Undi under Varahi and has a half share in the customs collected at Terwada by the State at a Customs Post controlled by the State. Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Dewan: KHAN BAHADUR S. A. M. KADRI, M.A., LL.B. *Treasury Officer:* Mr. DAHYABHAI P. SHAH. *Revenue Officer:* Mr. HIRALAL G. LAKHIA. *Judicial Officer:* Mr. JESHINGLAL C. SHAH, B.A., LL.B. *Police Superintendent:* KHAN SAHEB UMERBHAI K. DESAI. *Chief Medical Officer:* Dr. RAGHUVIRPRASAD P. VAISHNAV, L.C.P.S. *State Engineer, P.W.D.:* Mr. AMRITLAL GHELABHAI DOSHI, B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.





RAJKOT: HIS HIGHNESS
THAKORE SAHEB SHRI
DHARMENDRASINHJI,
Thakore Saheb of Rajkot
(Kathiawar).

Born: On 4th March 1910;
succeeded to the *Gadi* on 21st
April 1931.

Educated: At Rajkumar Col-
lege, Rajkot, and later on in
England at the High Gate
School, London. He belongs to
the Vibhani clan of Jadeja
Rajputs and enjoys plenary
powers in the administration of
the State.

Area of the State: 283 sq. miles.

Population: 75,540.

Average Revenue: Rs. 12,50,000.

Dynastic Salute: 9 guns.

The Administration is conducted on a Secretariat system in co-
operation with Praja Pratinidhi Sabha or People's Representative
Assembly based on universal franchise with a Legislative Council and
democratic Municipality linked thereto.

Rajkot town is a trade emporium, also known for its various
industrial activities. It is the headquarters of the W.I.S. Agency
and is served by three important Railway lines. Educationally it is
the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the advantages of
Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College, the Rajkumar College,
Males and Females training Colleges and a separate Girls' High School.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: DARBAR SHRI VIRAVALA.

Hon. Hazur Personal Assistant: KUMARSHRI BHOJWALA.

Judicial Secretary: MR. ABHECHAND G. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.

Huzur Secretary: MR. JAYANTILAL L. JOBANPUTRA, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Secretary: MR. T. P. BHATT.

Public Works Secretary: MR. NENSHI MONJI.

General Secretary: MR. TALAKSHI M. DOSHI.

Sar Nyayadhish: MR. H. R. BUCH, B.A., LL.B.

Police Superintendent: K. S. VALERAVALA.

Managing Engineer: RAI SAHEB A. C. DAS.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. A. P. MEHTA, M.B.B.S.

Principal, Dharmendrasinhji Arts & Science College: DR. T. N. DAVE,
M.A., Ph. D. (LONDON).

Educational Inspector: MR. M. M. DIOLAKIA, B.A., B.T.

State Engineer: MR. T. D. SANGHAVI, B.E. (CIVIL).

R AJPIPLA: MAJOR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI
VIJAYSINHJI, K.C.S.I.,
MAHARAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

Family: Gohel Rajput.

Born: 30th January 1890.

Date of succession: 26th
September 1915.

Educated at the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot, and Imperial
Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun.

Has travelled extensively in
Europe and America. Hon.
Major, XVI Light Cavalry.

Clubs: Marlborough Club,
London; Hurlingham Club, Lon-
don; Willingdon Sports Club,
Bombay; The Calcutta Club,
Calcutta.

Recreations: Polo, Racing,
Shooting. Won the Derby in
1934 with "Windsor Lad".

Heir-Apparent: YUVARAJ SHRI RAJENDRASINHJI. *Born:* 1912.

Younger Sons: Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji. *Born:* 1915.

Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji. *Born:* 1925.

Rajpipla is the Premier State in the Gujerat States Agency. Its
Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty. *Area of State:* 1,517.50 square
miles.

Population: 206,085 according to the Census of 1931.

Revenue: Rs. 27,00,000. *Salute:* 13 guns—Permanent Hereditary.

Indian States Forces: Infantry. Full Company of 165 men, A class
first line troops. *Cavalry:* Troop of 25, B class.

Important Feature: The State possesses Cornelian and Agate
mines. The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from
the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State.

Capital: Rajpipla, a pretty little town surrounded on 3 sides
by the river Karjan with a population of about 15,000 and is studded
with beautiful buildings principal amongst which are the Palace,
Guest House, High School and the Gymkhana.

Principal reforms introduced by His Highness the present Maharaja:

1. Making all services pensionable.
2. Extension of the Survey Settlement System to every village in the State.
3. Making Primary Education free and grant of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher education.
4. Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute.
5. Encouragement to Trade and Industry. Introduction of the 1027 A. L. F. Variety of cotton throughout the State and development of Pressing and Ginning Industries.
6. Extension of Railways.
7. Introduction and organisation of State Forces.
8. Introduction of the Legislative Council.

Principal Officer: Mr. PHEROZE D. KOTHAVALA, LL.B., Dewan.





RAMPUR: CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZAND-I-DIL PIZIR-I-DAULATI-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMARA, NAWAB SIR SYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., LL.B., MUSTAID-I-JUNG, Ruler of Rampur. The reigning family of Rampur are Syeds and come from the famous Sadati-i-Bareha in the Muzaffarnagar District (U.P.).

Born : 17th November 1906.

Succeeded to the Gadi on 20th June 1930. Formal installation took place on 26th August 1930.

Educated : At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married : In 1921 the daughter of Sahebzada Sir

Abdussamad Khan Bahadur, Kt., C.I.E. His Highness has two sons and four daughters.

Heir-Apparent : SAHEBZADA SYED MURTAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR.

Born on 22nd November 1923.

His Highness has a taste for music and fine arts ; is a Patron of the Delhi Flying Club, Member of the East Indian Association, London, Royal Automobile Association, London and Marlborough Club, London, and is a Captain in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Since the creation of the State of Rampur by Nawab Sayed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century invaluable service to Moghal Emperors, alliance with the British against France in 1771 and perfect devotion to His Imperial Majesty during the Mutiny of 1857 have been the landmarks of the history of his family. During the Great War of 1914-18, Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur rendered meritorious services to the British Government.

Area of State : 892.54 square miles.

Population : 464,919.

Revenue : Rs. 45,16,985.

Salute : Permanent 15 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President :

SYED BASHIR HUSAIN ZAIDI, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, *Chief Minister.*
Members : MR. R. H. SALOWAY, I.C.S., *Finance and Revenue Minister.*

COL. D. BAINBRIDGE, M.C., *Army Minister.*

MR. MAHMOOD KHAN, *Inspector-General of Police.*

MR. M. A. RAUF, B.Sc. (Lond.), Eng. ART. E. L. C. (London), A.M.I. S.E., *Minister, P.W.D.*

SAHEBZADA ABDUL JALIL KHAN BAHADUR, *Home Minister.*

MR. HARILAL VERMA, Bar-at-Law, *State Advocate.*

MR. NASIR UDDIN MASOOD, B.A., *Council Secretary.*

RATLAM: MAJOR-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAJJAN SINGHJI, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Ratlam.

Born: 13th January 1880: Descended from younger branch of Jodhpur family. He is the recognised head of the Rathor clan and maintains a moral supremacy over Rajput Chiefs in Malwa.

Educated: At the Daly College at Indore.

Succeeded his father (Sir Ranjit Singhji, K.C.I.E.) in 1893.

Married: In 1902 a daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and in 1922, a daughter of the well-known Soda Rajput family of Jamnagar, by whom he has two daughters and two sons.

Served in European War (France) from April 1915 upto 1918; was mentioned in despatches; was presented with "Croix d'Officier of the Legion d'Honneur" by the French Government and was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1918. Served in Afghan War in 1919. Was promoted to the rank of Major-General and appointed A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor in 1936; in which capacity he attended at the invitation of His Majesty, the London Coronation in May 1937.

Has enjoyed an international reputation as a Polo player.

Heir-Apparent: MAHARAJKUMAR LOKENDRA SINGHJI.

Area of State: 693 square miles.

Population: 107,321.

Revenue: Rs. 10 lakhs.

Salute: 13 guns (local salute 15 guns).

Administration of the State is carried on with the help of a Council of which His Highness is the President and RAO SAHEB C. M. SHROFF, B.A., is Dewan and Vice-President.





REWa: HIS HIGHNESS BANDH-
VESH MAHARAJA SIR GULAB
SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR,
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF
REWA (Rajput Baghel).

Born : 1903; Ascended the gadi
in 1918; invested with ruling
powers in 1922.

Educated : At the Daly College,
Indore.

Married : In 1919 a sister of
His Highness the Maharaja of
Jodhpur, and also married in
1925 the daughter of His late
Highness Maharaja Sir Madan
Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kishangarh.

The Maharaja is a noted
sportsman and has shot 516
tigers.

He was a delegate to all the
three sessions of the Round Table

Conference and was also a member of the Federal Structure
Committee of the Conference. He is a member of the General
Council of the Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King
Edward Medical School, Indore.

Heir-Apparent : SRI YUVRAJ MAHARAJ KUMAR MARTAND SINGH
SAHEB (born in 1923).

Area of State : 13,000 square miles.

Population : 1,587,445.

Revenue : Rs. 60,00,000.

Salute : 17 guns.

Rewa is the largest and the easternmost State in the Central
India Agency. The State is bounded on the North by the Banda,
Allahabad and Mirzapur Districts of the U.P., on the East by the
Mirzapur District and the Feudatory State of Chhota Nagpur, on the
South by the Central Provinces, and on the West by the States of
Maihar, Nagod, Sohawal and Kothi. The State has a number of
'Waterfalls,' some of which, Chachai and Keoti are famous for their
height and grandeur. The State is very rich in mineral resources.

The Administration of the State is carried on in the name and under
the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja who is the fountain
head of all authority in the State. On the executive side His Highness
is assisted by a State Council of 7 members of which His Highness
himself is the President. On the Judicial side there is a Chief Court
consisting of Judges. A Raj Parishad consisting of 41 members with
the number of officials and non-officials almost equal, has also been
established to advise on such matters of public interest as are referred
to it. His Highness takes very great interest in the Administration
of the State and in the development of trade and industries for which
purpose he has instituted a State Bank with branches all over the
State.

SACHIN: HIS HIGHNESS MUBARIZ-UD-DAULAH, MUZZAFFER-UL-MULK, NASRUT-E-JUNG, NAWAB BAHADUR SIDI MOHOMMED HAIDER MOHOMMED YAKUT KHAN, NAWAB OF SACHIN.

Born: 11th September 1909.

Succeeded: 19th November 1930.

Married: Her Highness Arjumand Bano, Sarkar-e-Aliya, Nawab Nusrat Zamani, Nawab-Begum of Sachin: the eldest sister of His Highness the Nawab of Loharu on 7th July 1930 and Her Highness Alimama Sultan Nur Mahal Nawab Yaqut Zamani Begum Junior Begum of Sachin on 23rd July 1937.



Educated: At home and later at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Sachin is the Senior Habshi State in India. The Rulers of Sachin are Habshi Mohommedans, and are the lineal descendants of Nawab Bahadur Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I. Over a family dispute for the Throne of Janjira Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I left Janjira and joined forces with the Peshwa. In 1791 a triple treaty was concluded between Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I, the Peshwa, and the East India Company, on the basis of an offensive and a defensive alliance. By this Triple Alliance Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I took the State of Sachin. The Ruler of Sachin is a Member of the Narendra Mandal (Chamber of Princes) in his own right and is internally fully Sovereign. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State.

Sachin: The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Dumas: The Summer Capital of the Ruler, is a delightful sea-resort ten miles by motor road from Surat. The only summer resort of its kind on the Western coast. Connected with Grand Trunk Telephone and other modern conveniences. *Amusements in Dumas:* Sea bathing, promenade, tennis, cricket, motoring, etc.

Chief Minister: MAJOR BINDESHWRI PRASAD PANDE, B.A., LL.B.

Private Secretary: SARDAR THAKORE SHREE NATWARSINHJI.

Address: QASRE SULTAN, DUMAS, (Sachin State).



SAMTHAR: H. H. RAJA RADHA CHARAN SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR GURJAR, the present Ruler of Samthar State.

Born: 15th May 1914.

Educated: At Daly College, Indore.

Succeeded to the Gadi: 9th October 1935.

Married: The daughter of Lt. Balwant Singh, the Raja of Landhaura, Saharanpur, on the 17th February 1933, has one daughter, born on the 22nd November 1935.

R. Naune Shah Gurjar laid the foundation stone of Samthar State in the eighteenth century. A treaty with the British Government was concluded during the rule of Raja Ranjit Singh in 1817.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Bir Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E., abdicated owing to old age in favour of his son, the present Ruler, on 9th October 1935, but he was allowed by His Imperial Majesty to retain his Knighthood and title of "His Highness" and the salutes to which he was entitled as Ruler.

Relatives: The present Ruler has two uncles—R. Bikramjit, born in 1871, and Raja Jagat Raj, born in 1875. Musahib Bahadur Ajmer Singh of Magrora is an uncle by distant relation of His Highness and holds landed property in the State. There are no hereditary jagirs in the State.

Area: 178 square miles.

Revenue: Rs. 3,50,000.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS:

Dewan: KUNWAR SUJAN SINGH.

Chief Secretary: SHRI CHANDRA JAIN, M.A.

Judicial Secretary: Pt. SHRI KRISHNA TEWARI, B.Sc., LL.B.

Revenue Secretary: KUNWAR SAJJAN SINGH.

Magistrate & Munsiff: LAKSHMI PRASAD GUPTA, M.A., LL.B.

Palace Doctor and State Surgeon: Mr. M. N. BANERJEE, M.B., B.S.

Address: Samthar (C.I.)

SANGLI: LIEUTENANT HIS HIGHNESS MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR CHINTA-MANRAO DHUNDIRAO *alias* APPA SAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C.I.E., Raja of Sangli.

Born : 1890. Ascended the Gadi in 1903. *Educated* at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. Her Highness is a daughter of Sir M. V. Joshi, K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., of Amraoti, *Ex-Home* Member of the Government of Central Provinces.

Heir : SHRIMANT RAJ-KUMAR MADHAVRAO *alias* RAO SAHEB PATWARDHAN YUVRAJ, B.A.

Area of the State : 1,136 sq. miles.

Population : 258,442.

Revenue : The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the actual receipts for the past five years is Rs. 15,95,584.

Salute : 9 guns permanent and 11 personal. Enjoys First Class Jurisdiction, *i.e.*, power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects.

Has for many years served as Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and is still a member. Served also as Member of the First and Second Round Table Conferences and as a member of the Federal Structure Committee.

His Highness the Raja Saheb is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of (1) Diwan B. N. De, C.I.E., I.C.S., (retired), (2) Political Minister and Second Councillor Rao Bahadur Y. A. Thombare, B.A., and (3) Third Councillor Mr. G. J. Kunte.

The total number of Co-operative Societies is 75, made up of 68 agricultural and 7 non-agricultural. Besides these there are 4 Co-operative Banks, one Co-operative Sale-Shop and one Co-operative Union. Of the four Banks, one is a Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank recently established for the protection of indebted agriculturists in the State and a special Tribunal has been created for this purpose.

The State has (a) three Boys' High Schools, one Girls' High School and one Mahila Vidyalaya or School for Adult Women, and (b) one Hospital, five dispensaries and one Maternity Home. The State has recently established a Dai's Training class.





SIRMOOR: The ruling family is a branch of the Bhati Rajput house of Jaisalmer in Rajputana, and has been in possession of the State since A.D. 1095. The State has recently been transferred from the Punjab States Agency to the Punjab Hill States Agency.

Area of the State: 1,141 square miles.

Annual revenue: Rs. 12,00,000 approximately.

Population: 148,568.

Salute: 11 guns.

His Highness Lieutenant Maharaja Rajendra Prakash Bahadur was born on the 10th

January, 1913. He was carefully educated during the lifetime of his father who took special interest in giving his son the all-round training required for shouldering the heavy responsibilities of a ruler. When his father Lieut.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was absent in Europe, the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a council and the present Ruler was also put in it to gain practical training and knowledge of the administrative intricacies. The young Prince, a good scholar and intelligent far beyond his years, took full advantage of this arrangement and picked up the details of administration very quickly. In recognition of his exceptional administrative abilities he was installed to his ancestral gadi, much before the due time, in November, 1933, when he was only 21 years old.

The young Maharaja is a keen all-round sportsman. The breadth of his outlook and keenness of his intellect is manifest in all his administrative achievements. He has given strong proofs of these by introducing various remarkable progressive changes in his State within the short space of about four years and a half. When he took over the reins of government of the State, the administration was carried on by the Ruler with the assistance of four Secretaries and a separate High Court, of which the Ruler himself was the Chief Justice. Under the new constitution introduced by the present Ruler, a Council of four Ministers has been established to carry on the administration. A retired District and Sessions Judge from the U.P. Government has been appointed Chief Justice who administers justice with the assistance of another qualified lawyer appointed as a puisne Judge. The Judiciary has been completely separated from the Executive. All the departments have been thoroughly overhauled and highly qualified and experienced officers have been appointed to run them.

With a view to ameliorate the economic condition of the poor, a Rural Uplift Committee has been appointed to suggest, after thorough enquiry into local circumstances, ways and means of improving the lot of the poor peasants, and redeeming their old debts. A Co-operative Department has been created and 55 societies have already been established. An annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition is regularly run and great pains are taken to give various useful agricultural and industrial demonstrations before the cultivators. Experts are always invited to teach the ignorant cultivators the elementary laws of maternity and child welfare. People are also being taught by magic lanterns and lectures to take preventive measures against dangerous diseases.

The education and training of the future generation has not been neglected by His Highness, who has made generous grants to educational institutions in the State. In addition to the existing educational institutions for boys, he has started a Kanya Mahavidyalaya also, and is contemplating a scheme of introducing free Primary education throughout the State.

The Maharaja takes great interest in the training and pro-

gress of the Sirmoor Sappers and Miners, commanded by an experienced English Military

Officer, Major C. A. Grant Rundle, M.C. The Forces served in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt. They served in Mesopotamia also but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend's forces in Kut, and only a small portion of the corps, which was employed at the base at Basra, escaped capture.



The State Crest & Coat of Arms.

The Maharaja is a staunch believer in Federation and thinks that the only way out of the present political difficulties lies in a true federal combination of provinces and the states under the British Crown.

COUNCIL :

H.H. THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR.

MR. N. N. ROY, M.A., LL.B., *Foreign and Political Minister.*

MR. R. G. ABBHI, B.A., (N.U.), *Revenue Minister.*

PANDIT PRABHU DIAL, *Finance Minister.*

MR. G. P. SAXENA, M.A., LL.B., (P.C.S. Retired), *Minister for Law and Justice.*

P. KISHAN LAL, B.A., *Council Secretary.*



SANT: MAHARANA SHRI JORAWARSINHJI, the present Ruler, born on 24th March 1881 and installed on the Gadi in 1896. Formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902. Educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers. He is an intelligent Prince who keenly supervises the administration of the State. During his regime many improvements have been made and the State is making good progress: The revenue of the State increased—Its lands have been surveyed and regular settlement introduced—Provision for English education made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made free throughout the State—Election system sanctioned for Municipality—

Free medical relief extended by opening new dispensaries in the district. Many other improvements have been introduced during his regime such as founding of a permanent Relief Fund, granting of liberal tagavi loans to the agriculturists during the time of scarcity. Money is also advanced to the local merchants by way of encouragement at cheap rate of interest. Other improvements of utility such as installation of electricity in the towns of Sant and Rampur, clock tower, public gardens, metalled roads in parts have also been made. The regime of Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji has been anything but a bed of roses. Famine and lean years had made the financial condition of the State far from satisfactory; but wise management has been instrumental to keeping its head up.

The Rajaji exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and confirmed by Government.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Sahab were appreciated by Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji to be a member of the Chamber of Princes.

The Ruling Family in the Sant State belong to the Puar or Parmar caste of Rajputs and are believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain. They first came down from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 13th Century at Sant. The founder of the family was Rana Sent who with his brother Limdev was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant.

Area: 394 square miles.

Population: 83,531 (1931).

Revenue: Rs. 4,13,512.

Heir-apparent: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRAVINSINHJI born on 1st December 1907.

Educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married Maharaj Rajkumari, daughter of Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji, Heir-apparent, Cutch State, on 15th May 1928, at Bhuj.

With effect from the 1st April 1933, all the Bombay States were brought into Political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujrat States and Resident at Baroda with head-quarters at Baroda. Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India.

The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department.

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933.

TONK: HIS HIGHNESS SAID-UD-DAULAH WAZIR-UL-MULK NAWAB HAFIZ SIR MOHAMMED SAADAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR SOWLAT-I-JUNG, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Tonk State (Rajputana), is an Afghan of the Buner tribe known as Salarzie.

Born : 1879.

Ascended the Gadi on 23rd June 1930 on the death of his father H.H. Sir Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Educated : Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar.

Area of State : 2,553 square miles.

Population : 317,360 according to census of 1931.

Revenue : Rs. 21,76,283.

Salute : 17 guns.

During His Highness' rule many reforms have been introduced in the administration of the State, the most important being the separation of the Executive and the Judiciary by the establishment of a Chief Court and a Sessions Court.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of a State Council, which has also recently been reorganised and put on a firmer constitutional basis by the passing of the State Council Act. The personnel of the State Council is as follows :—

President : HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President and Finance Member : LT.-COL. G. W. ANDERSON, C.I.E.

Home Member : KHAN BAHADUR SZ. MOHD. ABDUL TAWWAB KHAN.

Judicial Member : KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH RAHIM BUKSH, O.B.E.

Revenue Member : M. SHEIKH GHULAM MOHD. BAHAUDDIN.

Development Member : MAULVIE MOHD. MAULA BAKSH, M.A.

Secretary : M. HAMID HUSAIN, B.A.





TRAVANCORE: HIS
HIGHNESS SRI VANCHI
PALA SIR BALA RAMA
VARMA KULASEKHARA
KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN
MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA
BAHADUR SHEMSHER JANG
G.C.I.E., D.LITT. (Andhra),
Maharaja of Travancore.

Born: 7th November 1912.

Ascended the Musnad on 1st
September 1924. Invested
with Ruling Powers on 6th
November, 1931.

Educated: Privately. His
Highness is Colonel-in-Chief of
the Travancore State Forces.

Travancore is one of the most populous and important of Indian States and occupies the south-west corner of the Indian Peninsula. It is bounded on the North by the State of Cochin and the District of Coimbatore, on the East by the Districts of Madurai, Ramnad and Tinnevely and on the South and West by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian sea. It is a very picturesque portion of Southern India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of back-waters and vast forests.

The State now stands in the forefront of educated India. According to the Census of 1931, the number of literates per 100 of the population excluding children under 5 years of age is 28.9. For males the figures are 40.8 per 100, and for females 16.8.

Although the Ruler of Travancore is legally the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative, yet for more than half a century the Maharajas have acted as constitutional monarchs, without, however, failing to maintain effective personal contact with the administration of the State. His Highness the present Maharaja, has not only sedulously adhered to these great traditions of his House, but has readily responded to all the legitimate aspirations of his subjects. In November 1936, His Highness promulgated the epoch-making proclamation throwing open all the temples under his control and that of his Government to all classes of Hindus,

including those hitherto regarded as untouchables, a reform which evoked universal satisfaction and thankfulness all over the world. By another proclamation in November 1937, a University designed specially to promote technological studies and research has been established. The Government of His Highness has taken in hand the first instalment of a scheme of nationalising the transport system of the State and have established a Land Mortgage and Industrial Bank for granting long-term loans to the agriculturists and small industrialists of the State. To reduce unemployment and to exploit the immense natural resources of the State, the Govern-

ment has embarked upon a programme of industrialisation.

The Government of the State is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the

Maharaja. There is a legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House, with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation.

Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, is the terminus of the South Indian Railway. The whole State is covered by a network of roads and canals with a well regulated system of motor services and launches. There exists also a weekly air mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum.



H.H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, Mother of His Highness.

This has been extended to Trichinopoly which is on the Madras-Colombo Air Mail Route.

Area of the State : 7,625 square miles. *Population :* 5,095,973 as per census of 1931. *Revenue :* Rs. 2,52,54,000. *Salute :* 19 guns, local 21 guns.

Heir : His Highness Martanda Varma Elaya Raja.

The Andhra University has conferred the title of D.Litt. on His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani. The Benares University has conferred the title of LL.D. on Her Highness the Maharani.

Dewan : Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, K.C.I.E.



TRIPURA: CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS BISHAMA-SAMARA-BIJOYEE MAHAMAHODAYA PANCHA SRIJUKTA MAHARAJA MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM KISHORE DEB BARMAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Tripura. Caste: Kshattriya, (Chandravansi).

Born: 19th August, 1908.

Succeeded to the Gadi: On the death of his father, H.H. the late Maharaja MANIKYA Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 13th August, 1923, and was invested with full administrative powers on the 19th August, 1927.

Married: On the 16th January, 1929, the sixth daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Sahab Bahadur, K.C.I.E.,

K.B.E., of Balrampur (Oudh), and on her death in November 1930, married, for the second time, the eldest daughter of Capt. H.H. the Mahendra Maharaja Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Panna (C.I.). Has one son and one daughter.

Heir-apparent: Maharaj Kumar Srila-Srijut Kirit Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur. *Area of the State:* 4,116 sq. miles. *Permanent Salute:* 13 Guns. *Population:* 382,450. (1931 Census). *Revenue (including Zemindaries):* Rs. 31,16,586.

Capital: AGARTALA, a pretty and well-laid town, 5 miles from Akhaura Jn. (A.B. Rly.)

Recreation: Tennis, shooting, big-game hunting.

The Maharaja Sahab takes keen interest in administrative affairs, public works and Development and has extensively toured in India and abroad.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Minister: MANYABARA RAI J. C. SEN BAHADUR, B.A., B.C.S. (Retd.)

Chief Secretary to His Highness: MANYABARA RAJA SAHEB RANA BODHJUNG BAHADUR, F.R.G.S.

Military Secretary: MAJOR KUMAR P. K. DEV VARMA BAHADUR.

Private Secretary to His Highness: DEWAN BHADUR K. DUTT, M.A., and *Dewan of the Household:* B.L., M.R.A.S., F.R. Econ. S.

Chief Staff Officer: LT.-COL. O. C. PULLEY, I.A. (Retd.)

Chief Justice: MR. K. C. NAG, M.B.E., BAR-AT-LAW.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. M. M. MAJUMDAR, L.M.S.

State Engineer: CAPT. J. N. BHADURI, B.A., B.E., etc.

Senior Naib Dewan: THAKUR S. C. DEB BARMAN, M.A. (Harvard.)

Naib Dewans: { THAKUR KAMINI KUMAR SINGH (Rev. Dept.)
MR. J. N. MITTER (Forests.)

Superintendent of Police: RAI SAHEB A. K. GUPTA.

Commandant of the State Forces: MAJOR RANA JODHA JUNG BAHADUR, M.B.E., M.C., I.A. (Retd.)

UDAIPUR: HIS
HIGHNESS MAHA-
RAJAH DHIRAJ
MAHARANA SHREE SIR
BHUPAL SINGHJI
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., Ruler
of Udaipur, the Premier
State in Rajputana.

Born: 22nd February
1884.

Married: First to the
daughter of the Thakur
of Auwa in Marwar in
March 1910. After her
demise, to the daughter
of the Thakur of Achhrol in Jaipur in February 1911
and then to the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in
Marwar in January 1928.



Educated: Privately.

Area of the State: 12,753 square miles.

Population: 1,566,910. *Revenue:* Rs. 80,00,000.

Permanent Salute: 19 guns. *Local* 21 guns.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Musahib Ala Raj Mewar:

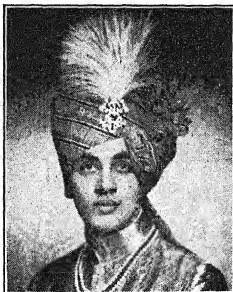
DEWAN BAHADUR PANDIT DHARAM NARAINJI, M.A.,
Bar-at-Law.

Ministers:

P. C. CHATTERJI, ESQ., AND TEJ SINHA MEHTA, ESQ.,
B.A., LL.B.

Private Secretary.

Pt. RAM GOPAL TRIVEDY.



A KALKOT : RAJA SHRIMANT VIJAYSINH FATTESINH BHOSLE, RAJA SAHEB of Akalkot.

Born : 13th December 1915.

Education : Studied at Bishop's High School, Poona. Passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot; with distinction in English and Science. Attended the Deccan College, Poona. Took administrative training in Bangalore for a year and a half.

Recreation : Shooting, riding, tennis, motoring and racing.

Clubs : Western India Turf Club, Western India Automobile Association and Vice-Patron of the Cricket Club of India.

Marriage in 1934 with Princess Kamala Devi of Gwalior who unfortunately expired in 1934.

Area of State : 498 Square miles.

Population : 92,605, according to the census of 1931.

Income : Rs. 7,58,000.

Capital : Akalkot.

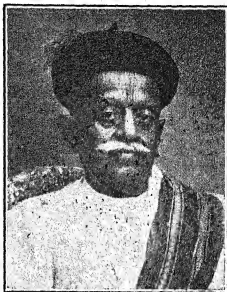
Judicial : Independent High Court of Judicature.

The present Ruler is extremely popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant aim in life. Shrimant Raja Sahab is alive to the rapid progress going on in the civilised world, and as such has declared on the occasion of his 22nd Birthday free primary education in all village schools. Primary and secondary education is imparted free to girls of all castes and creeds. Scholarships and free education in secondary and higher educational institutions are given to poor and deserving students. Separate High School for girls has been newly opened. There is a fully equipped hospital at the Capital with a branch at Karjagi. New branch at Piliv Petha is shortly to be opened. There are many places of interest in the State, chief of which are: the Water Works at Sangwi, costing about eleven lacs and the Armoury Hall in the Old Palace. There is a Municipality at Akalkot and Taluka Local Board. The scheme of opening a Central Bank at Akalkot is under consideration. Town Planning and removal of congestion in the town is going on rapidly. A development Scheme of town-extension is in progress and all possible facilities are being given for the same to the public.

Dewan : RAO SAHEB V. B. PARULEKAR, B.A.

AUNDH : SHRIMANT BHAVANRAO SHRINIWASRAO *alias* BALASAHEB PANT PRATINIDHI, the Raja of Aundh, is a graduate of the Bombay University and a treaty Raja. His age is 70 and he is married to Shrimati Saubhagyawati Ramabai Saheb *alias* Maisaheb from the Rode family of Poona.

Heir-apparent: SHRIMANT BHAGWANTRAO *alias* BAPUSAHEB is 19 years of age. He is the grandson of the Rajasaheb.



Shrimant Rajasaheb is alive to the rapid progress going on in the civilized world. A Legislative Assembly was established in the State in 1924. Its strength consists of 26 members with a predominating popular element. A notable feature of the Assembly is that it includes one female member. It passes the annual Budget and has wide legislative powers.

By the Aundh State Act passed in 1931, a Darbar has been formed to run the administration. It is a miniature Executive council and consists of the Dewan of Aundh and a Minister appointed from the elected members of the Legislative Assembly. The Rajasaheb takes considerable interest in Rural Uplift and is making vigorous efforts in that direction. He is utilizing the knowledge and experience gained from his recent visit to Europe in solving rural and agricultural problems.

Shrimant Rajasaheb is a keen student of drawing and painting and has edited Pictorial Verul, Pictorial Ajanta, Pictorial Ramayana and the Life of Shivaji in three picture volumes. He also takes great interest in physical culture and has written in English a book on the subject called "Surya Namaskars," which has become very popular throughout India and abroad.

The State possesses an independent High Court. Most of the villages have Village Panchayats.



BALSAN: SHRI RANA RAN
BAHADUR SINGH, JANDAIVE
BAHADUR, RULER OF
BALSAN STATE, (Simla Hills),
Punjab.

Born : February, 1905.

Married : 1925.

Educated : Privately, passing
a number of foreign and Punjab
University Examinations.
Received training in Revenue,
Judicial and Forestry.

Succeeded his father in May,
1936.

Area of the State : 151 square
miles.

The State is about thirty miles from Simla, situated on the eastern bank of the Giri River. The country is fertile and beautifully wooded with fine forests of Deodar, blue pines and Silver firs. It is a primæval type of State where the people were, until recently, governed by word of mouth by the Rana, and it is well known for its chivalry, long standing loyalty to the Crown and traditional affability between the rulers and the ruled.

Both as an heir-apparent and the ruler of the State the Rana Saheb has played an important role in the welfare of his people and the organization of the State. During the lifetime of his father he carried out many changes in the State, provided free education and various other amenities to the people, acquired various properties and in fact, it was due to his efforts that Balsan turned towards modern civilization.

His short period of one and a half years' reign has been eventful. He has not only granted numerous reforms to the subjects of Balsan State but his installation boons have been most enthusiastically received by the public. Immediately after his accession the Rana Saheb was given the independent control of his forests by the Government as a mark of his excellent forest administration and for his various activities in the State and outside. He has been awarded a medal by His Majesty the King Emperor.

The Rana Saheb is a fine huntsman, a diligent scholar and has besides the preparation of the English History of the State to his credit.

Residence : Darbar, Balsan & Waverly Estate, Simla.

Private Secretary : Mr. P. N. Sharma.

DHENKANAL: RAJA SREE SREE SANKAR PRATAP SINGH DEO MAHINDRA BAHADUR Vaidyasagar is the present Ruler of Dhenkanal, a full fledged progressive State in the E. S. Agency, conspicuous for its traditional devotion and loyalty to the British Crown.

Born: 1904.

Succeeded: In 1918 and assumed the reins of Government in 1925.

Education: In Rajkumar College, Raipur where he passed the Diploma examination with distinction, being the only Oriya Ruler to obtain the Gold Medal, studied up to B. A. in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and then abroad in London and Vienna.

Married: The eldest daughter of the Ruler of Seraikella of Rathor origin.

The present Ruler belongs to the famous Kachhuawa Rajput family and enjoys the hereditary title of Mahindra Bahadur. An enlightened administrator, he has inaugurated an independent High Court, also an Executive Council presided over by himself. He has abolished forced labour prevailing in the state from time immemorial, and introduced free compulsory education and schemes of rural reconstruction. Scout and Girl Guides movements have progressed rapidly under his guidance as Chief Scout and under the Rani Saheba's Commissionership of the Girl Guides Association. She represented India at the 25th anniversary of Girls Scouting in the United States of America. A member of the Headquarters in India, the Ruler was appointed by H.E. the Viceroy to lead the Indian Scout Contingent to the World Jamboree in Holland and was one of the delegates of the British Empire at the 9th Biennial International Scouts Conference at the Hague.

Area: 1,463 Sq. miles.

Population: 284,328.

The State is rich in forests full of many varieties of butterflies, birds, and wild animals such as deer, panther, bison, etc. There are two sanitariums, the Kapilas and the Saptasajya Hills. Joranda Gadi is the religious seat and centre of the great and famous Mahim cult which originated here.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President: The Ruler.

Vice-President and Judicial Member:

DEWAN BAHADUR D. N. DAS, B.A.

Home and Development Member: RAJKUMAR S. P. SINGH DEO, B.A., B.L.

Private Secretary: PANDIT BAMDEB RATH.





ILOL : THAKOR SHREE SHIV-SINHJI VIJAYSINHJI ZALA MAKWANA, the Ruling Chief of Ilol State in the Sabar Kantha Agency under the Western India States Agency.

Born on the 31st December 1910.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 18th October 1927.

Ascended to the Gadi on the 1st April 1935, with full jurisdictional powers appertaining to the State.

Married : Shrimati Sajanba, daughter of the Thakor of Ranapur under Vijapur Mahal of the Baroda Government.

Educated : At the Scott College, Sadra, for 7 years. Thereafter proceeded to England in

company of Col. Gordon, the then Political Agent of the old Mahi-Kantha Agency, from where he returned, equipped with higher education, ideal training and the varied experience necessary for an Indian Ruler, after about 4 years. He is free from any vice and worldly temptations. He chose to live a life of a bachelor until he assumed the powers of his State.

Rule of primogeniture prevails.

Area : 19 square miles.

Revenue : Rs. 55,000.

Population : 4,662.

There are stone quarries and mines of white, yellow and red clay deposits. Cotton is also produced in the State.

Almost every village has a primary school where education is imparted free. In Ilol itself there are primary schools for boys and girls and also for the depressed classes. There is also one English school.

There is also a State Hospital, advantage of which is taken not only by State subjects, but also by those of adjoining States.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

State Karbhari : Mr. Maknaji Kuberji Solanki.

State Nyayadhikari : Mr. Harilal J. Trivedi.

ORIGIN.

The Ruling family belongs to the Surya Vanshi Zala Makwana clan. The present Ruler is the descendant of Vijayapal, the son of Kesar Makwana and grandson of Vihas who is said to be the descendant of the original man, born from the mouth of Rushi Markand.

JAMKHANDI: RAJA SHRIMANT SHANKARRAO APPASAHEB PATWARDHAN, RAJA SAHEB of Jamkhandi.

Born: 1906.

Invested with full powers in May 1926.

Educated in the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and then privately.

Married in 1924 Shrimant Soubhagyavati Lilavatibai Saheb, Ranisaheb of Jamkhandi, daughter of Madhavrao Moreswar, the late Chief, the Pant Amatya of Bavda.

Heir: SHRIMANT PARASHURAMRAO BHAUSAHEB, the Yuvraj now in his thirteenth year.

Daughter: Shrimant Indira Raje *alias* Taisaheb, now in her twelfth year.

Area of State: 524 square miles.

Population: 114,282.

Revenue: Rs. 10,06,715.

Capital Town: Jamkhandi.

The State for purposes of administration is divided into two Talukas, Jamkhandi and Kundgol and three Thanas, Wathar, Pathakal and Dhavalpuri. The present Ruler has been pleased to institute a separate High Court Bench and the judicial and the executive branches of the administration have been separated. He has also gone ahead in the matter of popularising the administration by the inauguration of a Representative Assembly of the people. Elementary and secondary education has all along been free in the State. The present Ruler has made even Higher Collegiate Education free for his subjects by providing for fifty free scholarships every year in the Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona, so named in beloved memory of his revered father, the late Captain Sir Parashuramrao Bhau Saheb. He is also the elected President of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, Poona. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the present Ruler on the birthday of His late Majesty the King Emperor, in June 1935. The Rajasaheb is one of the recipients of His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal. The Rajasaheb has had the benefit of an extensive tour of the Continent of Europe. He attended the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth and is a recipient of the Coronation Medal.

The Rajasaheb has been a representative member of the Princes Chamber for Group IV for the last nine years. The State has provided for free Medical Aid.

Diwan: RAO BAHADUR R. K. BHAGWAT. He is also the *ex-officio* President of the Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly and Collector and District Magistrate.

Nyayamantri: MR. B. B. MAHABAL, B.A., LL.B. He is also the High Court Judge.

Private Secretary: MR. M. B. MAHAJAN, B.A., LL.B.





JASDAN : DARBAR SHREE
ALA KHACHAR, the present
Ruler of Jasdán.

Born : on 4th November 1905.

Educated : at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has passed the Diploma examination.

Succeeded to the Gadi in June 1919, and assumed the reins of State administration on 1st December 1924.

Jasdán is the premier Kathi State and the Rulers are Saketiya Suryavanshi Kshatriyas, being descendants of Katha, the younger son of the Suryavanshi Maharaja Karan Shruta, of Ayodhya.

The Kathis have, since their advent to this Province, effected a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential tribes on the westernmost coast of India.

Heir : YUVRAJ SHREE SHIVRAJKUMAR, born 9th October 1930.

Second Son : RAJKUMAR SHREE PRATAPKUMAR, born 28th November 1937.

Area of the State : 296 square miles including about 13 square miles of non-jurisdictional territory.

Population : 36,632 including non-jurisdictional territory.

Revenue : (gross) Rs. six lacs nearly.

All education is free throughout the State.

Medical relief at the Hospital, etc., is also supplied free.

Importation of liquor is prohibited.

Cultivators are granted permanent heritable tenure with rights of full ownership over their holdings and are protected against usury by special rules for settlement of money-lenders' claims.

Village Panchayats have been introduced in twenty villages with a non-official president.

STATE COUNCIL.

President :

RAJKUMAR SHREE AMRA KHACHAR.

Members :

MR. CHHELSHANKER LAKSHMISHANKER BAKSHI, B.A., LL.B.

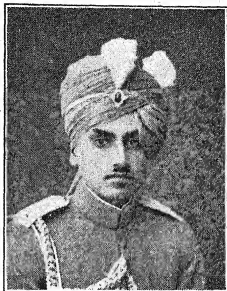
MR. RAMRAO TRAMBAKRAO NIKTE, B.A.

JATH: SUB-LT. RAJA
SHRIMANT VIJAYASINHRAO
RAMRAO *alias* BABASAHEB
DAFLE, R.I.N., Raja of Jath
State.

Born on 21st July 1909.

Ascended the Gadi on 12th
January 1929.

Family History: Jath is one
of the ancient Satara States.
The Ruling family claims
descent from Satvajirao Chavan,
Patil of Daflapur to whom a
Deshmukhi Watan was granted
by Ali Adilshah, King of Bijapur
in 1670. The Jahagirs of Jath
and Karajagi Paraganas were
conferred upon him by King
Adilshaha of Bijapur in the
year 1680.



The Raja Saheb was educated for some time in the Deccan College
when he was suddenly called back owing to the serious illness of his
father the late lamented Shrimant Ramrao Amritrao *alias* Abasaheb
Dafle. He exercises full control over the administration of the State.
During the short period of his rule he has evinced keen interest in
the welfare of his subjects by introducing various reforms such as an
independent High Court, a Local Board, etc.

Married: Shrimant Lilavati Raje, the eldest daughter of the
late Rajesaheb of Akalkot in 1929.

In 1932, he visited England to attend the Third Round Table
Conference on the invitation of the Secretary of State for India. He is
an all round sportsman and a good cricketer. He takes keen interest
in Scouting.

Recently he was appointed sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian
Navy and has already undergone the requisite course of Naval Training.

Capital: JATH.

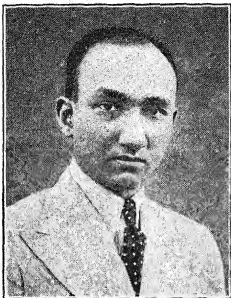
Population: 91,099.

It is midway between Miraj and Bijapur and is in direct political
relation with the Government of India through the Deccan States
Agency.

Area: 981 square miles.

Revenue: Rs. 4,25,000.

Dewan: Rao Bahadur V. M. Karnik, B.A.



KAWARDHA : THAKUR DHARMRAJ SINGH, the present ruler of Kawardha State.

Born : 18th August 1910. Educated with his younger brother Kumar Padamraj Singh at the Raj-Kumar College Raipur from where both of them took their diplomas.

Married the daughter of Thakur Janardan Singh a noble and premier Jagirdar of Maihar State (Central India) in February 1932. *Heir* apparent born on the 18th October 1932, second son on 26th February 1936. Invested with full Ruling powers on the 15th April 1932.

Kawardha State lies on the North-West corner of the Chhattisgarh plain and the

adjacent hills. About one-sixth of the area is forest and the rest is fairly open country. The name of Kawardha is a corruption of Kabir-dham meaning the seat of Saint Kabir who flourished as a great religious reformer in the fifteenth century.

The present ruling family of Kawardha State trace their descent from the Raj-gond rulers of Mandla. The founder of the State was Mahabali Singh—a brother of the Zemindar of Pandaria (Bilaspur District) and the State was granted to him in recognition of his military services, by Raghoji Bhonsla the then Bhonsla King of Nagpur. In 1863 Bahadur Singh was recognized as Chief of Kawardha but died shortly afterwards. Thakur Jadunath Singh who succeeded his uncle Thakur Rajpal Singh in 1891 died on 4th February 1920 leaving 2 sons. The elder, Thakur Dharmraj Singh, the present Chief succeeded him.

A sum of Rs.2,000 was contributed by the Ruling Chief towards His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund. A first class hospital with all the modern medical equipments has already been constructed at the head quarters of the State at an approximate cost of Rs. 50,000 and named the "Silver Jubilee Hospital" to commemorate the Jubilee of His Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty King George V. Over and above this a remission of Rs. 25,000 was made as a measure of relief to the subjects on the occasion of Jubilee celebrations. The present Chief is a very progressive ruler who is greatly interested in the welfare of his subjects.

There are two Zemindaries, Bhonda and Rengakhar in the State.

Area in square miles, 805. *Population*, 72,820. *Average Annual revenue* of last three years, Rs. 2,68,503. *Tribute payable to the Imperial Government*, Rs. 30,000. *Capital*, Kawardha.

Dewan : Thakur Ramnazar Singh of Gaura, M.R.R.S. (Cal.).

K EONJHAR : RAJA SHRI
BALABHADRA NARAYAN
BHUNJ DEO, Ruling Chief
of Keonjhar State (Eastern
States Agency).

Born : On the 26th De-
cember 1905.

Ascended the Gadi : On the
12th August 1926.

Educated : At the Rajku-
mar College, Raipur, C. P.

Married : In June 1929,
Rani Saheba Srimati Manoja
Manjari Devi, daughter of the
Raja & Ruling Chief of
Kharsawan State, Eastern
States Agency.

Heir : TIKAYAT SHRI
NRUSINGHA NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO.

Brother : CHOTARAI LALKSHMI NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO, B.A.

Area of the State : 3,217 square miles. *Population :* 460,609.

Gross Revenue : Rs. 15,05,415.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Diwan : RAI BAHADUR JUGAL KISHORE TRIPATHI, M.A.

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Forest Officer : MR. E. S. HIGHER, M. B. E.

State Judge : RAI SAHEB SASHIBHUSAN SARKAR.

State Engineer : RAI SAHEB JADAB CHANDRA TALPATRA.

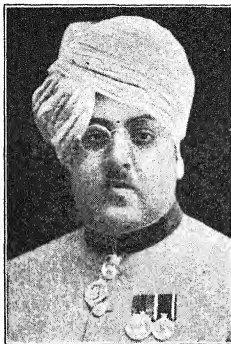
Chief Medical Officer & Jail Superintendent : DR. D. C. SEALY.

Sadar Sub-Division : BABU KRISHNA CHARAN MAHANTY,
B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Champua Sub-Division : BABU RAGHUNANDAN TRIVEDI,
B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Anandpur Sub-Division : BABU KANHAICHARAN DAS, S.D.O.

Superintendent of Police : BABU PRADYUMNA KUMAR BANERJEE.



K EONTHAL : RAJA
SHREE HEMENDRA SEN
BAHADUR, C.S.I. (1936).
Raja of Keonthal belongs to the
"Chandra Bansi" clan of
Rajputs and the family suffix is
"Sen."

Born : 21st January, 1905.
Ascended the gadi in 1916
and assumed full powers on 3rd
March, 1926.

Educated at Aitchison Chiefs'
College, Lahore.

Heir-apparent : Tika Shree
Hitendra Singhji; second son :
Rajkumar Shree Dalip Singhji.

The State is exempt from
payment of tribute. The here-
ditary title of Raja was conferred
upon the Ruler of the State in
recognition of the services ren-
dered by the State during the
Mutiny. The late Raja Shree
Bejai Sen Bahadur was present

at the Imperial Coronation Durbar of 1911 at Delhi. In the Great War
he offered his personal services and the resources of his State which were
greatly appreciated by the Government. The Ruler of the State is
entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy and has also the
privilege of taking his Staff Officer with him to the official Viceregal
functions. The Keonthal Durbar has precedence over the gun salute
Chiefs of Friddkot, Suket, Chamba and Loharu and ranks sixth amongst
the Punjab Hill States and twelfth among Indian States in the Punjab.
The State has been visited by nearly all the Viceroys.

The present Ruler has carried out various reforms in the State.
He suppressed slavery among the low caste and abolished begar system
throughout the State; has raised the standard of free education up to
Middle Standard in the State and introduced the Scout Movement.
He also reorganized the State Police Force. The State forests were
released from Government management early in 1928 and full control
over the State forests was granted in 1937. He has introduced in the
State, under trained supervision, the modern medical system, *i.e.*,
Hospital, vaccination and sanitation, and has also connected the State
capital with the outer world by telephonic communication in addi-
tion to the local telephone system in the State and has also installed
free water supply in the State capital.

The Ruling family is connected by relations to Tehri-Garhwal,
Jubbhal, Alipura, Sayla, Dhami, Kuthar, Bilaspur, Vizianagram,
Khairigarh in Oudh and Orchha.

Tributary Estates to Keonthal : Koti, Theog, Madhan, Ghund
and Retesh, who are subordinate to the State and pay annual tributes.

Area : 186 square miles.

Population : 25,560.

Revenue : Rs.1,50,000.

Capital : Junga.

Summer residence : Hawbuck Grange, Simla East.

K HAIRAGARH : RAJA
BIRENDRA BAHADUR
SINGH, RAJA SAHIB
of Khairagarh State.

Born : 9th November
1914.

Succeeded to the Gadi : On
the 22nd October 1918 on
the demise of his father Raja
Lal Bahadur Singh.

Was invested with Ruling
Powers at the Investiture
Durbār on the 10th December
1935 by the Agent to the
Governor General, Eastern
States, Ranchi. Visited
England and attended the
Coronation of Their Imperial
Majesties in May 1937.



Educated : At the Rajkumar College, Raipur and the Mayo
College, Ajmer.

Married : On the 28th May 1934, the daughter of the late
Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh Ju Deo, C.I.E., of the Pertabgarh
Estate (Oudh).

Recreations : Shooting, Tennis, Cricket.

Area of State : 931 square miles.

Population : 157,400.

Revenue : Rs. 6,70,000.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan : RAO SAHIB M. G. GHOOI, B.A., LL.B.

Private Secretary : RANA SAHEB KHARAG JUNG BAHADUR.

Naib Dewan : MR. PYARE LAL NAGAR, M.A., LL.B.

Chief Staff Officer : LIEUT. RANA JHALAK JUNG BAHADUR,
(10th Madras Battalion).

Chief Medical Officer and ex-officio Superintendent, Jail :
CAPT. BRIJ LAL SAHI, M.B.B.S., A.I.R.O.

Superintendent of Police : MR. GHULAM AHMED KHAN.

Judicial Secretary : MR. B. B. BISWAS, B.A., B.L.

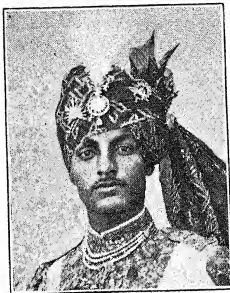
Household Comptroller : LAL BIJAI BAHADUR SINGH.

A. D. C. : THAKUR NILAMBER SINGH SAHEB.

Controller of Shikarkhana : KAJI JIVENDRA BAHADUR.

Forest Officer : MR. S. C. BOSE.

State Engineer : MR. BALBHADRA LAL.



MANAVADAR : KHAN SAHEB GULAM MOINUDDIN KHAN, Ruler of Manavadar State and Bantva, is a descendant of the illustrious Babi (Usman Zai Pathan) family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat.

Born : On the 22nd December 1911. Invested with full ruling powers on the 21st November 1931. *Educated :* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married : In October 1933 Nawab Begum Qudsia Siddiqua Begum, daughter of the Heir-apparent to the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol.

The Khan Saheb is an all-round sportsman and specialises in Hockey and Cricket. He repre-

sented India in the Western Asiatic Games held in New Delhi in 1934 and was selected captain of the Western Indian States Cricket Association's Team for the Inter-Provincial Trials of 1935.

Fatima Siddiqua Begum Saheba, revered mother of the Khan Saheb, is the first lady in Kathiawar to take the reins of the State during the minority of the Khan Saheb during the period 1918 to 1931; she was awarded the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Gold Medal by the Government for her administrative genius amply evinced during the Regency.

Lt. Nawabzada Abdul Hamid Khan of the 10/6th Rajputana Rifles is the only brother of the Khan Saheb.

Heir-apparent : Nawabzada Mohamed Aslam Khan born on the 15th March 1935.

The State imparts free education to boys and girls and every village is provided with a school where free primary education is given. An up-to-date Hospital cares for the poor classes.

The State enjoys full criminal and civil powers.

Area of the State : 107 square miles. *Population :* 32,000.

Revenue : Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

STATE OFFICERS.

Dewan : K. S. MOHAMMAD BADRUDDIN, B.A.
Revenue Commissioner : SARDAR MALIK FAKHRUDDIN.
Sar-Nyayadhish : M. JAMILUDDIN GHAUSI, M.A., LL.B.
Private Secretary : S. A. KADRI.
Chief Medical Officer : T. A. SHAH, L.M.&S.
Nyayadhish : B. N. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.
Police Superintendent : KHAN BAHADUR N. BABI.
Chief Secretary : WALI MOHAMED MOMIN.
Staff Officer : S. M. HUSSAIN.
Assistant Chief Secretary : M. HASHAM ALI.
Assistant Private Secretary : S. M. SULEMAN.

MANSA : RAOLJI SHREE SAJJANSINHJI, the present Ruler of Mansa State. *Age*: 29 years. Succeeded to the Gadi on 4th January 1934. *Educated*: At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Mansa is a state in the Western India States Agency, having political relation through the Political Agent at Sadra. The ruling house of Mansa is lineally descended from the illustrious Vanraj Chavda who, in 764 A.D., ruled over Gujarat with his capital at Anhilvad-Patan, and according to a statement of an Arabian traveller quoted in the Ras-Mala, he was one of the four great kings of the world.

The present ruler's father Raolji Shree Takhtasinhji ruled Mansa for 37 years. He took great interest in the plantation of mango trees and in general agricultural development. He visited Europe in 1928, and while in England attended the sittings of the Round Table Conference.



The present Raolji is married to the youngest daughter of Captain His Highness Maharana Shree Sir Amarsinhji, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharana Rajsaheb of Wankaner. The Raolji and his Ranisabeha travelled extensively in Europe and America during 1935-36.

The eldest sister of the present ruler is married to His Highness Maharavalji Shree Sir Indrasinhji, K.C.I.E., of Bansda, and the younger sister to the Yuvaraj Saheb of Lakhtar. K. S. Yeshwatsinhji, brother of the ruler, has obtained the Higher Diploma of the Mayo College. The second brother, K. S. Himmatsinhji, is a graduate of the Oxford University.

Area of the State : 25 square miles.

Population : 17,000. *Annual income* : Rs. 1,50,000.

Mansa is to the North-East of Ahmedabad and is three miles distant from Makakhad, a railway station on G. B. S. Railway.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Dewan : Mr. Kashavlal K. Oza, B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhish : Mr. Bhalchandra M. Desai, M.A., LL.B.

Medical Officer : Mr. S. V. Mohile, M.B.B.S.

Personal Secretary : K. S. Dolatsinhji.



MIRAJ: (JR.) MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR MADHAVRAO HARIHARRAO *alias* BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C. I.E., the present ruler of Miraj Junior State, is the 2nd son of late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the chiefship of the Miraj Junior State, and was adopted in December 1899, by Lady Parwatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Laxmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899.

Born: In 1889.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Assumption of Powers: Was invested with full powers on the 17th of March 1909.

Caste: Chitpawan Brahman.

Marriage: Married Shrimati Thakutaisaheb, daughter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Bareilly.

Has three sons and three daughters.

Heir-Apparent: Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao *alias* Balasaheb, born in 1909 on the 3rd December. Married.

Other sons: 2nd son Kumar Hariharrao *alias* Dadasaheb, born in 1911 on 23rd May.

3rd son Kumar Krishnarao *alias* Appasaheb, born in 1916 on 9th May.

Recreation: Daily Muscular Exercise, Tennis and Shikar.

Area: 196½ square miles.

Population: 40,686.

Revenue: Rs. 3,68,515.

Tribute: The State pays an Annual Tribute of Rs. 6,412-8-0 to the British Government.

Capital Town: Budhgaon (5 miles from Sangli).

Official: Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, B.A., LL.B., Diwan of the State, is the Ruler's sole Minister.

Other particulars: The Ruler received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911 and he was made a K.C.I.E. on the 23rd June 1936.

He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The Miraj Junior State has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India, with effect from the 1st April 1933.

The Resident of Kolhapur is also the Resident for this State.

This State is a full-powered State. It can try its own subjects as well as the subjects of other States for capital offences and can make its own legislature.

PHALTAN: MAJOR
RAJA SHRIMANT MALO-
JIRAO MUDHOJIRAO *alias*
NANASAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR,
Maratha (Kshatriya), Raja of
Phaltan, (Deccan States Agency.)

Born: 11th September 1896.

Educated at: Kolhapur and
Rajkot; obtained Diploma of
the Rajkumar College.

Married: 18th December
1913 Shri-Abaisaheb, daughter of
Shrimant Raja Shambhusinhrao
Amarsinhrao Jadhavrao, First
Class Sardar, Malegaon, Bk.,
District Poona.

Date of Succession: 15th
November 1917.

Heir: Shrimant Pratapsinh
alias Bapusaheb. *Born:* 13th
July 1923.

The State dates its origin from the latter part of the 13th century, and there have been no changes in the Ruling Family to the present day. The House of Naik Nimbalkars is famous in Maratha history. It was connected by several matrimonial alliances with the House of Bhonsales to which the great Shivaji belonged.

The State is a full-powered State with powers of life and death. It is in direct political relations with the Government of India since April 1, 1933. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Ruler on the 1st January 1936.

Shrimant Raja Saheb takes keen interest in the administration of the State. He granted a Constitution to the State in 1929 by promulgating the Government of Phaltan State Act, 1929, whereby Legislative and Executive Councils were established in the State. He visited London in 1933 when his Dewan, Rao Saheb K. V. Godbole, gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of Akalkot, Aundh, Bhore, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad (Sr.), Miraj (Sr.), Miraj (Jr.), Phaltan and Ramdurg States in the Deccan States Agency. Shrimant Raja Saheb is a Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes since 1933 and represents Akalkot, Aundh, Bhore, Jath, Phaltan and Surgana Group of States.

Area of State: 397 sq. miles.

Population: 58,761 (1931).

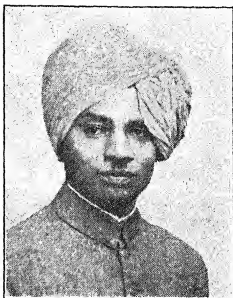
Revenue: Rs. 5,70,000 (based on the average of the past five years).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, *President*.

MR. S. H. KHER, B.A., LL.B., Revenue Member, *Vice-President*.

MR. B. L. LIKHITE, M.A., LL.B., Finance Member.





SANDUR: RAJA SHRI-MANT YESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE, MAMLAHATMADAR SENAPATHI, Ruler of Sandur.

Born: 1908. Ascended the Gadi in 1928, Assumed the reins of Government in 1930.

Married: On 22nd December 1929 the eldest daughter of Umadat-Ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra, Major Maloji Narsingh Rao Shitole Deshmukh, Rustamjung Bahadur of Gwalior.

Heir Apparent: Shrimant Yuvraj Morar Rao Raje Ghorpade, born 7th December 1931.

Second Son: Rajkumar Shri Ranjit Singh, born 16th February 1933.

Daughter: Princess Shri Nirmala Raje, born 8th February 1934.

Third Prince: Rajkumar Shri Vijaya Singh Raje, born 18th October 1937.

SANDUR is the only Mahratta State in South India in direct political relations with the Government of India. It is bounded on all sides by the British District of Bellary except the South where its frontier touches that of Mysore. The Ruling House of Sandur is known by the family name of "GOOTYKER GHORPADE." This State was conquered in early eighteenth century by Raja Siddoji Rao Ghorpade. His son Raja Morar Rao Ghorpade is renowned in history as the famous "CHIEF OF GOOTY," and held sway over the Mahratta possessions South of Coleroon. During the time of Raja Morar Rao Ghorpade, the State reached the zenith of its territorial expansion. In the Carnatic and Mysore Wars in which the East India Company were engaged in the middle of the eighteenth century, Morar Rao, as the staunchest ally of the British, rendered valuable assistance to the British from time to time notably in the famous siege of Arcot and Trichinopoly and also against Hyder in 1769.

This family was held in high esteem by the British and included in the Treaty of 1782 with Mysore, by which the British Government reserved to themselves the liberty to reinstate Morar Rao's family in the Country of Gooty, which Hyder had seized during the time of Morar Rao who died in 1776. The present extent of the State is but a corner of the country of Gooty, which was reconquered in 1790 by Venkatrao on behalf of Siddoji, the grandson of Morar Rao from Tipu Sultan.

The Peshwa who had for long coveted very much the conquest of Sandur prevailed on the East India Company to demand the surrender of Sandur in 1817 on the pretence that the Ruler of Sandur was one of his refractory vassals, whom the East India Company were

bound by the Treaty of Bassein (1817) to reduce. But, when it was noticed that the Ruler of Sandur was never a vassal of the Peshwa, but that he was an "independent Prince" before the Treaty of Bassein, his former territory was restored to him in 1818, on the only condition that there should be free passage to British troops and surrender of offenders from the British territory, and that there should be no interference whatever with the internal administration of the State. These relations continue to the present day. The State possesses powers of life and death and is unfettered in the exercise of its sovereignty. The State pays no tribute to the Crown and is free

from all pecuniary demands.

The Ruler is the fountain-head of all authority, Judicial, Administrative, and Legislative. The Government of the State is conducted

by an Executive Council. To help the Government, a State Council has been constituted in 1931 with a predominant non-official majority possessing the right to initiate legislation, to move Resolutions and ask questions. A Chief Court has been constituted under the Sandur Chief Court Act (II of 1932) and arrangements have been made with the Madras Government whereby the District and Sessions Judge Ex-officio, Bellary is appointed



*Shrimant Morar Rao Ghorpade,
Heir-apparent.*

by the Ruler as the Nyayadhis of the Sandur Chief Court.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President:

SHRIMANT SARDAR B. Y. RAJE GHORPADE.

Members:

Mr. V. NARASIMHARAO, M.A. (*Political Secretary*).

Mr. G. B. DESHMUKH (*Huzur Secretary*).

Mr. A. B. PUNDE (*General Secretary to Government*).

State Adviser:

R. M. DESHMUKH, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.



TALCHER : Raja K. C. B. Harichandan, the present Ruler of Talcher State, Eastern States Agency.

Born : 9th June 1880.

Succeeded on 18th December 1891. Assumed ruling powers on 9th June 1901.

The State of Talcher was established at the end of the 12th Century by Raja Naranhari Singh Deo, a scion of the Raja Thakur family of Jaipur. The Rajas of Talcher never submitted to the sovereignty of Puri or the Maharathas and they all along maintained their independence. The British Government recognised their independence and entered into treaty relations with the great-grandfather of the present Ruler in 1803. Raja

Dayanidhi Birabar Harichandan helped the British Government with his troops in quelling the Angul rebellion. The present ruler placed himself and the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government during the Great War, he also helped in quelling the Daspalla and Keonjhar rebellions.

The administration of the State is conducted under the personal supervision of the Raja Sahib. He is easily accessible to all his subjects and gives a patient hearing to those who seek redress from him. He takes keen interest in improving the administration and conducting it on modern lines.

The State maintains an independent judiciary. There is a Municipality at the headquarters of the State which is controlled by a Committee of Officials and non-officials. Roads are lighted by electricity. Education is compulsory in the State. There are 75 primary Schools, one H.E. School and one Sanskrit Vidyalaya. There are six dispensaries including one travelling dispensary and one Ayurvedic Dispensary.

The State is noted for its coal mines which cover 224 square miles of which 8 square miles are now being worked by Railways and a Bengal English Firm. There is a match factory in the State. Its productions find extensive sale in the East Coast Section.

Area of the State : 399 square miles. Population : 69,702 souls.

Annual Income : Rs. 9,56,359 (gross).

Heir-apparent : Yuvraj Sree Hruday Chandra Deb, born on 27th February 1902. Educated in Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, at present in charge of the Judiciary in the State.

Pattayei : Promode Chandra Deb, second son of the Ruler and Revenue Minister, State Magistrate and Chief Executive Officer.

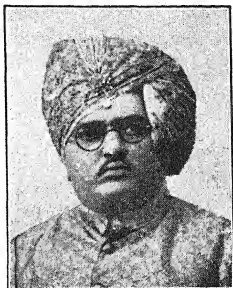
Secretary : Babu J. Mishra.

VADIA: DARBAR SHRI SURAGWALA SAHEB, the present Chief of Vadia State, Western Kathiawar Agency, is aged 33. He belongs to Virani Branch of Kathis. The Kathis once dominated the whole province of Kathiawar and the province since then, has been named Kathiawar.

Area : 92 square miles.

Revenue : Rs. 3 lakhs.

The Darbar Saheb was married to A. S. Kunvarbaisaheb in 1921 and has two sons and two daughters. The rule of primogeniture governs the succession. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Krashnakumar Saheb is aged 7 and is getting educational training at the hands of an experienced and competent retired Educational Officer of W. I. S. Agency, Rao Saheb M. S. Dwivedi.



The Darbar Saheb has earned the reputation of a progressive and benevolent ruler. He takes personal and keen interest in the administration of the state. Reforms of far-reaching importance—medical, social, economic, educational and political are inaugurated by him.

The Subjects of the State enjoy the benefits of free education, free medical relief, Child Marriage Restriction Act, the Farmers' Relief Act, the State Bank, prohibition and the electric power house.

The Growth of industrial concerns are adding to the prosperity of trade and commerce. Match-factory, oil mill and ginning factories are among other industrial concerns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

State Karbhari : MR. LAXMICHAND K. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.,
ADVOCATE.

Tutor & Companion

to Heir-apparent : RAO SAHEB M. S. DWIVEDI, M.A., S.T.C.D.

Nyayadhish : MR. KUSUMRAI J. DEWAN, B.A., LL.B.

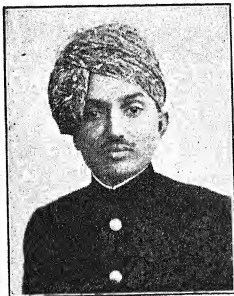
Chief Medical Officer : DR. KHODIDAS J. PANCHOLY, L.C.P.S.

Hazur Secretary : MR. HATHIBHAI R. VANK.

Private Secretary : MR. RAMBHAI D. PATGIR.

Bank Manager &

Treasury Officer : MR. PANACHAND BHAWAN SANGANI.



VIJAYNAGAR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO SHRI HAMIR SINGHJI SAHEB BAHADUR, Vijaynagar State, a second class State enjoying plenary powers.

The rulers are the descendants of Jaichand, the last Rathod Raja of Kanouj, and belong to the famous section known in history as the Solar Race.

Born : 3rd January 1904.

Date of Succession : 27th June 1916.

Installed on the Gadi : 26th October 1924.

Educated : At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Area of the State : About 175 sq. miles. Population 8,491.

Married : The daughter of the nephew of His Highness the late Maharaja Dhiraja Shri Maharana Saheb Sir Fatehsinhji of Udaipur, and on her demise again married the daughter of the late Raja Saheb Shri Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singhji of Sohawal State in Central India.

Recreation : Shooting, Riding, Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Football.

Heir-apparent : MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRATAP SINGHJI SAHEB, born on 24th September, 1930.

Places of Interest : SHRI VIRESHWAR MAHADEV, with most charming and natural scenes on the hill side.

Political Relations : With the Government of India, through the Hon'ble the Resident in the States of Western India, Rajkot.

Private Secretary : MAHARAJ SHRI GULABSINGHJI SAHEB.

Chief Medical Officer : DR. J. M. DWIVEDI, L.C.P.S. (Bom.)

AMOD: SIRDAR NAWAB SIR NAHARSINGJI ISHWARSINGJI, M.L.A., 1st Class Sirdar of Gujarat and Thakore Saheb of Amod in the District of Broach in the Presidency of Bombay.

Born : 2nd April 1877.

Ascended the gadi on the 9th May 1901.

Married to the daughters of the Thakor Sahebs of Nepad and Virpur and the sister of the Thakor Saheb of Kerwada.

Total annual revenue :

Rs. 1,53,541.

Area of holdings : 18,985 acres.

Member of Bombay Legislative Council for 9 years, first elected in 1909 as a representative of the Talukdars and Sardars of Gujarat and was also elected by the Mahomedan community to the Legislative Assembly of Delhi for four years from 1931. He went on tour in Europe in 1933, visiting Italy, Switzerland, France, England and Scotland where he studied the problem of County Councils and Agriculture. He was presented to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India in August 1933. Honorary 1st Class Magistrate for many years. President of the Broach District Local Board for some considerable time.

Recognized as a leader of the Muslim Community and was elected President of All-India Moslem Rajputs Conference held at Ambala in 1930, and at present standing President of that Body. Also elected President of the Anjuman Himayate Islam 41st Anniversary, Lahore, in 1927 which attracted a gathering of more than a lakh of people.

In the order of precedence has the privilege of being the head of the Molesalam Garasias in Gujarat. Head among the Thakores in the district of Broach. Second among the Sirdars and Talukdars of Gujarat. Takes lively interest in the spread of education and Islamic philosophy. Has always stood for Hindu-Muslim Unity and sound liberal politics and social reform.

The distinguished title of "Nawab" was conferred in 1929 by His Majesty the King-Emperor in appreciation of various public services. His steadfast loyalty to the Throne and deep reverence for His Majesty the King-Emperor and Empress are well-known. He was knighted in the New Year, 1938.





ARCOT: NAWAB
AZIMJAH, UMDAT-
ULUMRA, SIRAJULUMRA,
AMIRULUMRA, MADARUL MULK,
UMDATUL MULK AZIMUD
DOWLA, ASADUD DOWLATHUL
INGLIZ, HIS HIGHNESS SIR
GHULAM MUHAMMAD ALI
KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.,
ZULFIKAR JUNG SIPAH SALAR,
Ameri-Arcot, or Prince of Arcot,
is the 35th in lineal descent
from Hazarath Caliph Omar,
the second successor of the
Great Prophet Muhammad
(peace be on Him). He is the
direct male descendant and
representative of the Sovereign
Ruler of the Carnatic, His late
Highness Nawab Wallajah
His Excellency Nawab
Anwaruddin Khan, father of

His Highness Nawab Wallajah, was appointed by the Nizam as the Viceroy of the Carnatic in 1744. In 1765 the Emperor of Delhi made His Highness Nawab Wallajah the independent Ruler of the Carnatic similar to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The treaty of Paris of 1763 also acknowledged him to be an independent ruler and ally of the King of England. In 1770 Admiral Sir John Lindsay arrived as the King of England's Minister to the Court of His Highness Nawab Wallajah. Sir John was succeeded by Sir Robert Harland. His Highness Nawab Wallajah was twice called upon by the King of England to perform the function of investiture with the Insignia of the Order of the Bath on Sir John Lindsay and Major-General Sir Eyre Coote in 1771 and on Sir Hector Munro in 1779. The then Rajahs of Tanjore, Travancore and Pudukkottah were his vassals. The Maharajahs of Travancore paid their quinquennial tribute till 1855.

Some of his ancestors were Kings of Kabul, and several of them belonged to the Abbasite dynasty who ruled Persia with conspicuous ability. After their advent in India they occupied high positions in the courts of the Moghul Emperors, Shajehan and Aurangzebe.

His Highness received his preliminary education under Mr. J. Creighton and thereafter at Newington Court of Wards Institution, Madras, under Mr. C. Morrison, M.A. He has two Sahibzadees unmarried. He received the title of Khan Bahadur when he was in his teens in 1897, and was created K.C.I.E. in 1909, G.C.I.E. in 1917, and received the title of "His Highness" in 1935. His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1928 with great eclat. His public activities have been many and manifold. In 1904-1906 he was a member of the Madras Legislative Council, and in 1910 was an elected member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Later again he was a member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination in 1916. He was present at the Allahabad Hindu-Muslim Conference of 1910,

held the responsible position of the President of the Madras Presidency Muslim League with great credit, and presided over the All-India Muslim League in 1910 at Delhi, on the invitation of His Highness the Aga Khan. He is a member of the Gymkhana Club, Madras and a life member of the Lawley Institute at Ootacamund, as also of the South Indian Athletic Association, Madras, and a Patron of the Madras Cosmopolitan Club. He has travelled over most of India. His great and conscientious labours in the service of the King and country will ever be remembered by both Muslims and Hindus alike. He rendered great and most distinguished services during the great war, which were suitably acknowledged by the then Viceroy of India, and by the Local Government. His Highness was a state guest at the last Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911. His Highness has a good income from his own property besides the title allowance that he gets from Government, for the upkeep of his position and also has his ancestral endowments in Trichinopoly, etc.

He enjoys in British India the unique honours of holding the English Title of Prince of Arcot created by Letters Patent in 1871 and of being the Premier nobleman and the recognised head of the Muslim Community in South India. He enjoys the privilege of an annual exchange of official visits with the Governor of Madras. He is exempt from attendance in Civil Courts of Law. He possesses three cannons to fire Salutes on important occasions. He is allowed to maintain an infantry guard and to have an escort of troops. The title of Nawab Begum Sahiba was conferred on His Highness' mother The Dowager Princess of Arcot in July 1892. The present residence of His Highness the Prince of Arcot called "Amir Mahal Palace" which belongs to the Government of Madras has been provided for the use of His Highness and for his successors to the title; from the time of His late Highness Sir Zahirud Dowlah Bahadur, G.C.S.I., the Second Prince of Arcot, the Government attends to the upkeep of the Palace.

In 1929 when His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad visited Madras His Highness entertained him to a Banquet at his Palace. Again when Lord Willingdon visited Madras in December 1933 as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, His Highness entertained him to lunch at Amir Mahal. It is customary for His Highness to send a Kharita to the out-going and the incoming Viceroys and receive reply Kharitas from them.

STAFF OFFICERS:

Chief of the Staff: KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD ANWAR SAHIB BAHADUR, Ex-Sheriff of Madras.

Dewan: KHAN SAHIB MUHAMMAD JAMALUDDIN SAHIB BAHADUR.

Private Secretary: KHAN BAHADUR M. A. K. AKHTAR SAHIB BAHADUR, M.R.A.S.

Sadrul Muham: SHAMSHUL ULAMA MOULVI M.A.R. SHATIR SAHIB BAHADUR.

Durbar Physician: HAKIM MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN SAHIB, Ghias.
Aide-de-Camp: LIEUTENANT K. K. AIYYANNA, I.T.F., 14th Coorg Battalion.

Commandant: LIEUT. C. G. POOVIAH, Ex. 14th Coorg Battalion.

Adjutant: C. NATARAJAN, Ex. Lieut., 11th Madras Battalion, I.T.F.

Address: Amir Mahal Palace, Madras.



BALIHAR RAJ : KUMAR BIMALENDU ROY OF BALIHAR is the only son of Kumar Saradindu Roy Bahadur and Rani Kusum Kamini Debi. He was born in B.S. 1305, and belongs to an aristocratic family of North Bengal tracing its origin to the Ruling Houses of pre-British days.

During his boyhood he was placed under the training of the well-known scholar Sreejut Ramdayal Mazumdar, M.A., and was successively educated at the Hare School and the Presidency College, Calcutta. After a brilliant scholastic career he passed the B.A. Degree Examination of the Calcutta University with distinction in 1920.

Although young, he has great administrative abilities. On account of the unfortunate ill-health of his father, who leads a retired life in health resorts, the responsibility of looking after the affairs of the big estate devolved on him early in life.

Nevertheless he first put its finances on a sound footing and organised the administration of the estate so ably that he now stands high in the estimation of neighbouring landlords and British Officers not only of the Naogaon sub-division but also of Rajshahi and other bordering districts.

He married Srijukta Indu Prava Debi, a highly accomplished lady of Chowgram Raj family, and has three sons, Nirmalendu, Purnendu and Amalendu, who are all being properly educated.

A great patron of learning, he maintains all the educational, cultural, and charitable institutions founded by his forefathers, and has added to them High Schools (English) and libraries. He liberally contributes to all public causes for the uplift of the rural masses. A fully equipped and up-to-date charitable dispensary has been maintained at Balihar at the expense of the Raj for a long time now.

Kumar Bimalendu Roy possesses a good physique and is enthusiastic in spreading physical culture in Bengal. In his student days he was eagerly sought for to take part in every sphere of sports and physical culture for his excellent all-round attainment in this direction. He encourages all-round development as distinct from mere intellectual attainment and renders financial aid to movements calculated to further this end.

The Kumar's simple piety, stainless character, untiring diligence, liberal hospitality and above all treating rich and poor alike, have endeared him to his friends and admirers. He delights in living in his country seat at Balihar in rural surroundings and mixing freely with his tenants whose welfare he makes his principal concern.

Situated in the very heart of Balihar Raj Estate is the Historic Mound of Paharpur which is of great Archaeological interest quite familiar to students of Indian History. This was made over to Government by the Kumar with a view to enabling excavations to be carried out by eminent Archaeologists such as Sir John Marshall, K. N. Dikshit, etc., and other scholars under the auspices of the Calcutta University. The excavations reveal a high standard of sculpture in these relics of ancient Bengal, and prove how closely the history of this place is interwoven with the traditions of the Balihar Raj.

The Kumar offered his loyal services to the British Government by joining the Bengal Light Horse at the time of the Great War. A popular figure in the official levies and durbars, his love of sports and hunting has won for him the affection and regard of many British officers. He is a prominent member of the Rajshahi District Board which he has been serving for two consecutive terms with popular approbation.

HISTORY :—The Moghal records show that Ram Chandra Sanyal of this family received the title "Rai" (Raja) and also a "Badshahi Panja" (Imperial Insignia) which can still be seen at the Balihar Palace—from the then Nawab of Murshidabad, while his paternal uncle Ram Ram Sanyal, a great administrator, was granted the title "Rai Chowdhury" in 1729. The latter founded the famous Kali Temple at Dilalpur, which has been spoken of highly by the famous British traveller Dr. Taylor. He was also related to the great Rani Satyabati of historic renown who bestowed upon him a jagir for valuable services. Raja Rajendra Roy, another descendant in the line who lived at the time of the advent of the British in Bengal, installed the brass idol of Raj Rajeswari, constructed many Shiva temples and built a brass chariot which is taken through Balihar even today on the occasion of the annual Car festival. After him, his widow who was the only grand-daughter of Rani Bhabani of Nattore, well-known for her munificence, got learned Pandits to read the Great Mahabharata epic spending over a lac of rupees on this account. Her adopted son Shibaprasad Roy died prematurely.



Kumar Saradindu Roy Bahadur.



Raja Krishnendra Roy Bahadur.

RAJA KRISHNENDRA ROY BAHADUR who succeeded Shibaprasad Roy, in addition to managing the estate, divided his attention between public service and literary composition. His poetical works, *Banaparajay*, *Jayantaparajaya*, *Britra Sanhar*, *Adbhut Natak*, *Sitaharan*, *Sitacharit*, *Gitabali*, *Sukhabhram*, and his prose writings, *Ekhan Ashi*, *Swavab Neeti* testify to his great genius and culture. He has also translated *Rigbedi Sandhyaproyaga* into Bengali. A patron of Indian Music, he was himself a musician of repute and composer of songs. In his days English education was first introduced in Bengal, and limited though his knowledge of English was, he started free schools in his estate to popularise it. He built a hall to be used as a common room by the students of the Government College at Rajshahi and another for the Sub-divisional English High School at Naogaoan. To combat malaria and other epidemics he founded a free hospital on modern lines and improved sanitation by constructing a drainage system. Gardening was his hobby and the famous Mango Avenue—from Saraswatipur to Balihar,—was of his making. He had wide aesthetic tastes which found expression in the fine ornamental masonry work of the tanks at Saraswatipur and Bardapur for which he was responsible. As a shikari he hunted regularly in the company of British Officials such as Collectors and Commissioners of Divisions with whom he was intimate. The British Government conferred on him the titles "Raja" in B.S. 1285 and "Raja Bahadur" on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, in celebration of which a fair was held at Saraswatipur near Balihar which is continued even today. On 20th of Baishakh 1305 B.S. Raja Krishnendra Roy Bahadur passed away at the age of 64 years, and was succeeded by Kumar Saradindu Roy Bahadur who received thorough liberal education at home. He also earned a reputation for his fine taste in Music and unflinching aim in shooting in the many hunting excursions of his early life.



BODOKHEMIDI ; SRI
BEERA SRI BEERADHI
BEERABARA PRATAPA
SRI SRI SRI RAMACHENDRA
ANANGA BHIMA DEV,
KESARI GAJAPATHI, Zemindar of Bodokhemidi Estate, belongs to the Ganga Dynasty and is a descendant of the ancient Kings of Orissa.

Born: 2nd December 1909.

Educated: At the Rairpur College.

Succession: He assumed charge of his estate in December 1930.

The estate is one of the largest in Ganjam comprising some 850 sq. miles including the Hill, Maliahs. The Zemindar pays a yearly peshkash (Tribute) of Rs. 63,000 including cesses, etc., to the British Government. He has been a member of the District Board, Ganjam, for the past 4 years and was re-elected recently. He is also an elected member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

Sri Ramachendra Dev, the present Zemindar, has considerably improved the condition of his tenants since his assumption to the Estate and has liberally contributed to various Government projects and charities. He is an enthusiastic motorist and a good all round sportsman.

His father Krupamaya Ananga Bhima Kesari Gajapathi Dev who died in 1922 endowed a hostel to Khallikote College, Berhampore, founded the Utkal Ashram, Berhampore, George Middle School, Digapahandi and the Elementary School, Digapahandi.

The young Zemindar is a most loyal supporter of the British Government and his chief ambition is to be a soldier. His keen devotion to duty and interest in the welfare of his tenants has won for him their love and affectionate regard.

Address: Ananda Bhawan, Bodokhemidi Bungalow, Berhampore (Ganjam).

LIEUTENANT CHOWDHURY, DR. KAHAN SINGH, M.A., LL.D., Ph.D., Advocate, is a leading Barrister-at-Law of Rawalpindi. Son of late Sirdar Atma Singh Chowdhury of Kahuta (Rawalpindi) and grandson of Chowdhury Guchhe Shah who was a Suba (Governor) under Sikh Rule, Dr. Chowdhury represents one of the oldest landed aristocracy of the Punjab.

Born: 28th April 1889.

Dr. Chowdhury after passing the Civil Service Examination and being called to the Bar in 1921, was posted Probationary Assistant Commissioner at Rawalpindi. After successfully completing the judicial training, he of his own accord resigned the post in favour

of the Bar, in which as is well known, he has made his mark. He has also been Notary Public and Commissioner for Oaths. As Commissioner appointed to enquire into the Shanghai disturbances in 1928, he so distinguished himself and captured the imagination of the public that they accorded him an honour as was never before extended to any Indian and was carried in a procession two miles in length.

During the Great War he served with distinction as an officer and helped the British Government with men and money, in appreciation of which Dr. Chowdhury and his family hold many privileges. Much loved and respected by all, Dr. Chowdhury is connected with many social institutions in the Punjab. Appointed 2nd Lieut. in A.I.R.O., 1937.

Dr. Chowdhury has an international experience and reputation, having served in the Political Department in Baluchistan 1906-1910, and having been seven times to Europe and having twice toured round the world (last time with his wife). He has visited practically all the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandates and practised even in Foreign Courts. He is on the approved list of High Court Judges and Secretariat in League of Nations, Geneva. Several Governors have had a very high opinion of him. He was awarded Coronation medal by H. M. King George VI.

Married: second time in 1926: Miss Mary Alexandra of Isle-de-France, born 1910, now Mrs. Chandravati Chowdhury, who after taking her M.B.B.S. degree post graduated as L. M. at Ratunda, Dublin. A doctor of eminence Mrs. Chowdhury is in charge of the State Hospital at Bilaspur, and has been highly spoken of by the Hon'ble Sir James Fitzpatrick, who was Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States and His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Bart., Commander-in-Chief of India, besides others of the profession and State Rulers.

Lt. Pritam Singh Chowdhury, the Doctor's eldest son, is a Supplies Officer in the Royal Indian Army Service Corps. His third son is a Cadet in the Signals Section for King's Commissions, and many of his near relatives hold important posts in the provincial and Imperial services in India.

Address: Ambala, Punjab.





DINAJPUR: THE HON'BLE
CAPTAIN MAHARAJA
JAGADISH NATH RAY,
F.R.S.A., of Dinaipur.

Born : December 28th, 1894.

Educated : At the Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta, and has had military training. He was appointed to be an Officer in the Indian Land Forces from January 1924, by His late Imperial Majesty King George V. He became attached to the 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment, I.T.F., as an honorary Lieutenant, and is now an honorary Captain of the Force.

The Maharaja Saheb was for several years the Chairman of both the District Board and the Municipality of Dinaipur.

He was elected member of the

Bengal Legislative Council, 1930, and nominated member of the Council of State, 1933. He is a Vice-President of the British Indian Association and President of the East Bengal Landholders' Association.

Raja Ganesh, the ostensible founder of the Dinaipur Raj, defeated the Mussalman ruler of Bengal and occupied the *mussad* in the beginning of the 15th century. The Raj descended in 1642 from the Dutta family of Ganesh to Raja Sukdev Ray, a scion of Ghosh family. Sukdev's son Prannath was given the title of Maharaja Bahadur by Emperor Aurangzeb. His grand-son Ramnath obtained it as a hereditary distinction in 1745. Ramnath beautified the palace with touchstone door-ways and exquisite carved images. He owned numerous muskets and many pieces of cannon, some of which are still preserved with care. Unlimited charities were distributed by him at the excavation of the artificial lake called Ramsagar. His grand-son Maharaja Bahadur Radhanath's sanad was given under the hand and seal of the first British Governor-General of Bengal, Shyammohini, the talented widow of Maharaja Taraknath, received the title of Maharani, and her son Maharaja Bahadur Sir Giriya Nath Ray, K.C.I.E., left the *gadi* in 1919 to his son, the present Maharaja.

The great temple of Kantanagar on the Dinaipur-Darjeeling Road—which Dr. Buchanan visited between 1807 and 1814 and declared as "by far the finest in Bengal,"—was built by the Maharaja Bahadurs Prannath and Ramnath Ray. Maharaja Jagadish Nath is a devoted Vaishnab and his contributions towards religious, cultural and charitable institutions are too numerous to mention.

Son and heir : MAHARAJ-KUMAR JALADHI NATH RAY. *Personal Assistant* : BABU ABINASH CHANDRA ROY. *Revenue Secretary* : BABU NALINI MOHON SINHA. *Private Secretary* : MR. SUDHANSU BOSE. *Address* : Dinaipur Rajbati, E.B.R., & P 210, Russa Road, Calcutta.

JEHANGIRABAD: Raja Sir Mohammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, K.C.I.E., Kt., C.S.I., M.L.A., Taluqdar of Jehangirabad, Dt. Barabanki, India.

Born: 28th June 1886; Son of Sheikh Fida Rasul Khan Saheb.

Educated: Colvin Taluqdars' College; at home.

Member, U. P. Legislative Assembly since 1937; Member, U. P. Legislative Council since 1921; Member, Legislative Assembly for one term; First Non-official Chairman of District Board, Barabanki for one full term; Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif; Life Vice-Patron of Red Cross Society; Vice-President, British Indian Association, Oudh, India;

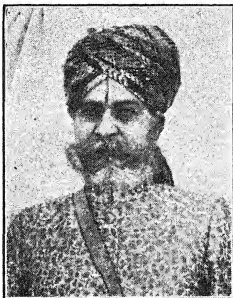
Elected President, British Indian Association, Oudh (1935); Member of Court and Executive Committee of Lucknow University; President of the Art and Craft School for 6 years; Member of the Advisory Board of Court of Wards for about 15 years; Member of the Managing Committee of the Lucknow Zoological Garden; Awarded a Sanad for services in connection with War Loans; has contributed generously to appeals for works of public or philanthropic interest the chief among which are: To the Prince of Wales Memorial, Lucknow; Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore; The Lucknow University; Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund; Aligarh University for Marris Scholarship; Endowed a Hospital at Jehangirabad; Offered relief to the tenants of his Estate involving a reduction in rentals since 1932; Donation to the Takmil-ul-Tib (Unani) College, Lucknow; To His late Majesty's Thanksgiving Fund; Established Arabic School at Jehangirabad; To Dufferin Hospital Fund; To the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund; To His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund (general) and made large remissions to his tenants; To the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.



Raja hereditary title, *vide* F. D. Notification, dated 22nd June 1897.

Recreations: Tennis, Polo and Shooting.

Address: P. O. Jehangirabad, District Barabanki, and Jehangirabad Palace, Lucknow, U. P. India. Telephone: Lucknow Exchange 37. Club: United Service Club.



KANTIT—BIJAIPUR
RAJ : RAJA VENI MADHAVA PRASAD SINGH, son of Babu Girdhar Prasad Singh of Kantit, Bijaipur Dist., Mirzapur.

Born : 20th October 1883.

Educated : Privately. Is a good scholar of Sanskrit, Hindi and English, received administrative training in Rewa State where he also acted as tutor and guardian to the present Ruler.

Married : In 1901 a relation to the Rewa House.

Succeeded : 16th March 1927.

Heir : Maharaj Kumar Shri Niwas Prasad Singh.

Estate : Four hundred and thirteen whole mahals and shares in seventy-three mahals, paying Rs. 1,04,626 as revenue annually.

Title : The title of Raja is hereditary and was recognised by the British Government in 1781.

Family History : The family claims descent from Ikshaku of the illustrious Solar Race. The Raja Saheb is head of the Gaharwar clan of Rajputs and is twenty-first in succession to Raja Gudan Deo, the founder of the Bijaipur House and descendant of Maharaj Jai Chand of Kanauj. During the time of Sher Shah Sur Raja Deo Dutta, the elder son of Raja Bhooraj Deo became a Musalman owing to religious persecution and his younger brother Gudan Deo founded a new estate and conquered the whole of Mirzapur and Allahabad Districts with the help of Maharao Raja of Bundi, the maternal uncle of Gudan Deo and Subedar of Chunar. His entire estate was subsequently divided between his two sons, the elder taking Kantit and the younger settling in Khara-Garh Manda. In the days of Raja Anup Singh, owing to river erosion the present home of Bijaipur was chosen. The Rajas held mansabs in the days of Moghals. In the time of Akbar, Raja Sakat Singh conquered the country of the Kols and also founded the fort of Saktesgarh. He married a daughter of the Monas chieftain of Bhadohi and received as dowry the Tappa of Kon, which thenceforth became a part of Pargana Kantit. In 1759 Raja Balwant Singh of Benares conquered Bijaipur and Raja Govind Singh fled to Pratagarh. After the flight of Chetsingh in 1781, the property was restored by Warren Hastings. Raja Rajendra Bahadur Singh rendered very valuable services to the Government in the days of the mutiny, and was succeeded by his minor son Raja Bhupendra Bahadur Singh who died on 13th April 1919 leaving a widow, Rani Suraj Pal Kunwar. She held the estate till her death in 1927 when the present Raja succeeded to the Gadi.

Address : Bijaipur, Dist. Mirzapur, U. P.

KISHUN PERSHAD—
RAJA-I-RAJAYAN, MAHA-
RAJA BAHADUR,
YAMIN-US-SULTANAT, SIR,
G.C.I.E., HEREDITARY PESH-
KAR, Prime Minister from
1901 to 1912, and President
of the Executive Council
of Hyderabad State from
25th November 1926-1937.



Born : 28th January, 1864.
Is a direct descendant of
Maharaja Chandoolal, the
first Hyderabad Statesman, to
realise the importance of
alliance between his sovereign,
the Nizam, and the British
Power and who laid down a
tradition for charity and
philanthropy in the family.

Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad
lives up to these two ideals of the House. He was educated
first at the Nizam's College and then privately in Persian
and Arabic, particularly in the teachings of Sufism. Under
the nom-de-plume Shad he loves to write verses both in
Urdu and in Persian, mostly lyrics full of mystical thoughts.
He has also written many works in prose but mainly in Urdu.
Besides literature, his present hobby is sketching, particularly
landscapes in water colours. Maharaja Chandoolal as a des-
cendant of Todar Mal, the Minister of Akbar, culturally belonged
to the School of Akbar. Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad Bahadur
also carried out the tradition of the house and treats Hindus and
Mahomedans with equality and without prejudice.

Heir : RAJA BAHADUR KHAJA PERSHAD also called RAJA
BAHADUR ARJUN KUMAR.

Born : 17th May 1914.

Area of the Jagir : 490 square miles.

Population : 123,691.

The Jagir consists of 8 Taluqas with 196 villages and has
Sessions powers as well as full powers in civil justice.

Revenue : Rs. 10,16,003.

MR. GUNDE RAO is the Estate Secretary and Sessions Judge.

MR. SYED ALUMBARDAR is the Special Officer and Private
Secretary.



K RISHNAMACHARIAR, RAJA BAHADUR G., B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur (1918); Raja Bahadur (1925); Retired President of H. E. H. the Nizam's Judicial Committee, Jaghirdar and Advocate, Madras and Hyderabad High Courts, and formerly Member, Legislative Assembly.

Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, March 1890; practised as Vakil in Hyderabad and Secunderabad till 1913. Was appointed Government pleader and Public Prosecutor at the Residency in 1904. Was nominated non-official member of the Hyderabad Legislative Council for three successive terms (6 years); appointed Advocate-General, then Secretary to Gov-

ernment, Legislative Department; Legal Adviser to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government and President, Judicial Committee in 1913. Shortly after, he along with Nawab (now Sir) Nizam Jung Bahadur reorganised the courts under the orders of His late Highness in the course of which the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions was strongly urged and eventually introduced. On his recommendation the Legislative Council was temporarily enlarged by the addition of elected non-official members from the mofussil but final orders were postponed pending consideration of an elaborate Report submitted by him and still pending decision. Was the joint author along with the late Hormusjee and Sir Ali Imam of the Constitution of Hyderabad under which the Government is at present working. Represented Hyderabad in the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Princes, 1918. Was President of the Hyderabad Factory Commission. Retired in 1924. Entered the Legislative Assembly in 1930 and took a prominent part in the support of orthodox views; was the leader of the Centre Party; and was invited by the Government to join the Committees on Reserve Bank and the Statutory Railway Authority but could not for reasons of health and religion go to England. He took keen interest in Agricultural and Land Revenue questions and was unanimously elected President of the Rural group in the Assembly which he formed in 1934. He is now the acknowledged leader of the entire orthodox community in India.

He recently acquired a valuable Jagir in South India reported to contain inexhaustible quantities of the purest Magnesite and other minerals. He is now actively engaged in developing the mines and owing to the paucity of information in India has sent his son to England to collect data to start a large scale industry.

Address: Hyderabad House, Srirangam; Osmania Royal Avenue, Hyderabad, Deccan.

KUREISHY: RAFIUSHAN IFTIKHARUL MULK, KHAN BAHADUR, LT.-COL., HAJI MAQBOOL HASSAN, M.A., LL.B., Minister for Law and Justice, Bahawalpur Government: belongs to a respectable family of the Kureish of Arabia. Though hailing originally from the Meerut District, his ancestors had long settled in the State before he was born at Bahawalpur in 1900. He received his early education in the State, and, later on, joined the Muslim University, Aligarh, where he passed his M.A., LL.B. in 1925. From his earliest childhood he exhibited traits which gave promise of his future achievements.



His personal magnetism made itself felt in the sphere of his employment, where he won the golden opinions of his colleagues as well as the ruler under whom he served. He began his career in 1925, when he joined the personal staff of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur as an Aide-de-Camp. But, it did not take long to discover that the young incumbent had in him the makings of a capable administrator. Accordingly, in 1927 he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Military Secretary. But this was only a stepping stone, as in January 1930 he was given the combined office of Private and Military Secretary, with the additional charge of the portfolios of Education and Municipalities, and was, subsequently, raised to the status of Minister-in-Waiting. In 1932 he paid a visit to England and other Western countries in company with His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur—a visit which he repeated again in 1935 and in 1936. The beautiful volume in which he has chronicled the impressions of his first itinerary is an eloquent testimony of his great powers of observation and expression. He has also been to the Near East and performed the holy pilgrimage. Recently, his services to the State were recognised by the Government by the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur, which is the first distinction of its kind to be conferred upon a purely Riyasti Vizier in the State. He is also the recipient of many decorations and distinctions from the State, and is a member of the Court of Muslim University, Aligarh and His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur's representative in the Senate of the Punjab University.

During the 9 years of his incumbency he has introduced many useful administrative reforms in the departments under his control, particularly the Municipalities, and the Court of Wards which he has completely reorganised. It is due mainly to his efforts that the Chief Court of Bahawalpur has been raised to the Status of High Court. He is a very capable and efficient administrator, having won the highest praise of both the ruler and the ruled by his politeness, impartiality, and keen sympathy with the people of the State. He is immensely popular with all classes of His Highness's subjects.



KUTWARA : RAJA
SYED SAJID HUSAIN,
of Kutwara.

Born : 13th January 1910.

Educated : First at La Martiniere College and then at Edinburgh University wherefrom he graduated.

Succeeded his uncle in 1925.

Married : Princess Selma Sultan, grand-daughter of the Caliph, Emperor Murad V of Turkey in March 1937.

History : The Raj was first founded by two brothers in 1007, Rajas Gopi and Sopi of Perchun and Sopin (Gujrat) who fell victims to Mahmud Ghaznavi, and their kingdom then stretched through Kheri, Sitapur and Hardoi Districts. In 1488 Raja Mull 13th in descent from Sopi was converted to Islam by his friend Muhammad Shah Farmuli, who was king of Bahraich and nephew of Bahlol Lodi. In 1680 Raja Baz Khan, the 22nd in descent, lost the kingdom to Aurangzeb but some of the lands were restored to Raja Tarbiat, the 25th descendant in 1779. Raja Mandar Baksh Khan ruled from 1827-56, and his widow from 1856-1886. She was succeeded by her grandson, Raja Saiyid Raza Husain, son of Prince S. Nazar Husain of the Royal House of Yaman. He was a very philanthropic and able person and was succeeded by his eldest son Raja Saiyed Mustafa Husain, uncle of the present Raja Saheb, 1922-25.

Well-read and widely-travelled, the present Raja of Kutwara is very popular. He is deeply interested in philosophy and fine arts, and is himself a poet in Urdu.

Recreations : Motoring, Riding.

Private Secretary : Sh. Hamid Ali.

Address : Kutwara Raj (Oudh) and Kaisarbagh, Lucknow.

L IAQAT HYAT KHAN:
A I T M A D-UD-DOULA,
VIQAR-UL-MULK, NAWAB,
SIR, Kt., O.B.E., K.B., Prime
Minister, Patiala, is the eldest
surviving son of the late Hon'ble
Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan,
C.S.I., of Wah in the Attock
District of the Punjab.

He entered the Punjab
Government Service in 1909
as a Deputy Superintendent
of Police and received unusually
early promotion to the Imperial
Police where he held several im-
portant appointments with con-
spicuous success. His services
were recognized by the grant
of the King's Police Medal and
the titles of Khan Bahadur
and O.B.E., as also a grant
of land from Government.



In 1923 his services were lent to His Highness the Maharaja
Dhiraj of Patiala as Home Secretary, but His Highness soon raised
his status to that of Home Minister placing under his control the
administration of some of the most important Departments in the
State. In 1928 his meritorious services to the State were recognised
by Government by the grant of the high title of "Nawab" which
is now a rare distinction.

After seven years' loyal and efficient service to the State His
Highness was pleased, as a mark of favour and appreciation, to appoint
the Nawab Sahib as his Prime Minister and confer upon him the
following honours and rewards:—

- (1) Title of Aitmad-ud-doula, Viqar-ul-mulk, "Nawab" and
Tazim (Hereditary)
- (2) Jagir and Biswedari yielding an annual income of Rs. 51,000
(Hereditary).
- (3) Cash reward of Rs. 1,01,000.
- (4) First seat in Darbar to the left of the Gadi (Masnad-i-Shahi),
(Hereditary).
- (5) Khillat of Rs. 1,700 on all Khillat occasions for him and
his heirs.

He represented the State twice at the Round Table Conference
and again as a delegate to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee.

In January, 1933, His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred upon
him the honour of Knighthood.

In October, 1934, His Highness conferred upon him the Honorary
rank of General in recognition of meritorious services.

During the tenure of his office the Nawab Sahib has introduced many
important reforms in the State, and has proved himself to be a very
capable and efficient administrator and a statesman of high order.
His politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of
the State have made him immensely popular with all classes of His
Highness' subjects.



MAHMUDABAD ESTATE :
MUHAMMAD AMIR
AHMAD KHAN, RAJA
OF MAHMUDABAD (OUDH),
 is the scion of a very noble family, distinguished in all periods of Indian History for piety, highest ecclesiastical, military, and administrative positions and power, since his ancestor Qazi Nasrullah, Qazi-ul-quzat (i.e., Grand Qazi) of Baghdad came to India in the reign of Emperor Shahbuddin Ghori. He traces his descent direct from the first Caliph (Abu Baker).

Mahmudabad is the premier Muslim Estate in Oudh. Emperor Jehangir confirmed it and bestowed a jewelled sword of Honour, Khalat and several

pieces of jewellery which form heirlooms.

Estate : The estate comprises of villages in Sitapur, Bara Banki, Kheri and Lucknow districts.

Born : On the 5th November 1914.

Married : In 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bilehra, a collateral branch of Mahmudabad ; has two daughters.

Brother : MAHARAJA KUMAR MOHAMMAD AMIR HYDER KHAN.

Succeeded : His father the HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR MOHAMMAD ALI MOHAMMAD KHAN, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., on May 23rd 1931 ; was formally installed on the Gadi of his illustrious ancestors by 'H. E. Sir Harry Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the Governor of the United Provinces on the 4th January 1936.

Educated : In La Martinier College, Lucknow, and at Home.

The Raja has travelled extensively in Europe and the near East. He knows English and Persian, and composes in Urdu and Persian. He is deeply interested in education, social reforms and Politics. He was the chief organiser of the momentous session of the All-India Muslim League held in Lucknow in October, 1937, when a democratic constitution was framed for the organisation and the League embarked on a progressive political career. Twice elected President of the All-India Shia Conference. President-elect for the All-India Muslim Student Federation 1938. Reading and painting are his chief hobbies.

Recreation : Riding, Swimming and Fencing.

Address : Butler Palace, Qaiser Bagh, Lucknow and Mahmudabad, (Oudh).

MANGROL: SHAIKH
SAHEB MOHMAJ JEHA-
GEERMIAN, SHAIKH SAHIB
of Mangrol.

Born : 29th October 1860.

Accession : 29th June 1908.

Educated : Privately and at
the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Heir-Apparent : SAHEBZADA
SHAIKH MAHOMED ABDUL
KHALIQ SAHIB. The SHAIKH
SAHEB has four other sons and
five daughters.

Area : 144 square miles in-
cluding about 67 square miles
non-jurisdictional territory.

Revenue : Rs. 6½ Lacs.

Mangrol Chiefship is an
Administration having plenary
jurisdictional powers analogous
to those of second class States as known in Kathiawar. Its
relations with Junagadh of Political Subordination are mediatized by
the British Government. This question is still under consideration
by Government for final elucidation. It is styled as a "Mediatized
Taluka under Junagadh."



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Karbhari : S. ALTAF HUSAIN.

Naib Karbhari and Sir Nyayadhish : KANTILAL M. VASAVADA,
B.A., LL.B.

Huzur Assistants : (1) K. S. ABDUL AZIZ, (2) SHAIKH MD. HUSAIN.

Secre'tary, Huzur Office : MADHAVLAL S. MEHTA, B.A.

Revenue Commissioner : K. S. GHULAMALI.

Chief Medical Officer : DR. G. G. GATHA, L.M. & S.

Private Secretary : FASIHULHAQ Z. ABBASY.

Port and Customs Officer : SHAIKH ABDUL KADIR, B.A.

Educational Inspector : KHWAJA MOHD. IQBAL, B.A., LL.B.

P.W.D. Officer : NIJSUKHRAI M. VASAVADA, B.A., LL.B.

Head Master : KHWAJA SEED AHMED, B.A., B.T.

Electrical Engineer : M. S. SAYED, M.E.E.



MYMENSINGH ESTATE: MAHARAJA SHOSHI KANTA ACHARYYA CHAUDHURY of Mymensingh, one of the Chief Noblemen of the Presidency of Bengal, was born at Muktagacha in Mymensingh on the 24th February, 1886. He is the son of the late Maharaja Surja Kanta Acharyya Bahadur, an illustrious Zemindar of Mymensingh, well-known for his many-sided public activities in the province of Bengal, especially for the bold and courageous stand he took in "unsettling the settled fact of the partition of Bengal." Under the nursing care of his illustrious father Shoshi Kanta received his early education with great care and keen solitude. He was educated at the St. Xavier's College, the Doveton College and the Presidency College, Calcutta. He passed the Entrance examination in the year 1904. He went to England for higher education in the year 1907 and joined Downing College, Cambridge. He successfully passed the

Littlelog and Additional Examinations and was preparing for the B.A. & LL.B. degrees and also joined Gray's Inn, to qualify for the Bar, but he had most reluctantly, to give up his much coveted studies in England and hurry back home on account of the sudden death of his father and to shoulder the responsibilities of his extensive estates.

Shoshi Kanta inherited from his father a noble and benevolent disposition and high ideal of public spirit. Though a young man, just above his teens, he began to take lively interest in higher education in his own district and his first act of public benevolence was his princely donation of Rs. 45,000 in the year 1900 to the Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh, which in later days, he supplemented by further donations for the establishment of I. Sc. Class in the same College. His contribution of 1,00,000 rupees in the year 1910 towards the Edward Memorial Fund for the improvement of Mifford Hospital at Dacca deserves particular mention, the cause of Amelioration of suffering humanity is innate in his nature. In 1920, when the Mymensingh Hospital required further extension, Shoshi Kanta made a free gift of land worth about Rs. 30,000 for its new site and contributed 1,00,000 rupees to the Hospital Fund to name it after his illustrious father. He has further equipped the hospital with an X-Ray apparatus at a cost of Rs. 38,000 and has granted an annual subscription of Rs. 1,000 for the upkeep of the hospital. He further gladly made over to the Hospital a sum of Rs. 17,000 received from the Government for value of his lands occupied by the old hospital and now acquired for kotwali thana. In 1910, he contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of the construction of the new Ripon College building, Calcutta. The Maharaja contributed Rs. 2,000 to the Madras famine fund. The devastating flood of Damodar in 1913, moved Shoshi Kanta's heart and he readily contributed Rs. 1,000 for relief work. During the great war in 1914 he contributed Rs. 80,000 for the purchase of a fleet of six Ambulance Motor cars for the Red Cross Society and paid Rs. 40,000 towards the various war relief and ambulance corps funds. He subscribed to the Indian War loan to the extent of 1,00,000 rupees. He has also contributed Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,500 to the Silver Jubilee Fund and King George Memorial Fund respectively.

Maharaja Shoshi Kanta filled a long felt want in Mymensingh town by establishing at a considerable cost the Carmichael Club, where Europeans and Indians, officials and non-officials, have an opportunity to meet. It was mainly due to his efforts that electricity is available at Mymensingh. Besides these acts of benevolence, the Maharaja has granted

monthly stipends to many deserving students and has undertaken to defray foreign education of some of them. Many public and charitable institutions and bodies are regularly receiving his contributions and his purse is always open for all deserving causes.

Shoshi Kanta entered public life in the year 1912 when he was only 26. On the formation of the Presidency of Bengal, he was elected by the land-holders of the Dacca Division to represent their interests in the Bengal Legislative Council. When the Reforms were inaugurated in 1921 Maharaja was nominated by the Governor-General a member of the Council of State. In 1927, Maharaja entered the reformed Bengal Legislative Council as an elected representative of the Decca University graduates. His career in the legislatures is marked by his outspoken advocacy for popular cause in principle. Being in Council, he was a real asset to his community and his persistent zeal and unflinching devotion to their cause were amply demonstrated when he took a keen interest in the moulding of the Bengal Tenancy Act in 1927 to the satisfaction of landlords and tenants alike. Among his other public activities, Maharaja Shosi Kanta was unanimously elected Chairman of the Mymensingh Municipality in 1918 and transacted all its business with conspicuous efficiency till 1921. He also was elected Chairman of Muktagacha Municipality, his native place in 1912. He is connected with various public bodies. He acted as President of the East Bengal Landholders' Association for several years and is the President of the Mymensingh Landholders' Association and the Secretary of the Bengal Landholders' Association. Maharaja Shoshi Kanta is a liberal Hindu and a great social reformer. He is the President of the Hindu Hita Sadhini Sava, a society formed in 1917 for the elevation of depressed classes and for bringing about social and moral regeneration of the Hindus. As soon as the Harijan movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi, Maharaja Shoshi Kanta opened his ancestral Kali and Shiva Temples for worship by all classes of Hindus. He is the President of the Mymensingh Hindu Sabha and presided over the deliberation of Mymensingh District Hindu Conference held at Tangail and was the President of All Bengal Hindu Conferences held at Hilli and Canning Town. He has made over his Palatial House at Benares to the Hindu Mission for the uplift of the Hindus. In Mymensingh Town he has recently constructed a beautiful Siva Temple and has made a free gift of land to the Mymensingh Ram Krishna Pratisthan a social and religious institution of the place.

He is a thorough sportsman and was a very good cricketer in his young days. He was the captain of the Town Club, Calcutta, for several years. To give incentive to Mymensingh Cricket the Maharaja retained many veteran players to coach the local young men. He is also fond of hunting and a lover of games.

In recognition of his public spirit and munificence, His Excellency Lord Hardinge conferred on him the title of Raja Bahadur on the 1st January 1913, at a comparatively young age. Later on, in 1920, the title of Maharaja was bestowed on him by Lord Chelmsford in appreciation of his manifold acts of public utility.

Maharaja Shoshi Kanta has married the third daughter of the late lamented Mr. Byomkesh Chakraborty, M.A., Bar-at-Law of Calcutta. He has three sons and three daughters. His youngest son, Maharaj Kumar Snchangsua Kanta Acharyya who is a graduate of the Calcutta University has proceeded to England for higher studies. All his daughters are married.

Maharaja Shoshi Kanta is remarkable for his simple habits, unimpeachable moral character, charitable disposition and unostentatious manner of living. His high culture, affability and amiability of character are too well-known. He is accessible to all from the powerful down to the man of the street, is kind and benevolent to his tenants and officers, modest and a man of his word, always firm and unyielding in matters of public duty, he is a true ideal, the like of which are very few in these days. By a recent circular, the Maharaja has announced that 5 per cent. of his annual income should be spent for agricultural improvement and for provision of drinking water to the tenants in the villages. In 1937 the Maharaja Sahab was elected a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly by the Dacca Division Landholders' constituency defeating the president of the then Council.

Address: Shoshi Lodge, Mymensingh, Bengal.



MIRZA MOAZZIZ KHAN, EX-NAWAB, of Broach, comes of a respectable and historic family of Broach.

Born: 5th July 1905 at Broach.

Educated: Privately.

Married: In 1934 Begam Faruk Sultana, younger daughter of Md. Moshrraf Yar Khan of Jaora. Has two sons, Md. Shujaat Ali Khan and Md. Azmat Ali Khan.

Mirza Md. Moshrraf Yar Khan is related to H. H.

Nawab of Jaora being a grandson of the late Mirza Karim Yar Khan, Commandant Camp-Methpur Malwa. Karim Yar Khan himself was the descendant of Sultan Mirza Hyder Beg Zoogllat, Nephew of Emperor Babar, who conquered Kashmir in 1540.

History: A young man of 32 years, Nawab Mirza Moazziz Khan is the head of the descendants of Nawab Imtyazood Dowlah of Moazziz Maazud Khan Bahadur Dilerjung of Broach who lived during the third quarter of the 18th century and who concluded a treaty of peace, friendship and assistance in 1771 with the Hon'ble William Hornby, Esq., President and Governor, etc., Council of Bombay, on behalf of the Hon'ble United East India Company. As, however, the terms were not very liberal to the Nawab, hostilities ensued with the result that Broach passed into the hands of the British Government by the treaties of Purandhar and Salbai, but was ceded to Sindhia in 1783. After a number of vicissitudes, Broach finally became a British possession after the Maratha War of 1803, and the descendants of the last Nawab of Broach were granted hereditary pensions by the British Government, which they enjoy even today. The Nawab has direct connection with the Government of Bombay.

Address: Moazziz-Kashana, Jaora, C.I.

NANPARA ESTATE: RAJA SYED MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, the present Raja of. Born in the year 1904. Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. His father Raja Syed Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan was a poet of great repute and author of many books. His late mother Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam of the Mohamdi estate, district Lakhimpur Kheri, Oudh, was well-known for her efficient management of the Estate, and acts of benevolence.

During the Great War Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University owes her its gratitude for a substantial donation as well as the King George's Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Zoological Gardens at Lucknow.

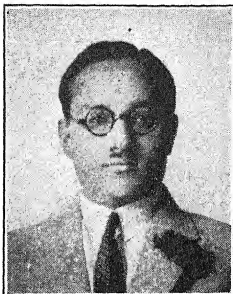
Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan possesses in him the literary qualities of his learned father and the managing capacity and generosity of his benevolent mother, to which he has added the vast experience of a traveller having visited many times the continent of Europe and the near East.

There are many Muslim organisations which are indebted to Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan for his financial help and guidance.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan is a sportsman in the real sense of the word. He is fond of shikar and is a good shot. He plays tennis, polo and swims. He is a member of all the leading clubs in Paris, London and India. He is also a member of the U. P. Legislative Assembly. He is President of the M. P. Cricket Association and of the U. P. Provincial Moslem League. He is also a patron of the U. P. Aero Club.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan also succeeded to the Nanpara Estate in the year 1911—thus bringing both the Estates of Nanpara and Mohamdi under his sway. Hence he is generally known as the Raja of Nanpara—a premier estate in the province of Oudh. The estate of Nanpara has a special reference to its history in the Gazetteer of the Bahraich district. Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, K.C.S.I., maternal grandfather of Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan, can well be styled a most generous and towering personality that has ever owned a Taluqa in Oudh. The title of Raja to the House was conferred in 1763 by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, King of Oudh, and recognised by the Government as hereditary. Both the Estates of Nanpara and Mohamdi are very old and reputed for their loyal traditions and royal history.

Government Revenue : 3 lakhs.





NAWAB SIR MOHIUDDIN FAROQUI, the only son of Kazi RAYAZUDDIN MUHAMMAD FAROQUI, was born in the year 1891 and belongs to one of the few historic families of Bengal. He is the eleventh in descent from Kazi Omar Shah Farouqi, a lineal descendant of Hazrat Omar Farouqi, the second Khalif of Arabia, who migrated to India and settled at Delhi. He was sent out to Bengal as a military commander by Emperor Furrokhshiar and in recognition of his meritorious services was given the grant of extensive Jaghir (rent-free-land) of two parganas in the district of Tippera in Bengal and the original Sanad conferring the Jaghir by

Emperor Furrokhshiar is still in the possession of Nawab Sir Mohiuddin.

Nawab Sir Mohiuddin was educated at the Dacca College under the guardianship of Mr. Archibald, the Principal of the College. Even from a comparatively early age he developed a spirit of public service and a love for public life.

He was the first non-official Chairman of the Tippera District Board, a Commissioner of the Comilla Municipality, Member of the Assam Bengal Railway Advisory Board, Member of the Dacca University Court, an Honorary Magistrate and a Member of the Governing Body of the Comilla College for several years before he entered the arena of politics. As the Chairman of the District Board, he took a very active interest in the matter of communications and the results of his endeavours in this direction may now be seen in the improved roads and well-built bridges widely spread over the district. The Comilla Water Works and the Electric Supply, which have done inestimable benefit to the town, came into existence largely, if not absolutely, owing to the untiring efforts of the Nawab Sahib. A service of immense value that he did, while in the District Board, was the provision of rural water supply by boring tube-wells. He encouraged the spread of education, higher and primary, in his district and it was he who was instrumental in raising the Comilla Victoria College from the second-grade to the first-grade institution that it is to-day.

He was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council since the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and was the non-official Chief Whip of the Council till he was appointed in 1929 Minister to the Government of Bengal in charge of Agriculture, Industries, Co-operation, Veterinary Department and Public Works. It is a matter of no little honour and distinction that he was elected by the Bengal

Legislative Council to represent the Province in the Provincial Simon Committee where his services were acknowledged with great appreciation by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir John Simon. Nawab Sir Mohiuddin was the Leader of the House in the Council and this was perhaps the only and the first instance in the history of Provincial Councils that a Minister (who was returned as an elected member) had been made the Leader. The services that he gave as the Leader of the House, to the country and the Government were worthy of his trained sagacity, mature experience and wide knowledge of men and matters.

As a Minister to the Government Nawab Sir Mohiuddin gave effect to a considerable number of measures which have already had, or are likely to have in future, far-reaching results in improving the conditions of agriculture and industry of the Province. He introduced and successfully piloted the State Aid to Industries Act, a measure of great promise and usefulness, inasmuch as it affords an opportunity to small and nascent industries to grow up with aid, as far as possible, from the Government. His scheme for the relief of unemployment amongst educated middle-class young men is of great significance and is the first of its kind since the inauguration of the Reforms, intended to open up new avenues of employment through industrial development of the Province. The United Provinces Unemployment Committee, presided over by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, P.C., K.C.S.I., LL.D., has in its report many words of praise for the scheme. He took steps to establish Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks for the relief of agricultural indebtedness and his scheme for restriction in the cultivation of jute with a view to fetch a better income to the cultivators has been a measure of immense benefit. He made serious endeavours to improve the animal husbandry of the Province and significant results are already available of the various agricultural researches taken up at his instance. The scheme for the training of detenus (persons detained for political reasons) in industrial and agricultural pursuits in order to afford them an opportunity to prove themselves useful citizens, is now having a trial and its results are awaited with interest all over India. Nawab Saheb was the author of the Water Hyacinth Act which provided for removal of the water hyacinth pests from the province with organised effort. As a result many districts in Bengal are now entirely free from this pest. To give cheap credit facilities to commercial people an Industrial Credit Corporation Bank has been established with ten lakhs guarantee against loss by Government. The Daulatpur Agricultural College has been established for agricultural education and is the only one of its kind in the Province.

He enjoys the confidence of all sections of the people in the Province. In recognition of his meritorious services and activities he was honoured with the title of "Khan Bahadur" in 1924, with that of "Nawab" in 1932. On the New Year's day, 1936, His Majesty the late King-Emperor conferred on him a Knighthood, a distinction which he richly deserved.

He married Quatrina Sultana Zobeida, eldest daughter of the Hon'ble Alhadj Nawab Bahadur Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi, Kt., of Dilduar, Ex-Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bengal.



NAWAB MUHAMMAD MOIN-UD-DIN KHAN, NAWAB MOIN-DOWLA, BAHADUR, the only son of the late Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State, was born in Hyderabad (Deccan) in the year 1891. Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla's Paigah or feudal state covers an area of 1,821 square miles and has a population of 276,533, while its annual revenue amounts to Rs. 22 lakhs.

He carries on the administration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members.

In 1919 Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur was given the title of Nawab Eyanath Jung, and in 1922 the title of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla. In 1923 he was appointed Minister in charge of the Industrial Department and also a Member of the Executive Council. The next year he was given charge of the Military Department and in 1927 he resigned the post, for, by an order of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, his Paigah Estates were released from the Court of Wards and he was made the Amir of the Sir Asman Jahi Paigah.

Though at one time a keen rider, Polo Player and Racing Noble, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur's present main recreation is shooting. He is also passionately fond of watching cricket, and he has done much to encourage the game and raise its standard not only in Hyderabad (Deccan) but in the whole of India. The All-India Gold Cup Cricket Tournament, which was started seven years ago as a result of his munificence, attracts to Hyderabad most of the best Cricketers in India. The last M.C.C. and Australian fixtures in Secunderabad, Deccan, were also due to his keen interest in Cricket and his generosity.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG
BAHADUR (MIR
YUSUF ALI KHAN),

one of the premier noblemen of Hyderabad, Deccan, and the sole representative of the illustrious family of Sir Salar Jung the Great of Mutiny fame.

Born : 13th June 1889 at Poona.

Educated : At Nizam College.

Was Prime Minister between 1912-15; has travelled all over Europe, Iraq, Persia, Syria, Palestine, etc.



Area of Estate : 1,480 square miles.

Population : 202,739.

Revenue : Over Rs. 15 lakhs.

Administration is divided into several departments on modern lines, and is under the direct control of the Nawab Saheb who personally supervises the work.

Family History : About the middle of the 17th century the great-grandfather of the Nawab Saheb migrated from Medina to the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur where he settled and married into a noble's family. After the fall of the kingdom, the members of the family took service under the Moguls. Later on they transferred their allegiance to the family of the Nizams and served them as Prime Ministers, who are as follows:—

(1) Shair Jung, (2) Ghayur Jung, (3) Dargah Khuli Khan Salar Jung, (4) Mir Alam, (5) Munirul-Mulk, (6) Sirajul-Mulk, (7) Sir Salar Jung I., (8) Sir Salar Jung II., (9) the present Salar Jung.

Address : Hyderabad (Deccan).



NAWAB SYED MOHAMED ALI KHAN, ALI YAR JUNG BAHADUR, one of the leading nobles of Hyderabad (Dn.), is the eldest son and successor of the late Nawab Saram Jung, Aziz-ud-Dowlah Itisamul Mulk Bahadur. His estate covers an area of 70,000 acres, has a population of 20,000 and the annual revenue amounts to Rs. 1,40,000. The estate consists of 32 villages.

The administration of the estate is conducted on modern and progressive lines, under the direct control and personal supervision of the Nawab Saheb. There are four schools, judicial courts and a well equipped hospital in the estate. Sanitary

arrangements, Petromax lighting and other public conveniences and amenities have been provided and further improvements are under consideration.

In the beginning of the 15th Century Mir Mohamed Durwish, the great-grandfather of the Nawab Saheb, came to India and was a constant companion of the Emperor Humayun. His son and grandson fought many battles and held responsible posts at the court of Shahjehan. His grandson, Mir Mohamed Syeed, was granted the *Kiladari* of Dowlatabad along with a Jagir by Shahjehan.

Few families have such brilliant records of service to their credit. All his ancestors held very important and dignified posts, both at the court of the Moghul Emperors and the Nizams. The family has served the Nizams as Kiladars, Mir Munshis, Nazims Darul Insha, Arz Begis, Bakshiul Mulks, Nazims Makharij, Nazims Khitabat, Mowahir Ataliqu, Offg. Prime Ministers, Ministers, and Assistant Ministers.

The loyalty of the Nawab's family to the Nizam is proverbial. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him by His Highness the late Nizam. His Exalted Highness the present Nizam honoured him with the title of Nawab Ali Yar Jung Bahadur.

He has two sons, namely, Nawab Syed Zainulabuddin Khan and Nawab Syed Farkhunda Ali Khan, who are both very bright and promising youths. The former is Hony. A.D.C. to His Highness the Prince of Berar, and the latter is Hony. A.D.C. to Walashan Prince Muazzam Jah Bahadur.

Address : Malakpet, Hyderabad Dn.

NAWAB TILAWAT JUNG
BAHADUR, SAHIBZADA
MIR TILAWAT ALI
KHAN, B.A. (Punjab).
Born in 1879.

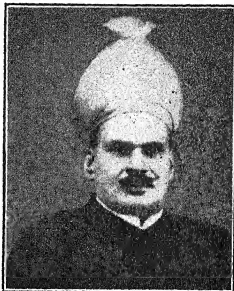
Descendant of the Jr. Branch of the Ruling family of Hyderabad, his grand-father being the second son of Nizam III of Hyderabad. Those who come in contact with him can detect the physical and mental characteristics of his Turkoman lineage. The Nawab Saheb is also one of the premier Nobles of the State who are exempted from the Arms Act of British India.

Beginning his service with the State as First Asstt. to the Home Secretary, he held various posts of trust and responsibility, such as Chief Inspector of Schools at Headquarters, Commander and Pay Master of the household and Body Guard Troops of H.E.H. the Nizam, etc. He was a member of the Legislative Council of the State representing the City Municipality and afterwards a nominated member on behalf of the Sarfikhass. He was Cabinet Minister in charge of Public Works Department and Medical Department; Secretary and Sadrul Maham of Sarfikhass; Member of the Executive Council with Revenue and Local Fund and Agriculture portfolios. He has been responsible for the introduction of Service Stamps, Money Order and Savings Bank systems in the Postal Department of the State. The suggestion for the early completion of the Kazipet-Belharsha Railway line which links up the N. S. Railway with Delhi and Madras Chord line originated from him and he prevented the extension of the contract with the N. G. S. Railway Company to 1954 which made it possible for the Nizam's Government to acquire and take over the control of the Railway in 1930.

Though not entrusted with any portfolio at present in the administration of the State, the Nawab Sahib still serves as a member of the Sarfikhass Committee which manages the administration of the Crown lands and the household departments of the Ruler.

Sahibzada Mir Akbar Ali Khan, the Nawab Saheb's only son, was born in 1909. He graduated from the Madras University and was awarded a special European Scholarship by the Gracious Command of H.E.H. the Nizam. He joined Trinity College and returned to Hyderabad with the Economics Tripos Degree of Cambridge University.

Address : The City, Hyderabad, Dn.





PADRAUNA: RAJA BAHADUR BRAJ NARAYAN SINGH, RAJA OF PADRAUNA RAJ, in the Gorakhpur District (U.P.), was born in 1875 and succeeded his father, Raja Udit Narayan Singh, in 1900. This family of Gaharwar Kshatriyas came into prominence in the first half of the 17th century. In 1686 then head of the family, Rai Nath Rai, received a "Nānkār" grant of 33 villages and 5 Arms from Aurangzeb. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the present Raja as a personal distinction in 1919 in recognition of

his meritorious services during the Great War, the title of Raja being hereditary. The Raja Bahadur is a second class Hony. Magistrate for life and was a member of the Provincial Legislative Council during 1924-26, where he proved himself to be a man of great tact and resourcefulness. He is liked both by Government and the public for his numerous services to them. His efficient management of the estate has often been considered a model in the Province. Among his great public benefactions in the estate may be mentioned Victoria Memorial dispensary, Peace Memorial Park, an agricultural bank, an Anathalaya, buildings for the local Vernacular Schools for boys and for girls, the latest being the Udit Narayan Kshatriya High School which has been endowed with property bringing an annual income of 8,000 and the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces in November 1935. To commemorate the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V he has founded a Club and Library for the use of the public. He is a sincere religious man who makes the old family temple of Radha-Krishna a live centre of various activities throughout the year.

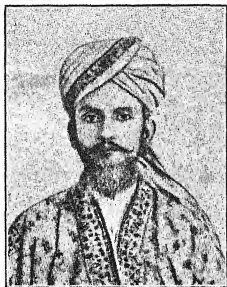
The estate comprises 460 villages in the district of Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Champaran, and owns three sugar factories. The town of Padrauna can be said to possess most of the amenities of modern life including electricity.

PADRAUNA : RAI
BAHADUR JAGDISH
NARAYAN SINGH,
the younger brother of
the Raja Bahadur of
Padrauna, has always
taken active interest in
the management of his
Estate. He has a soft
corner for his tenants and
for their welfare he has
established Hospitals,
Travelling Dispensary,
Educational Institutions.



In general, Rural Uplift Work received his enthusiastic attention, and occupies his time. He was born in 1885, and made a Rai Bahadur in 1923 for his meritorious services. He is an Hony. Munsiff for life and a widely-travelled man. His tour on the continent, where he came in contact with many important personages, has left a good impression on him. He is a born engineer and businessman. He gave a good impetus to the trade of Padrauna by starting a scheme for the Industrial and Agricultural Development of his Estate at an early age. The inauguration of the first sugar factory of the estate of which he is the Managing Director was the result of his enterprise. This was followed by the establishment of two more factories and a sugar-cane farm, the latter being one of the largest in the province. These are worked by experts under his supervision.

Address :—Padrauna Raj, Dist. Gorakhpur.



PANNI: MOULVI MD. HYDERALI KHAN, the thirteenth in descent from Sultan Soleiman Kerrani who was an independent ruler of Bengal, is the head of an illustrious family of zemindars of Karatia, and derives his name from Panni, son of Syed Mohammad Gisudaraz Bandanewas of Afghanistan and founder of a ruling line. The children of Panni have gradually spread over many parts of India, and assumed different surnames from time to time such as Panni, Karrani (Kerani) and Khan Choudhury. The famous tomb of Syed Muhammed Gisudaraz Bandanewaz is still extant in the Gulburga

sharif of the Deccan, and bears authentic testimony to the antiquity of the line.

Moulvi Md. Hyderali Khan Panni is the son of Hafes Mahmudali Khan Panni. A landlord of Karatia, Md. Hyderali Khan Panni is a popular and godly zemindar and owns an estate which extends over many districts of Bengal such as Pabna, Bogra, Rajshahi, Dacca, Mymensingh and others. Hindus and Muhammedans are equal in his eyes. Himself a pious Muslim he is above prejudice against followers of other religions. During the last communal riots he made the best of efforts to bring about reconciliation between the two communities. He is courteous and kind. A disciple of the famous late Hazrat Moulana Abdul Hai, he has imbibed the religious and spiritual ideals of the Moulana. Md. Hyderali Khan Panni is always fond of the company of religious devotees. Many times he has been away from home, wandering through thick forests haunted by ferocious animals and spending his time in contemplation of God. He delights in bestowing his gifts quietly and truly can it be said of him that "His left hand doth not know what his right hand doeth." A silent worker, he is quite indifferent to fame and honour alike. He makes it a point of personally supervising all acts of charity and is never satisfied unless he does so.

Md. Hyderali Khan Panni is a famous Shikari in Bengal. A noted marksman of unerring aim, he recently bagged a tiger measuring 10 feet 8 inches in length.

Sons: Md. Mehdiali Khan Panni, ex-student of Raipur Rajkumar College and Md. Sayed Khan Panni, M.D. (Homoco.).

Md. Hyderali Khan Panni is nearly 58 years old. He received in 1911 the Delhi Durbar medal and has served with remarkable ability as Honorary Magistrate.

Address: Karatia P. O., Dist. Mymensingh.

PARLAKIMEDI: CAPTAIN MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATHI NARAYANA DEO, M.L.C., Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Ganjam District, in Orissa Province. The Maharaja Saheb is the owner of the Parlakimedi Estate with an area of 615 square miles; and of Gouduguranti and Boranta villages in Budarasingi Estate and the Malukdar Estate, Anandapuram, in Chicacole and the Delang, Balarampur and Budhakeras Estates in Orissa.

Born: 26th April 1892.

Educated: At Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi and Newington College, Madras.



The Maharaja Saheb was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture; a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference; an associated member of the Orissa Boundary Committee and was selected in 1933 as a representative of the All-India Landholders' Association to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London. He is an honorary Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. He has been taking a prominent part in commercial and industrial advancement and owns a railway line of 57 miles. He maintains a big Rice Mill, a progressive carpentry School, a first grade College, a Sanskrit College, two large Girls' Schools for Oriyas and Telegus, an Agricultural Demonstration Farm and Veterinary Hospital.

He has to his credit a long list of magnificent public services. He contributed Rs. 1,00,000 to the Research Institute, Coonoor, and Rs. 20,000 for higher studies in Agriculture. During the Great War he subscribed Rs. 3,10,000 towards War Loans and Funds and recruited men both for Combatant and Non-Combatant Forces. He holds Honorary Commission in the land forces of R. I. M. since 1918. In recognition of his meritorious services and the interest taken in improving the condition of his Estate and its people he was awarded the title of Rajah (personal) in 1918, Rajah (hereditary) in 1922, Maharaja (personal) on 1-1-36, made Honorary 2nd-Lieutenant in 1918 and subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain. The Maharaja Saheb is keenly interested in big game hunting having bagged many panthers and tigers besides other wild animals and is also a keen Cricketer. He is a member of several important Clubs of the Madras Presidency and of the East Indian Association, London. He was returned unopposed to the Orissa Assembly on 23-1-37.



PIRPUR : RAJA SYED MOHAMAD MAHDI, B.A., M.L.A., Taluqdar of Pirpur, Dist. Fyzabad (Oudh) and Hon. Secretary of the British Indian Association of Oudh, Lucknow.

Born : December 27th, 1896.

Educated : In Arabic and Persian; joined the Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow, and subsequently the Canning College, Lucknow. Graduated in 1920.

Succeeded his father, the late Raja Sir Syed Abujafar, K.C.I.E., in February 1927.

Proprietor of Pirpur Estate in Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Jaun-

pore, Azamgarh and Ghazipur Districts. Pays a land revenue of more than Rs. 1,10,000.

Public Career : In November 1930 he was returned unopposed to the United Provinces Legislative Council of which he remained a member till the New Constitution was introduced. The British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh twice elected him as their Hon. Secretary. In 1931 when the second Round Table Conference was in session he went to England on behalf of the Taluqdars of Oudh to press for the maintenance of their rights and privileges. In 1933 the British Indian Association deputed him to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. He has organised a number of District Land-holders' Associations. He was the President of the United Provinces Educational Conference held at Muzaffarnagar in November 1934. He was returned to the U. P. Legislative Assembly in 1937.

The Raja Sahib owns a rich library of old and valuable manuscripts. He has travelled widely in the continent of Europe and the Near East. Besides English, Persian, Arabic and Urdu he has a fair knowledge of French and German. In recognition of his services the British Government conferred on him the title of RAJA as a personal distinction in January 1932. He received the Silver Jubilee Medal in March 1936. His public donations amount to more than half a lac of rupees. *Address :* Pirpur Palace, Lucknow.

RAMGARH RAJ: MAHARAJA KAMAKSHYA NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR of Ramgarh Raj, Bihar. *Born*: 10th August 1916. *Assumed full control*, 10th August 1937. *Educated*: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and afterwards at the Mayo College, Ajmere. *Married*: The eldest daughter of His Excellency General Shingha Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal in February 1936.

Family History: The ancestors of the Rajare Rathor Rajputs and trace their descent from Maharaja Manikchand, a brother of the illustrious Maharaja Joychand of Kanouj. About 600 years ago Maharaja Baghdeo Singh Bahadur and Maharaja Singhdeo Bahadur left Manda and established their new dynasty at *Urda* in the Pargana of Karanpura. Maharaja Dalel Singh Bahadur removed the capital first to *Badam* and afterwards to *Ramgarh* where he built a large Fort. Maharaja Tej Singh Bahadur, however, removed the capital to *Ichak*. It was removed in 1873 to *Padma*, the present capital.

Renowned for its munificence, the Estate has donated:—Rs. 1,00,000 to the Earthquake Relief Fund, Rs. 67,000 to the Sadar Hospital Building, Rs. 54,000 to the Mission Zenana Hospital, Rs. 25,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund, Rs. 25,000 to the King George V Memorial Fund and Rs. 15,000 to the Leprosy Fund.

The Maharaja Bahadur is the Vice-President of the Bihar Kshatriya Mahasabha and was nominated a member of the General Council of Rajkumar College, Raipur, by H. E. The Governor of Bihar and has now been elected to the Managing Committee of the same College. He is also the Vice-President and a member of the Finance Committee of the Bihar Landholders' Association.

Natural Wealth of the Estate: Iron ore, Coal, Mica, China clay, Limestone.

Forest Produce: Bamboo, Sabai, Lac, Kath, Gum and Silk Cocoons.

Area: 4,800 square miles.

Income: Over Rs. 14,00,000 (1936-1937).

There is a big waterfall at Rajrapa and hot water springs at Bara-Katha, both of which are easily accessible by car.

Younger Brother: Raj Kumar Basant Narain Singh (Chief Secretary).



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: CHOWDHRY ROSHAN LAL.

General Manager: KAI BAHADUR G. S. UPADHYA. B.A.

Huzur Secretary: R. K. SINGH, Esq.

Assistant Manager: BABU JUGAL KISHORE PRASAD.

Law Superintendent: BABU SURENDRA NATH ROY.

Private Secretary: D. D. SHARMA, Esq., B.Sc. (London), M.A.H.S.T. (Hawaii).

Chief Electrical Engineer: D. H. KERR, Esq.



RAM SARN DAS, Lala, Honourable Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal, (1914); Chairman, Council of State; Leader of Opposition in the Council.

Born: Lahore, November 1876; son of Rai Bahadur Lala Mela Ram.

The family is a very ancient one and its members were in power for several generations before Maharaja Ranjitsingh's reign in the Punjab. His grandfather during the period of the Bhangi Kingdom was the General of the Army and also held the command of the famous Gun "Zamzama."

Educated: Government College, Lahore.

He is one of the leading Zemindars and Industrialists of the Punjab. He has subscribed over eight lakhs of rupees in charities and takes keen interest in public activities.

He was a Member of Lahore District Board; was Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, for over 15 years; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, (1912-1920); Government Delegate to Reserve Bank Committee to London; Chairman, Advisory Committee of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., (Punjab Branches); Chairman, Indian Institute of Bankers, (Punjab Branch); Director, British India Corporation, Ltd., Cawnpore; Director, Imperial Bank of India; was Member, U.P. Industrial Banking Enquiry Committee; Government Director, Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd.; Governor, Victoria Diamond Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore; Director, Adarsh Chitra, Ltd.; *ex-Chairman*, Northern India Chamber of Commerce; Northern India Chamber of Commerce Delegate to the Associated Chambers of British Empire Federation Session, 1933, in London; Member, All-India Land-holders' Association; Vice-Chairman, Gwalior State Economic Board of Development; Director, Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd.; Proprietor, Mela Ram Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Lahore; Member, Punjab Government Development Board; Director, Punjab Matches, Ltd.; Director, Sutlej Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.; Chairman, Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, Punjab Hindu Sabha; *President, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha*; President, Sanatan Dharam College Managing Committee, Lahore; Member, Managing Committee, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi and Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore; Member, United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore; Director, O.K. Electric Works, Lahore; Chairman, The Lahore Safe Deposit Co., Ltd. *Address:* 1, Egerton Road, Lahore.

RAO BALBIR SINGH, CAPTAIN
RAO BAHADUR, H.A.R.O., O.B.E.,
M.L.A., Dharambhusan, Rais,
Jagirdar and Hony. Magistrate,
Rewari.

Born: 12th October 1884.

He is a great sportsman, swordsman and a marksman. Love of adventure and spirit of enterprise are his distinguishing features. He comes of an illustrious family with heroic traditions. 'Simple living and high thinking' is his motto. His is a truly noble character adorned with sweet manners and an amiable disposition. Intellectually alert, he is accurate in thinking, keen in observation and quick in judgment. His profound insight into human nature, and real understanding of human affairs make him the master of every critical situation. He is the host of the poor, refuge of the oppressed and patron of poets and artists. He is also the born Raja of the Yadavas.

His able mother, Rani Suraj Kunwar, early perceived that her son showed marks of genius. She arranged to provide him with an all-round education at home and personally supervised his training. Balbir Singh evinced a great interest in philanthropic works even when he was young.

He opened the Yadava Boarding House. The Yadavas all over India elected him their president several times.

During the Great War he placed all his resources and influence at the disposal of the Government and alone supplied 20,000 combatants at his own cost. He was made an Hony. Asstt. Recruiting Officer. His name was mentioned in the *London Gazette* of the 11th June, 1920, for distinguished services. At Saugor he was accorded a grand military reception and a sword of Honour was presented to him. In 1919, the King-Emperor honoured him with the distinction of O.B.E. (Military Division), and the Viceroy conferred upon him the title of Rao Bahadur. In 1920, he was confirmed 2nd Lieutenant. He received a handsome Jagir, and became a provincial Durbari. The Punjab Government presented a Gold Watch to him. In 1919, Sir M. F. O'Dwyer wrote: "... it is in large measure owing to his efforts (Balbir Singh's) that this sturdy tribe (Ahir) has won such a name for itself in the War. By his influence and personality during the War, he has set a fine example of manly and practical loyalty." In the same year Col. A. C. Elliott, Commissioner, Ambala Division, wrote: "... 'deeds and not words' is the line which he prefers to take."

Presently the mantle of the Great Saint, His Holiness Shri late Swami Parmanand Ji Maharaj fell upon him. Thenceforward he threw himself heart and soul into the regeneration of the extremely backward people of this area. Under the guidance of the Saint he founded the Bhagwat Bhakti Ashram, Rampura, Rewari, that has done pioneer work in the cause of Cow-protection, female education, village uplift, revival of Oriental learning and culture and blind relief. Four times successively he has been returned to the Punjab Legislature. Shri Bharat Dharam Mandal and the Brahman Shastri Samiti, Hardwar, conferred upon him the title of Dharambhusan. He has great influence with the Public, with the Government and with the Indian States. He is the president of the Satsang Sabha, Simla, and of the Blind Relief Association.

Address: Rewari.





**SAYANA : DIWAN BAHADUR
NARAYANRAO VITHAL.**

Born : 2nd January 1902.

The Diwan Bahadur is the son of the late Seth Vithal Sayana, a well-known building contractor of Bombay, who undertook the construction of such important public buildings as the Prince of Wales Museum, the General Post Office, the Science Institute, Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, the Small Causes Court and numerous others, and who during his lifetime donated a sum of Rs. 51,000 to the Maharashtra

Education Society, Poona, and was renowned for his charitable disposition.

Diwan Bahadur Narayanrao entered the business of his father at the comparatively young age of 18, and since then, has executed constructional work worth many lakhs of rupees.

He has donated a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs for building a civil hospital at Thana, the foundation of which was laid in 1935 by His Excellency Lord Brabourne, the then Governor of Bombay. It was named "Vithal Sayana Hospital" to perpetuate his father's memory, and opened by Lord Brabourne in 1936. He also runs a free dispensary at Thana since 1927 in memory of his mother, the late Gangoobai Vithal Sayana, and it is open to all without any distinction of caste or creed. Diwan Bahadur Narayanrao is very religious and a devotee of the Deity "Dattatreya" whose temple he has constructed at Thana.

He has founded a free library in the compound of his temple at Thana and recently he donated a large number of books to the Telugu Free Library, Bombay. He takes a keen interest in education and sports and is a life-member of the Cricket Club of India. Simple, generous and kindhearted, he helps the poor and the needy, and his annual expenses in charities alone amount to more than Rs. 15,000.

The Government of India conferred on him the title "Diwan Bahadur" in the year 1937.

Address : Vithal Sayana Building, Bombay 2.

SHAH; SADAR, DIWAN BAHADUR MOTILAL TRIKAMLAL. A well-known Landlord and Jagirdar and President, District Local Board, Ahmedabad, is one of those few men who can honestly find time to work for the public.

Born: 8th August 1876.

Educated at R. C. High School, Ahmedabad. After his school career he joined Government service in 1898 and served continuously in various capacities in the Postal and Telegraph, Opium Preventive Departments, and as an Inspector in Excise Department. Resigned 1909. Even from his early days he showed great interest in public affairs. He was a member of Taluka Local Board from 1913 to 1924, and has been an elected member of the District Local Board from 1922 to 1938. He was elected President of the District Local Board in 1927 and was re-elected successively thrice and thus in all was elected four times up to 1938 in spite of strong and determined opposition of hostile elements from various quarters. He takes very active interest in the efficient running of the District Local Board, Ahmedabad. His administration of the Board in its various activities is a record achievement which is mainly due to his exceptional abilities. His presence on the Board is a very valuable stabilizing factor in its administration, and his strong controlling personality is mainly responsible for the smooth and efficient working of the Board. He also takes keen interest in the Primary Education of the District. He has an excellent record of public services especially in connection with the last Gujarat Flood Relief Work in 1927. He was a member of the Flood Relief Committee, Ahmedabad City and District. He visited the flood affected area of the Bhal tract of Dholka and Dhandhuka Talukas at the risk of his life, which was greatly appreciated by the District Local Board and the people of the District. He rendered appreciable service to the Presidency Agricultural Show at Ahmedabad in 1928, was a member of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Visitors' Committee of the Presidency Agricultural Show, and as Chairman has a very fine record of services which were specially recognised and appreciated by Government. He was Vice-Chairman of the General Committee and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Ahmedabad District Agricultural Show held at Sanand in 1937; was and is a member of various Associations in Ahmedabad and also of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association. He is a member of the Local Self-Government Institute since 1927, and he was also an elected member of the Provincial Council of the Local Self-Government Institute for eight years. He is the Vice-Chairman of the Village Uplift Committee of the District and takes active interest in propaganda work. He is one of the members of the Divisional Committee for Communications in the Northern Division since 1927. The title of Diwan Bahadur was conferred upon him as a personal distinction in 1932, and he was created Second Class Sardar in 1933. He has been awarded the Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals in 1935 and 1937 respectively in recognition of his public services. His extensive generosity and charitable disposition among all classes of people has extended the circle of his admirers. He is a very determined gentleman who has dedicated his whole life to public service and he still possesses a buoyant spirit and enthusiasm in spite of his shattered health.

His conspicuous administrative abilities, powerful personality and distinguished local career have been very highly spoken of by Their Excellencies the Governors of the Bombay Presidency during his period of Presidentship.

Address: Ahmedabad (Gujarat).





SHAMRAJ RAJWANT BAHADUR, RAJA, Member of H. E. H. The Nizam's Executive Council, in charge of the Public Works Department, belongs to one of the most illustrious and historical Hindu Noble families of Hyderabad (Deccan).

Family History: Some of his ancestors served the Nizams as Ministers, and one of them, who bore the same name as the present Minister for P.W.D., was once the Chief Minister to the Nizam. The story of how Raja Rai Rayan family rose to eminent position first at

the court of the Moghul Emperors and then at the court of the Nizams of Hyderabad forms one of the most romantic episodes in the history of those times. The family supplied a line of treasurers and ministers of the exchequers to the Emperor Shah Jehan. Nizam-ul-Mulk, the founder of the present Asaf Jahi dynasty, was a great friend and patron of the family at the Moghul Court, and it was through this friendship that a branch of the family came to the Deccan and settled in Hyderabad.

Born: 15th of August 1898.

Educated: At Nizam College.

Raja Shamraj Rajwant is a lover of Art and Literature and his museum contains a valuable collection of Old Indian Paintings. He has lavished much care and money in installing a first rate Library in his palace, which he has generously opened to the reading public.

Area: 400 square miles.

No. of Villages: 122.

Population: 66,000.

Revenue: Rs. 3,75,000.

Appointed Member of the P.W.D. on 1st June 1935.

Address: Shah Ali Bunda, Hyderabad (Deccan).

SONI: RAI BAHADUR
SETH BHAG CHAND.
Elected Member of
the Central Legislative Assem-
bly, 1934 and Proprietor of the
Banking firm of Seth Joharmal
Gumbhirmal.

Born: at Ajmer, 11th Nov-
ember 1904.

Educated:—Government
High School, Ajmer.

Family History: More than
100 years back, the family
migrated to Ajmer from the
neighbouring Kishengarh State
and established their banking
business here. The great grand-
father of Rai Bahadur Seth
Bhag Chand Soni, the late Rai
Bahadur Seth Mool Chand Soni
was a philanthropist and a
public spirited and leading business man of Rajputana. He
amassed great wealth and gave away large sums to charities. A
magnificent Red Stone Jain Temple built by him in Ajmer is one of
the beautiful sights of Ajmer and is visited by all pilgrims and
tourists.



Seth Bhagchand Soni is the leading Banker and Merchant Prince
of Rajputana and a director of:—

- (1) Binod Mills Co., Ltd.,
- (2) Rutlam Electric Supply Co., Ltd.,
- (3) Ajmer Electric Supply Co., Ltd.,
- (4) Amalgamated Electric Supply Co., Ltd.,
- (5) Jalgaon Electric Supply Co., Ltd.,
- (6) Mewar Textiles Ltd.,

and has over 20 branches in big cities of India and the Rajputana
States. He is also a Treasurer of the B. B. & C. I., Jaipur, Jodhpur
and Udaipur State Railways; State Treasurer, Bharatpur and Dholpur
States. Residency Treasurer, Jaipur, Gwalior and Bharatpur. Hono-
rary Magistrate since 1930 and Municipal Commissioner for several
years till 1934. Vice-Patron, The Girl Guide Association, India;
Life Member, the Red Cross Society; President, All-India Digamber
Jain Mahasabha, November 1935-36. Awarded title of Rai Bahadur
by the Government of India in 1935. The All-India Digamber Jain
Community honoured him by awarding the title of Dharam Veer in
1936 at Indore Session and All-India Khandelwal Mahasabha by the
title of Jati Shiromani in 1937. He was also awarded Tazim and Gold
Honor by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jodhpur in 1935.

Address: Tikam Niwas, Ajmer.



SHRI SHANKAR MANIK PRABHU MAHARAJ, MANIKNAGAR. Holder of the Gadi of SAKALMATACHARYA SHRI SADGURU MANIK PRABHU MAHARAJ.

Born : At Maniknagar in October 1895.

Educated : At Maniknagar and Hyderabad. A lucid orator and a master exponent of the Vedant branch of Indian Philosophy. An Advocate of the High Court of Hyderabad, worked as Secretary of the Shri Manik Prabhu State during the lifetime of the late SHRI MARTAND MANIK PRABHU

MAHARAJ. Came to the Gadi in March 1936, after the demise of the late Maharaj. He has been quite successful in his administration.

The founder of the Gadi or the institution was—

Sakalmatacharya Shri Sadguru Manik Prabhu Maharaj.

Born : In 1817 A.D., at Ladwanti (a Paigah village). Manohar Naik, the father of Shri Prabhu, was a member of a wealthy "Naik" family of Kalyani. He died when Shri Prabhu was only four years old. Shri Prabhu spent his boyhood at Kalyani at his uncle's house. Even when he was a boy of eight or so, he performed many strange and extraordinary miracles, which convinced people around of his greatness, and they were inspired to regard him as an incarnation of God. Later, Shri Prabhu made Maniknagar his place of residence. Maniknagar, which today stands on the inam lands of the State, was a thick forest haunted by robbers and highwaymen, before Shri Prabhu came to stay here. This was a period of tumult and unrest in the history of the Deccan. The struggle for existence had been very hard, and the rivalry between the different communities very keen.

At this critical juncture Shri Prabhu founded his "**Sakalmat-Sampradaya**"—a sect which comprehends all thoughts and creeds. A perfect seer and a saint, he preached by personal action and spread the cult of universal love, brotherhood and co-operation.

The **Sakalmat-Sampradaya**, as he named his sect, believes that soul-force is the foundation of everything, and the source of all desired objects in this world or beyond. One single soul pervades the universe, and whatever is created has its use and value. Each one of us is on the same pathway to God, though the form of worship may vary according to individual taste and spiritual rank. Forms of worship being mere expedients will always be multiple. This sect proposes to guide to salvation any one who seeks help without compelling him to give



The Founder :

Shri Prabhu was famous for his liberal charities and open-handed gifts. True to his cult of love and toleration, he celebrated the festivals of the Hindus and the Mohamedans alike, with great pomp and dignity.

Shri Prabhu has been Universally acknowledged as an "avatar" OF SHRI DATTATRAYA. Endowed with supernatural powers, his life was studded with miraculous acts from boyhood till the end. One of the many such miracles in which Shri Prabhu saved a sinking ship from his seat has been alluded to by Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad Bahadur in his memories "Jajbat-e-shad".

Shri Prabhu observed "brahmacharya" up to the last, and chose to close the chapter of his existence by entering "samadhi" in 1865. His mission was successfully continued by his two nephews:

- (1) SHRI MANOHAR MANIK PRABHU (1865-1877).
- (2) SHRI MARTAND MANIK PRABHU (1877-1936).

Mr. Appasaheb Deshpande, an Inamdar of Kalyani, manages the institution as the Secretary. A graduate of the University of Bombay, he was a Daxina Fellow at the Deccan College, Poona. He took a keen interest in the activities of the college and has aptitude and zeal for public work which has enabled him to adapt himself easily to the present environments and spiritual developments.

Address :—Maniknagar, Hominabad.

up his own sect. It believes in revealing Godhead to the Yogis in their Yoga, to the ritualists in their rituals.

Religious opinions have no reason to breed hatred. Hatred is never begotten by a truly religious view, but by the vulgarised pride of the Fetish. To annihilate such hatred, to help men realise in their practised life that blissful state of which Shri Shankaracharya sang, to liberate the fallen from the clutches of ignorance, and to bring salvation to every mortal—these are the aims for which the **Sakalmat** sect stands.





UNIARA: RAO RAJA
SARDARSINGHI
BAHADUR of Uniara.

Born: On 3rd October 1894.

Succession: 1913.

Married: The daughter of Thakur Sahib of Lakhtar, has four sons.

A Kachhawa Rajput, the Raja Saheb traces his descent to Udaikaranji of Amber, whose great-grandson Narooji founded the Naruka House and left five sons. The eldest Rao Dasa was the ancestor of the Uniara family, and the second Rao Lala, of the Alwar family. The Rao Raja Bahadur is the head of the Naruka branch of that family settled in Jaipur, a powerful feudatory of the State, paying a tribute of

Rs. 38,338 to the Durbar, and holding an area of some 400 square miles at a distance of 70 miles to the south of Jaipur. Rao Chandrabhan was a Mansabdar of the empire and participated in the Balakh, Badksha and Kandhar expedition of Shahjehan, and his son Fatehsinghi participated in the war of succession against Dara Shikoh. In the battle of Sambhar—Maharajas of Jaipur and Jodhpur *versus* the Syed Brothers Hussainali and Abdullakhan—Rao Sangramsinghi won the day, snatching the flags from the Syed, which with the village Jaisinghpura given by the Maharaja of Jaipur still constitute the property of the chiefship. Rao Sardarsinghi I received the title of Rao Raja Bahadur with Char Hazari Mansab, 2,000 cavalry, Nakkara and Nishans from the emperor Shah Alam the I. Maharaja Sawai Pratapsinghi conferred upon Rao Bishensinghi the hereditary title of Rao Raja, a salute of 5 guns, and Morchhals in Sambat year 1843—the recognised emblem of royalty. In the same Sanad the Maharaja recognised the civil and judicial and administrative powers of the chiefship. This Sanad was reconfirmed in Sambat year 1889 by Maharaja Jaisinghi.

The Rao Raja Bahadur enjoys all the hereditary honours and titles and carries on the administration of the chiefship in accordance with the spirit of modern times. He has opened a dispensary at Awan in addition to one at Uniara, has raised the upper primary school to Middle school and opened branch schools in all the Tehsils. He is very social and popular. In the Great War he furnished 250 recruits and subscribed Rs. 20,000 to the War Loan.

There are many places of historical and architectural importance in the territory. *Population:* 36,763. *Revenue:* Rs. 4 lacs.

Hair-apparent: Rajkumar Rajaindersinghi.

Address: Uniara, Rajputana.

YUSUF: NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, is the biggest and most influential landholder in the eastern districts of the United Provinces. He is a hereditary Nawab and has been a member of the Legislative Council since the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1921. He was appointed a Minister in 1926 and continued in that office for nearly 12 years until the introduction of the Provincial Autonomy. He was also in the Interim Ministry formed under the new constitution. He has travelled widely and has made a special study of the people and problems of the United Provinces. He has rendered great public service by infusing a real spirit of self-government in the local bodies which has enabled and encouraged them to discharge their duties and obligations towards the public more effectively and efficiently. His personal interest and guidance in the affairs of the local bodies has been responsible for greater amenities to the public. It was through his patronage that the U.P. District Boards' Conference was originated and has been working so successfully.



The high standard of the provincial roads that the province can rightly boast of is the result of the continuous and untiring efforts of Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf in the Public Works Department. The great progress made by the Public Health Department, the increasing efficiency and popularity of the Medical Department, the growth of the co-operative movement and the general efficiency of the Registration and Veterinary Departments are all due to his sound and efficient administration during the last 12 years. He has always shown the spirit, initiative and enthusiasm for the good of the people and the province.

His services in the cause of the landholders are too well-known to be reiterated. In the well-being and uplift of the zemindars and the tenants he has always evinced keen and personal interest. An active worker of the Agra Province Zemindars' Association, he carried on an intensive campaign throughout the province and did his best to consolidate the position of the zemindars. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that the Agra Province Zemindars' Association is a lasting monument to his untiring and zealous efforts.

Several educational and religious institutions owe their existence to his generous and charitable disposition. His courtesy and obliging nature have won for him a popularity which is coveted by so many to-day. He has always been very popular in the council and during his term of office as Minister wielded enormous influence over the members of the legislative council. He is the best speaker on government benches and his influence in the councils has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that he is a pillar of real strength both to the government and the public at large.

He is one of the most influential leaders of the Muslim community of All-India importance. He has contributed in no small measure in maintaining and consolidating the solidarity of the Mussalmans in India and has helped them in following a wise and sound policy in the interests of the country. He has rendered signal services to the Muslim community and by dint of his patriotism, is held in high esteem by persons of all schools of thought.

He is universally liked and respected both by officials and non-officials—Muslims and non-Muslims, and in him one can find a real example of a selfless worker who is always striving to do some real good to the people. His impartiality is well-known and he commands the confidence of the Hindus and Muslims alike in these provinces.

Address: 57, Newberry Road, Lucknow.

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Incorporated Accountant, Bombay.

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The Calendars.

A full Calendar will be found at the beginning of this book. Below are given details of the other Calendars in use in India.

The *Jewish* Calendar is in accordance with the system arranged A.D. 358. The Calendar dates from the Creation, which is fixed as 3,760 years and 3 months before the beginning of the Christian Era; the year is Luni-solar.

The *Mohammedan*, or era of the Hejira, dates from the day after Mahomet's flight from Mecca, which occurred on the night of July 15, 622 A.D. The months are Lunar.

The *Fasli* year was derived from a combination of the Hejira and Samvat years by the order of Akbar; it is Luni-solar. The *Bengali* year seems also to have been related at one time to the Hejira, but the fact of its being Solar made it lose 11 days each year.

The *Samvat* era dates from 57 B.C., and is Luni-solar. The months are divided into two fortnights--*sudi*, or bright, and *badi*, or dark. Each fortnight contains 15 tithis, which furnish the dates of the civil days given in our calendars.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1938.

Parsee (Shehenshahi).

Jamshedi Navroz	..	..	March	21
Avan Jashan	..	..	April	13
Adar Jashan	..	..	May	12
Zarthost-no-Diso	..	..	June	13
Gatha Gahambars (1 day)	..	..	Sept.	3
New Year	..	..	"	5 & 6
Khordad Sal	..	..	"	11

Parsee (Kadmi).

Avan Jashan	..	..	March	14
Adar Jashan	..	..	April	12
Zarthost-no-Diso	..	..	May	14
Gatha Gahambars	..	..	Aug.	4 & 5
New Year	..	..	"	6
Khordad Sal	..	..	"	12

Mohammedan (Sunni).

Bakri-Id (Id-ul-azah)	..	..	Feb.	12
Muharram	..	..	March	12
Id-e-Milad	..	..	May	13
Shah-e-Barat	..	..	Oct.	10
Ramzan-Id	..	..	Nov.	25
Mahim Fair (Bombay City only)	..	..	Dec.	7

Mohammedan (Shia).

Bakri-Id	..	..	Feb.	12
Muharram	..	..	March	12
Shahadat-e-Imam Hasan	..	..	April	29
Id-e-Milad	..	..	May	18
Shahadat-e-Hazrat Ali	..	..	Nov.	14
Ramzan-Id (Id-ul-Fitr.)	..	..	"	25

Hindu.

Makar-Sankranti	..	..	Jan.	14
Maha Shivratri	..	..	Feb.	28
Holi (2nd day)	..	..	Mar.	16
Ramnavami	..	..	April	8
Cocoanut Day	..	..	Aug.	10
Gokul Ashtami	..	..	"	19
Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari	..	..	"	29
Dassera	..	..	Oct.	4
Diwali	..	..	"	22 & 24

Jewish.

Pesach (1st day)	..	..	April	16
Pesach (2nd day)	..	..	"	22
Shabouth	..	..	June	5
Tishabeab	..	..	Aug.	7
Rosh Hoshana (2 days)	..	..	Sept. 26 & 27	
Kippur (2 days)	..	..	Oct. 4 & 5	
Sukkoth (2 days)	..	..	" 10 & 18	

Jain.

Mahavir Jayanti Chaitra Sud 13	..	..	April	12
Chaitra Sud 15	..	..	"	14
Sharavan Vad 13, 14, 30 & Bhadarva Sud 1 & 2	..	..	Aug. 23 to 27	
Pajushan	..	..	"	30
Kartik Sud 15	..	..	Nov.	7

Christian.

New Year	..	..	Jan.	1
Easter	..	..	April 16 & 18	
Christmas	..	..	Dec. 24 & 25	
New Year's Eve	..	..	"	31

Notes.—(1) If any of the Mohammedan sectional holidays (both Sunni and Shia) notified above does not fall on the day notified, the Mohammedan servants of Government (Sunni or Shia as the case may be) may be granted a sectional holiday *in lieu* of a holiday on the day notified.

(2) King-Emperor's Birthday, June 9.

THE INDIAN CALENDARS.

Mahomedan.

1938.		1356.	
January	3	Zulkaada	1
February	2	Zul-hijjah	1
1938.		1357.	
March	4	Muharram	1
April	3	Safar	1
May	2	Rabia I	1
May	31	Rabia II	1
June	30	Jamada I	1
July	29	Jamada II	1
August	27	Rajab	1
September	26	Shaban	1
October	25	Ramzan	1
November	24	Shawwal	1
December	24	Zulkaada	1
December	31	Zulkaada	8

Bengalee.

1938.		1344.	
January	1	Paus	17
January	15	Magh	1
February	13	Phalgun	1
March	15	Chaitra	1
1938.		1345.	
April	14	Baisak	1
May	15	Jaisitha	1
June	16	Ashar	1
July	17	Shrabhan	1
August	18	Bhadra	1
September	19	Ashwin	1
October	18	Kartick	1
November	17	Agrahayan or Marg	1
December	16	Paus	1

Samvat.

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1938.		1994.	
January	2	Paus	1
January	17	Paus	1
February	1	Magha	1
February	15	Magha	1
March	3	Phalgun	1
March	17	Phalgun	1
April	1	Chaitra	1
April	15	Chaitra	1
May	1	Vaisaka	1
May	15	Vaisaka	1
May	30	Jyaisitha	1
June	13	Jyaisitha	1
June	28	Ashada	1
July	13	Ashada	1
July	28	Shravana	1
August	12	Shravana	1
August	26	Bhadra	1
September	10	Bhadra	1
September	24	Asvin	1
October	10	Asvin	1

1938.

1995.

October	24	Karttika	1
November	8	Karttika	1
November	22	Marga	1
December	8	Marga	1
December	22	Paus	1

Telugu & Kanarese.

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1938.		1859	
January	1	Margasir	B
January	2	Pushyam	S
January	17	Pushyam	B
February	1	Magham	S
February	15	Magham	B
March	3	Phalgun	S
March	17	Phalgun	B

1938.

1860.

April	1	Chaitram	S
April	15	Chaitram	B
May	1	Vaisakh	S
May	15	Vaisakh	B
May	30	Jyeshth	S
June	13	Jyeshth	B
June	28	Ashadh	S
July	13	Ashadh	B
July	28	Shravan	S
August	12	Shravan	B
August	26	Bhadrapad	S
September	10	Bhadrapad	B
September	24	Asvini	S
October	10	Asvini	B
October	24	Karthik	S
November	8	Karthik	B
November	23	Margasir	S
December	8	Margasir	B
December	22	Pushyam	S

Tamil-Malayalam.

1938.

1113.

January	1	Margali-Dhanu	18
January	14	Thai-Makaram	1
February	12	Masi-Kumbham	1
March	14	Panguni-Meenam	1
April	13	Chittirai-Mesham	1
May	14	Valkasi-Vrishabham	1
June	15	Ani-Mithunam	1
July	16	Adi-Karkitakam	1

1938.

1114.

August	16	Avani-Chingam	1
September	16	Pooratasi-Kanni	1
October	17	Alippai-Thulam	1
November	16	Kartikai-Vrishchikam	1
December	15	Margali-Dhanu	1
December	31	Margali-Dhanu	17

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